LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND, COMMISSION.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF INQUIRY

INTO THE STATE OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUMS

AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CUSTODY AND TREATMENT OF THE INSANE

IN IRELAND:

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE AND APPENDICES.

PART I.—REPORT, TABLES, AND RETURNS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

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1858.

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COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to our trusty and well-beloved Sir THOMAS NICHOLAS REDINGTON, Knight Commander of our most honorable Order of the Bath, ROBERT ANDREWS, Esquire, one of our Counsel learned in the Law, ROBERT WILFRED SKEFFINGTON LUTWIDGE, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, JAMES WILKES, Esquire, and DOMINICK JOHN CORRIGAN, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine, Greeting:

WHEREAS, We have thought it expedient, for divers good causes and considerations Us thereunto moving, that a diligent and full inquiry should forthwith be made into the state of the Lunatic Asylums and other Institutions for the Custody and Treatment of the Insane now existing in that part of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, and also into the present state of the Law respecting Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in that part of our said United Kingdom.

NOW KNOW YE THAT WE, reposing great trust in your fidelity, discretion, and integrity, have authorized and appointed, and by these presents do authorize and appoint you the said Sir THOMAS NICHOLAS REDINGTON, ROBERT ANDREWS, ROBERT WILFRED SKEFFINGTON LUTWIDGE, JAMES WILKES, and DOMINICK JOHN CORRIGAN, to be our Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the State of the Lunatic Asylums and other Institutions for the Custody and Treatment of the Insane now existing in that part of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, and also into the present state of the Law respecting Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in that part of our said United Kingdom. And for the better discovery of the truth in the premises, We do by these presents, give and grant to you, or any two or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any two or more of you, such persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed of the truth in the premises; and We do further by these presents give and grant to you, or any two or more of you, full power and authority to inquire into the premises, and every part thereof by all lawful ways and means whatsoever, and We do hereby give and grant unto you, or any two or more of you, full power and authority, when the same shall appear to be requisite, to administer an Oath or Oaths to any person or persons whatsoever, to be examined before you or any two or more of you, touching or concerning the premises; and We do also give and grant to you, our said Commissioners, or any two or more of you, full power and authority to cause all persons to bring and produce before you, or any two or more of you, all and singular, books, records, papers, and other writings touching the premises, which shall be in the custody of them, or any of them; and our further will and pleasure is that you, or any two or more of you, upon due examination of the premises, do and shall report to us, on or before the first day of May next, under your hands and seals, respectively, what you shall find touching or concerning the premises, upon such inquiry as aforesaid; and We do further will and command, and by these presents ordain, that this our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you our Commissioners, or any two or more of you, shall

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and may, from time to time, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment: and We do hereby command all and singular our Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Magistrates, Ministers, Constables, Officers, and all other our loving subjects whatsoever, as well within liberties as without, that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these presents. And for your further assistance in the execution of this our Commission, We hereby nominate and appoint our trusty and well-beloved MICHAEL JOSEPH BARRY, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretary to this our Commission, and to attend you our said Commissioners, whose services and assistance we require you to use from time to time as occasion shall require, in witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the Eighth day of October, in the Twentieth Year of our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's sign manual.

C. ROMILLY.

By Letters Patent, bearing date, respectively, April 30th, 1857, December 8th, 1857, and March 8th, 1858, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to extend the time allowed for the Commissioners to complete their Inquiry and Report to the 31st of December, 1858.

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LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND, COMMISSION.

REPORT.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In obedience to your Majesty's Commission, bearing date the 8th October, 1856, we have inquired into the state of the Lunatic Asylums and other Institutions for the custody and treatment of the Insane, now existing in Ireland, and into the present state of the Law respecting Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in that part of the United Kingdom.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

All the members of the Commission assembled in Dublin on the 16th of October, 1856, to take into consideration the course of proceeding, and we determined, with as little delay as possible, to visit the several Private and Public establishments for the reception of the Insane, in order that, by personal inspection, we might inform ourselves of the actual treatment and condition of the afflicted inmates. We also prepared such forms of returns as appeared best calculated to elicit detailed information, as to the number, description, condition, and abode of the Insane Poor in Ireland, and caused the same to be issued prior to the 1st January, 1857, in order that the statements might, as required, apply to that date, and thus exhibit, as far as practicable, an accurate census of that class on one specified day.

The returns which we have obtained from the Asylums and other Public Institutions are, we have no doubt, accurate; but as regards the returns of Insane Poor at large, furnished by the Constabulary, it is consistent with the most perfect accuracy in enumeration that a similar value should not have been attached by each of the persons employed to the term "poor," as designating the class to which the return applied. It may however fairly be assumed that none are included in the returns except those whose poverty, coupled with their mental condition, would justify their admission into Asylums for Lunatic Poor.

At an early period of our labours we felt it necessary to commence the examination of witnesses, in order that we might obtain an exact statement as to the course of proceeding in reference to the Erection, Government, and Inspection of Lunatic Asylums, with respect to which the law was by no means explicit, and the official reports before us did not supply adequate information.

With this view, our first witnesses were selected from those officially connected with the administration of the laws relative to Lunatic Asylums; for, in order not to encumber that question with the consideration of the law as regards lunatics not detained in public institutions, we postponed all inquiry on the latter point till the close of our investigation. We subsequently examined several persons connected with institutions for the reception of the insane, and finally held a Public Court at our office in Dublin, and one at each District Asylum, for the purpose of receiving such evidence as might be tendered to us, calculated to throw light upon the subjects of our inquiry.

Public Courts of Inquiry.

In the Appendix will be found the whole of the Evidence given before us; and if it contain a repetition of the same interrogatories on each occasion, it must be remembered, that the object of holding these inquiries was to obtain information upon the working of the existing law, and the condition of the Asylum, in each District, and that the examination, therefore, in each case, necessarily took the same direction.

Inspection of Institutions for the Insane.

We have, in the course of our proceedings, inspected all the Private and Public Asylums in Ireland specially devoted to the reception of the insane, viz.:—

1. District Asylums.
2. House of Industry Asylum (Hardwicke Cells), and Lucan Asylum.
3. Central Criminal Asylum.
4. Private Asylums (Licensed Houses).
5. St. Patrick's Hospital, and Bloomfield Retreat (an Institution under the direction of the Society of Friends).

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Visits to Prisons and Workhouses.

Evidence taken.

In addition, we have felt it our duty to visit several of the Prisons and Workhouses in Ireland where lunatics are detained, in order that we might judge of the arrangements made in these establishments for their reception, the manner of their treatment, and the actual condition of those who might at the time be detained therein.

The Appendix to our Report contains the Evidence of the witnesses examined by us, among whom will be found members of the several professions, the representatives of the country districts, as well as of the corporations of several towns, besides those connected with the working of the law, or the management of institutions for the care and treatment of the insane.

STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

Insane maintained at the public cost.

We now proceed to lay before your Majesty the result of our inquiries, and the conclusions at which we have arrived.

From the Returns which we have received, it appears that the Insane Poor of Ireland, maintained at the public cost, or at large, numbered, on 1st January, 1857, 9,286 thus distributed—

In District Asylums, ...	3,824
„ Workhouses, ...	1,707
„ House of Industry (Hardwicke Cells), and at Lifford,	108
	5,639

while there were—

In the Central Criminal Asylum, ...	127
„ Gaols and Government Prisons, ...	168
who, although they may for the most part be classed as poor, yet are not necessarily such.	
Thus giving the total number maintained at the public charge,	5,934
While the number of insane poor at large and unprovided for was, as returned by the Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police, ...	3,352
Total, ...	9,286

At large and unprovided for.

Probable number requiring public provision.

This total gives the present number of Insane Poor provided for, or likely to become a charge on the public; but we are far from thinking, for the reasons hereafter assigned, that it is necessary to make provision for the large class of Insane included in the Constabulary Returns. We did not think it desirable to include in these returns any but Poor Lunatics, as, by the introduction of the wealthier class, the total number of Lunatics at Large would unfairly represent those for whom public provision might possibly be required, and it would be more difficult to judge of the extent of asylum accommodation wanting in any district.

The Census Commissioners (1851), and the Inspectors of Lunatics, in their last Report, have given returns of the total number of Insane in Ireland, in 1851 and 1857, respectively. The returns of the Inspectors are not given for the same date in the several Institutions, and they contain, moreover, the number of persons simply "epileptics" at large and in the workhouses; and as these are exclusive of the "lunatics" and "idiots" in those returns, they may be omitted from the total of the insane. The Census Returns give the number of Insane in Ireland on the 31st March, 1851, at 9,980, of whom 4,635 were at large. The Inspectors of Lunatics, in their last Report (if we exclude epileptics at large and in workhouses, for those in asylums must be supposed to be insane), fix the number at 11,452, of whom 5,441 are at large. A comparison of these returns, made at an interval of between five and six years, and obtained through the same sources of information, shows a considerable increase in the amount of Insanity in Ireland.

Part III. Status of Disease, p. 49.

Eighth Report, p. 9.

The Inspectors of Lunatics, in their Report, state that the return of insane at large which they have given, amounting to 5,441, exclusive of epileptics, may be estimated to include 600 lunatics and idiots, who, so far as they can judge from their returns, are not paupers. This will reduce their estimate of insane poor at large to 4,841; while the returns we have obtained, which distinctly specified that the "poor" alone should be included, have given a total of only 3,352. We trust, therefore, that the demand for additional accommodation may not prove so extensive as the larger returns would suggest.

Ibid, p. 10.

Insane in Licensed Houses and Benevolent Institutions.

The number of patients in Licensed Houses and Benevolent Institutions on the 1st January, 1857, was 459.

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We shall divide the consideration of the subject committed to our investigation into five branches.

Division of the Subject.

I. Public Institutions for the reception of the Insane maintained at the Public Charge.
II. Private Asylums (Licensed Houses).
III. Benevolent Institutions for the treatment of the Insane.
IV. Chancery Lunatics.
V. Lunatics otherwise located.

I.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Public Institutions for the Insane.

Under this head are comprised
1. District Asylums.
2. Workhouses.
3. Gaols.
4. Central Criminal Asylum.

The history of legislation, as regards a provision for the Lunatic Poor in public Institutions, may be here briefly traced.

History of Legislation in regard to.

The first steps which appear to have been taken for this purpose would seem to have been in the early part of the last century, when, as stated in the interesting Report of the Census Commissioners (1851), Sir William Fownes, then (1728) Lord Mayor of Dublin, caused cells to be erected in the workhouse for the reception of lunatics. This institution was regulated and maintained under Act of Parliament, but although a small amount of accommodation for lunatic poor was thus afforded, yet the law itself was silent as regarded them.

Census Report, 1851, Part III. p. 62.

A subsequent Act, 11 & 12 Geo. III., c. 11 (1772), enabled workhouses to be established generally in any county, or county of a city or town, in Ireland; and some small provision was made for lunatics in the houses of industry thus established. The first legislative enactment, however, in Ireland, which was specifically directed to the support of the insane, appears to have been 27 Geo. III., c. 39 (1787), the 8th section of which enabled Grand Juries to present "such sum or sums of money as shall appear to them to be necessary, at the spring and summer assizes to be held for each respective county, for providing and supporting a ward or wards for the reception and support of such idiots and insane persons as shall be from time to time recommended by two or more magistrates of such county, which magistrates shall certify that such persons so recommended are idiots or insane, and destitute of any means of support." This enactment does not, however, appear to have had any general operation.

11 & 12 Geo. III. c. 11 (1772).

27 Geo. III. c. 39 (1787).

In 1806 another Act of Parliament was passed, 46 Geo. III., c. 95, the second section of which enabled Grand Juries at "each summer assizes to present a sum not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, for the support of a Lunatic Asylum, or ward connected with a House of Industry," and "where no presentment shall have been made under the Act above recited."

46 Geo. III. c. 95 (1806).

These were, however, very inadequate provisions for the support of the lunatic poor, and although, in the period which had elapsed from the enactment of the House of Industry Act, 11 & 12 Geo. III., c. 11, lunatic wards had been erected either in connexion with those institutions, or under the direct provisions of the subsequent statutes, yet, in 1817, it was stated before a Select Committee of the House of Commons that, "with the exception of one institution in Dublin, one in Cork, and one in Tipperary, there was not provision made for more than 100 lunatics throughout Ireland."

Extent of provision in 1817. Sess. Paper, 1817, No. 430.

The institution in Dublin here referred to was the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, for which a grant was made by Parliament in 1810. It was opened in 1815, and has since become the Dublin District Asylum. The only remaining trace of the operation of the 27 Geo. III., c. 39, is the case of the lunatic cells in connexion with Lifford Gaol, where three lunatics are still detained.

Richmond Asylum. See 55 Geo. III. c. 107 (1815). Lifford Cells.

The attention of Parliament had, however, been drawn to this subject, and the necessity of making further provision for the insane was affirmed by committees of the House of Commons in 1804, 1815, and 1817. The labours of the last committee led to the introduction of the 57 Geo. III., c. 106, repealed and re-enacted by the 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33 (1821); by which the Lord Lieutenant in Council was empowered to direct and order any number of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland to be erected and established in and for such Districts as should seem expedient, with these limitations, that no district should include a part only of any county or city, and that where more than one county was included, the asylum should be sufficient to contain not less than 100 or more than 150;

District Asylums.

57 Geo. III. c. 106.
1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33 (1821).

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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

but, in the case of only one county, a number not less than fifty. By subsequent enactment, 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, these latter limitations were repealed, and a discretion was left to the Lord Lieutenant to fix the maximum numbers of lunatics admissible into district asylums.

8 & 9 Vic. c. 107. Present District Asylums.

Under the 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33, and subsequent Acts amending the same, nine district asylums were erected and opened before 1835; while the Richmond Asylum had, by Act of Parliament, been created a District Asylum. In 1845, the Cork Asylum, theretofore maintained by Grand Jury Presentment under the 27 Geo. III., c. 39, was declared a District Asylum by 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107; and since 1846 five new districts have been formed and asylums erected. The necessity for increased accommodation has, besides, called for the erection of a new and enlarged asylum in Cork, an additional asylum for the Dublin District, and extensive enlargements of most of the other asylums.

Power to form new districts and to enlarge buildings, 7 Geo. IV. c. 14; 8 & 9 Vic. c. 107.

The 7 Geo. IV., c. 14, and 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, amending the 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33, give the Lord Lieutenant in Council full power to provide further accommodation for lunatics, should it appear necessary, either by the formation of new districts, and erection of new asylums, or the enlargement of existing buildings.

Provincial asylums, 8 & 9 Vic. c. 107. Power to remove lunatics, ibid.

The Act 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, sec. 15, gives a further power to the Lord Lieutenant in Council to order the erection of a Provincial Asylum in any or each of the four provinces of Ireland, to be appropriated to any particular class or classes of lunatics; but this enactment has never been carried into operation. The Act also provided for the removal of all lunatics, in houses of industry, or wards supported by Grand Jury Presentment, to the district lunatic asylum; and this provision of the law, except in the case of Lifford, and the Dublin House of Industry, has been carried out. The case of Dublin was peculiar, as the House of Industry was maintained out of an annual Parliamentary vote, and contained lunatics from all parts of Ireland, as well as from the immediate district.

Classes admissible to District Asylums, 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33.

Such has been the course of legislation, as regards a distinct provision for the lunatic poor. We shall now consider the provisions of the law for the government of District Asylums; but previously to so doing we may state, that, in addition to the lunatic poor who were admissible to these asylums, the 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33, authorized the Lord Lieutenant to cause three classes of lunatics to be removed to them when opened:

1. Persons indicted, tried, and acquitted on the ground of Insanity, at the time of the commission of the crime wherewith they were charged.
2. Persons found by jury to be Insane on arraignment, and who cannot be tried.
3. Persons found Insane in like manner, when brought up to be discharged.

1 Vic. c. 27.

A subsequent statute, 1 Vic., cap. 27, extended this power to four other classes, viz.:

1. Persons under sentence of imprisonment, or transportation, who had become Insane.
2. Persons under warrant, in default of surety to keep the peace, who are or may become Insane.
3. Persons under committal for trial, and Insane (until period of trial).
4. Dangerous Lunatics, committed as such by magistrates.

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Classes admitted as "lunatic poor."

The terms of the Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33, which indicated that Asylums were to be erected for the "lunatic poor," are not to be, and, indeed, have not been, considered as limiting them to the "destitute poor," or those whom, by that technical definition, the law recognises as qualified to be relieved out of the poor rates. They have, nevertheless, been considered, in some cases, as debarring the Board of Governors from receiving any payment for lunatics whose friends and relatives might be enabled to make it; while, at other times, it has not been thought that the Board was prohibited from receiving paying patients into the institutions under their charge. The Act referred to does not appear to us to have contemplated the reception of paying patients. We have found, however, a general opinion to prevail in favour of admitting a class of patients whose relatives would be unwilling to solicit their reception as pauper lunatics, and yet who would be unable to pay for the maintenance of these afflicted creatures in any private asylum. It is for such cases that private benevolence might be expected to provide, and we should be glad to see public charity turned in that direction. Evidence has been given before us of one case in which the proceeds of a charitable bequest were about being (and have since been) applied in this manner, and we are satisfied that there is no object which more calls for the aid of the benevolent than the establishment of charitable lunatic asylums. Ireland can boast of one of the earliest endowments of this nature in the hospital founded by the munificent bequest of Dean Swift, of which we shall have occasion to speak separately;

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and the Society of Friends have established a Retreat principally for the accommodation of members of their body, which, however, is self-supporting; but there is a wide field still open, there being, we are satisfied, a large number of cases, which are at present either treated as paying patients in public asylums, where they associate with pauper lunatics, or who are kept neglected at home because of the want of a Benevolent Asylum. District Asylums.

We find that there is no fixed rule in district asylums as to paying patients. Some Boards decline to receive them; others receive them at a charge equal to the cost of maintenance; and in others the annual payment demanded is regulated at the discretion of the Board of Governors. Paying patients.

We are of opinion that the admission of paying patients should be distinctly recognised, but that it should be subject to such restrictions as the Central Board, which we shall propose to establish, may lay down, both as to the class of patients and the proportion of such cases to be admitted into the asylums, so as at the same time to protect the ratepayers from undue taxation, and the lunatic poor of the lowest class from unfair encroachment upon the accommodation intended more especially for them.

The class of patients to be admitted ought not to comprise those who, from the means which they possess, should be maintained in a private asylum.

We do not consider that any distinction should be made in the treatment of paying patients by extra indulgences being allowed to them, unless it be that, where their friends supply them, and the physician may consider it as having important influence in regard to their moral treatment, the use of their own clothes may be permitted. Even this distinction might be avoided, if the practice were generally abandoned of providing for the inmates an uniform dress which resembles too much prison or workhouse costume.

By the existing law, it rests with the Lord Lieutenant in Council to determine what new asylums shall be erected, and for what districts—the Privy Council usually taking action on the suggestion of the Lord Lieutenant, through the Chief Secretary's Department. On the first formation of Lunatic Asylum districts, the Government had the assistance of the Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence, appointed under 57 Geo. III., c. 106, to "superintend and direct the erection, establishment, and regulation of all such asylums." This Board consisted of eight unpaid members, one half belonging to the medical profession. Subsequent appointments were made as vacancies occurred, but the Board, in 1835, having completed the erection of the number of asylums then considered requisite for the whole of Ireland, resigned their appointments, and Col. (now Sir John Fox) Burgoyne, Brooke Taylor Ottley, and John Radcliff, Esqrs., who then constituted the Board of Public Works, were nominated in their stead. Formation of Districts and erection of Asylums. Board for "General Control and Correspondence."

The original Board had taken an active part in carrying out the provisions of the law, and in considering the plans of the several buildings, the extent of district to be attached to each asylum, and the number of patients it should be built for. The new Board appointed in 1835 appear never to have exercised any of the functions belonging to them in connexion with the *regulation* of the asylums. Mr. Radcliff states—"We have performed the same duties (as the former Commissioners) with reference to building and purchasing ground. We have never performed any duties connected with the management of the asylums." And again—"Our predecessors did all the duty without the help of Inspectors; but since we have been in office the Inspectors have done all the other portion of the duty, and we have been confined to purchasing ground, and erecting buildings, with the necessary fitments, &c." Duties now performed by. Ev. 9, 10.

The Inspectors, under the Act of 1845, whose labours have been specially confined to Lunatic Asylums, have, it would appear, practically undertaken much, if not all, of the duties connected with the superintendence and direction of asylums, which the law had assigned to the Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence. Hence it will be seen that in fact all matters connected therewith are now referred to the consideration of the Inspectors by the Executive—except as regards building and the purchase of land, which questions are still left to the Commissioners of Control. It would appear, then, that since the appointment of the Inspectors of Lunatics, the Government have relied upon them for that advice and assistance in reference to the formation of new districts, the localities where new asylums should be erected, and the extent of accommodation to be provided—for which, on the first establishment of District Asylums, they had looked to the Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence. The latter Board, again, have reserved to themselves the selection of the site, the purchase of the land, the erection of the building, and approval of its plan, without having among their body (as was the case on the old Board) any member of the medical profession, who might be supposed to be acquainted with the requirements of such institutions.

As regards the rate-payers of the several districts for which asylums have been erected, the law did not give and it has not been the practice, generally, to allow them any voice,

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directly or indirectly, in the arrangements for the formation of districts, purchase of land, selection of site, approval of plans, or cost of building.

Proceedings in formation of Districts, &c.

The evidence of Mr. Radcliff details what the practice has been, and it may be briefly stated as follows:—The order in Council, directing the formation of the district, specified the number for which the asylum was to be built, but *not* the amount to be expended in the erection of the building, except in one instance, the Richmond.

The amount to be paid for the land was fixed by a jury.

Ev. 47.

The cost of the building seems to have been regulated by no fixed rule, for Mr. Radcliff states, "At the beginning we had some intention of limiting the expense to so much per patient. We mentioned, I think, in conversation, about £100 to £120 per patient as the limit; but we found afterwards that it was impossible to fix any thing upon the subject."

Ev. 79.

The money required for the purchase of land and the erection of the asylum was obtained from the Consolidated Fund, under the provisions of the 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33. The law directed this issue to be made by order of the Privy Council, but through an error, as stated by Mr. Radcliff, application appears of latter years to have been made direct to the Treasury. However, in neither case does it appear to have been the rule to notify to the Executive or to the Local Authorities the amount of the contract made for the erection of the building, this having only been done "in some cases," to the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

Ev. 73, 74.

There remained a considerable additional expenditure for fitments, the amount of which was in like manner drawn from the Consolidated Fund, but without any specific statement being made by the Commissioners to the Lord Lieutenant, or any other parties, as to the probable sum required.

Grand Juries or ratepayers not consulted.

It thus resulted that, without any communication with the Grand Juries of the several counties, or any other parties representing the ratepayers, and without any specific statement of the probable cost, to the Privy Council, who directed the establishment of these institutions in the several districts, large and expensive asylums have been erected, and the first public intimation of the charge, thereby imposed upon the district, was the warrant for the repayment of the outlay forwarded to the Grand Juries, on whom such repayment was imperative. This has naturally led to very general discontent, more especially as just cause for complaint also existed of the imperfect manner in which the works had been executed, in the asylums recently erected. As this latter point had been the subject of inquiry by another Commission, we did not feel it necessary to enter into any detailed investigation of these matters when brought before us.

Recommendation to alter the law, in this respect.

It does not appear that the course pursued, as above described, by the Commissioners intrusted with the erection of asylums, has been at variance with the provisions of the law—but it must be evident that the law in this respect requires amendment. We cannot think it right that the ratepayers, or those who represent them, should be excluded from all voice in the determination of questions in which they are so deeply concerned; and although stringent enactments may be required to secure proper provision being made for the lunatic poor, yet it seems to us that it is only when the local authorities obstinately refuse to discharge their duty, in this respect, that power should be given to the Executive to supersede their action, in order that the benevolent object of the Legislature may not remain unfulfilled. We shall be prepared, therefore, to recommend an alteration of the law in this particular, as well as in the constitution of the Central Authority, which is to superintend and direct the Erection, Establishment, and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums.

Inspection of Asylums. 7 Geo. IV. c. 74.

The Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33, was silent as regards Inspection of asylums, but in 1826 the Prisons Act, 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, s. 55, imposed on the two Inspectors-General of Prisons, thereby appointed, the duty of visiting and inspecting "every madhouse and place where lunatics and idiots are confined, whether the same be a public establishment or kept for profit by a private individual." Each Inspector-General was to visit those in his circuit once in each year, so that the whole "were reported on by each of the Inspectors once in every two years at the least." A copy of these reports was required, by the 56th section, to be delivered to the Secretary of each Grand Jury, after such visits, to be laid before that body at the next ensuing assizes. This duty continued to be performed by the Inspectors-General of Prisons, who, by the 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, were specially declared "Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums." The Act 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, s. 23, provided for the appointment of one or two qualified persons to act as "Inspectors of Lunatics" in Ireland, on whose appointment the duties of Inspector-General of Prisons, so far as they related to the inspection of Lunatic Asylums or other establishments for lunatics, were to be transferred to such Inspectors of Lunatics "who," in the words of the Act, "shall thereupon undertake and perform them." Dr. Francis White, at that time one of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, was named Inspector of Lunatics under the above Act, in the year 1845; and he continued

5 & 6 Vic. c. 123. Inspectors of Lunatics appointed, 8 & 9 Vic. c. 107.

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to visit and report on the several Lunatic Asylums, &c., as required by the provisions of the 7 Geo. IV., c. 74. In 1846, a second Inspector, Dr. Nugent, was appointed, who did not, however, enter on his duties until the commencement of the following year. Since that period, five Reports have been made by the Inspectors of Lunatics, on the Asylums in Ireland, each for a period of two years; and although these documents testify to the zealous anxiety of the Inspectors to insure suitable provision being made for the Insane, and contain much interesting statistical information relative to the condition of the asylums and lunacy generally in Ireland, yet we cannot but express our opinion that these biennial general reports were not a compliance with the provisions of the 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, s. 55, which required "An annual report to be transmitted to the Chief Secretary, prior to the 1st February in each year." We further think, that the omission to report specifically on each Institution, for the information of the Grand Juries, as required by sec. 56, as well as of the Lord Lieutenant, which had previously been done, is to be regretted.

District Asylums.

Reports by these officers.

Opinion of Commissioners as to.

The Inspectors of Lunatics were, in 1852, appointed Governors, *ex officio*, of all the District Asylums, and as such take part in the proceedings, in every respect, as ordinary Governors. We consider this position quite inconsistent with that of an Inspector, whose duty it is to report on the state and condition of institutions in the government of which he thus personally shares the responsibility.

Inspectors, *ex officio* Governors of District Asylums.

Among the provisions of the 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council were empowered by sec. 5, "to make, frame, and establish, or upon the suggestion and recommendation of the Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence, to adopt and authorize any Rules and Regulations for the good conduct and management of District Asylums in general, or any asylum in particular." This most important measure for securing the good government of these institutions appears to have been imperfectly carried out for several years. On the completion of the Armagh District Asylum, in 1825, an Order in Council was issued directing the Commissioners to prepare rules and regulations, which were to comprise an exact account of the patients, from whence removed, and also a form of admission, and to submit the same to the Privy Council. The task of preparing rules the Commissioners appear to have performed, but they deferred submitting them to the Privy Council for their approval, until they had been tried by the Governors of the asylum. Nothing confirmatory of these rules was passed by the Council, and it was not till 1843 that general rules and regulations for the government of Lunatic Asylums were formally approved by them.

Rules and Regulations.

Order in Council, 1825. Appendix. Orders in Council 27 March, 1843; 13 April, 1844; 15 Feb. 1847; and 14 Oct. 1843. Appendix.

These rules and regulations are, however, in many respects, unsuited to the existing arrangements for the management of the asylums; they have been in many points quite disregarded, and in some habitually violated, and verbal directions have, in other cases, been deemed sufficient excuse for dispensing with the authorized rules. As instances, we may refer to the evidence concerning Richmond Asylum, and the manner in which the duties of the Manager of that institution have been performed; to the forms of admission in some asylums, which prevent the reception of idiots and epileptic cases, although the rules declare them admissible; and to the invariable practice, at the Ballinasloe and Waterford Asylums, of admitting patients, not by special order of the Board, but by the Visiting Physician.

Regulations violated.

The principal defect in the rules, as regards the existing state of things in the asylums, is that the "duties" assigned to the Manager have been drawn up in contemplation of that officer not being a member of the medical profession. Fully concurring in the propriety of the asylums being in charge of professional persons, as our subsequent suggestions for their improvement will indicate, we regard a total alteration of that portion of the rules which affects the Manager and Physician as absolutely requisite. Indeed we may state generally, that a new Code of Rules for the government of these institutions is of urgent necessity; and we feel called upon to express our strong opinion that, when once a body of rules has been approved of, they should be strictly enforced, or, if found unsuited, should be altered or repealed; for there is nothing so calculated to encourage a laxity of discipline and want of order in any establishment, as that its officers should be allowed to regard the regulations framed for their conduct and government as a dead letter, deserving neither their observance nor notice.

Defective.

Necessity for a new Code, and strict observance of it.

Another point to which our attention has been attracted is, that the Books required to be kept by the regulations, and some of which are of great importance, such as the Morning Statement Book, intended as a faithful record of the condition of the inmates, are most irregularly and imperfectly kept in some instances, no entries whatever being made for several days. Again, the forms used are various, and not in accordance with the regulations. In many cases, the Memorandum Book, which is supposed to be a record of all matters brought by the Manager before the Board, and which it might be presumed that he would feel an interest in keeping, as showing that he had not

Books, neglect to keep, and want of uniformity in, where kept.

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failed to submit to the Board all matters requiring their attention, has never been kept. But enough has been stated to show that not alone is the formation of a new code of rules required, but vigilance in enforcing their observance.

Government and direction.

Next to the regulations for the government of these institutions comes the consideration of the machinery by which they are governed and directed. The Governors or Directors of the District Asylums are nominated by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, under the provisions of the 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33. The number is unlimited, and although the principal nobility and gentry in the several counties, and dignitaries of the several churches, as well as clergymen of different persuasions, have from time to time been appointed members of these Boards, yet the attendance is in many cases very irregular and deficient. In districts comprising more than one county the Board consists of members chosen from each of these counties, but the attendance is, as might be supposed, chiefly from among the Governors living in the immediate vicinity, and therefore usually from the county in which the asylum is situated.

Insufficient attendance at Boards.

It has been suggested that these Boards should have more of a representative character, and that Town Councils and other local bodies should have a voice in the nomination of Governors.

Alteration in mode of appointing Governors recommended.

We recommend that in future the number of Governors for each asylum should be limited, and that they should be named, two-thirds by the Grand Juries of the several counties or counties of towns, in such proportions as the Lord Lieutenant shall determine, and one-third by the Executive.

We have left the selection with the Grand Juries, because, until the law shall otherwise provide, they are the constituted Administrators of the County Rate, out of which the asylums are maintained, and we think it advisable that the nomination of one-third should be left to the Government in order that an opportunity may remain for securing for these institutions the services of persons who, although not selected by the Grand Juries may, from the attention they have given to such establishments or other causes, be likely to be useful members of the Board. In cases where the fiscal functions of Grand Juries are discharged by the Town Councils the appointments should rest with the latter body. The Governors appointed by the Grand Juries or Town Councils should be annually elected—those named by the Executive should be removable at pleasure, but the non-attendance of any of those Governors throughout one year continuously, should vacate the appointment.

Town Councils.

More frequent meetings of Governors desirable.

The Governors meet once a month, but we think more frequent meetings would be desirable, as, where a quorum does not assemble on the appointed day, the whole business to be transacted has to be adjourned for a month.

By the Privy Council regulations, it is the duty of the Board regularly to inspect the asylum and the inmates, but it will be seen, by the evidence, that in some asylums this is rarely done, and in others, although certain members of the Board, who take an interest in the institution, are in the habit of visiting it, yet there is no Visiting Committee appointed by the Board for that purpose, and no reports are therefore made to the Board of the condition of the Asylum and the inmates, or the conduct of the officers, except by those officers themselves.

Visiting Committee, or visits by Governors to Asylum.

We think that either a Visiting Committee should be named by each Board, or some arrangement made by which the Governors would themselves undertake, in rotation, the duty of visitors, and record their observations in a book kept for that purpose.

Grand Jury Superintendence, 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 85.

The 2 & 3 William IV., c. 85, empowers Grand Juries to appoint Boards of Superintendence of Charitable Institutions, supported in whole or in part by Grand Jury presentment, to visit, inspect, inquire into, and examine such establishments, and report thereupon to the Grand Jury at each assizes—the control and superintendence, however, to remain with the Governors. This Act, which expressly applies to Lunatic Asylums, appears to be only in partial operation—no such Board having been appointed in several counties.

Appointment of officers and servants.

The appointment of the principal officers of the District Asylums has hitherto been exercised by the Government, but the legal proceedings which were taken in order to set aside the Lord Lieutenant's appointment of Chaplains at Belfast leave it very doubtful whether the right of appointment is vested in the Executive, or indeed with whom it may be supposed to rest; for the Acts of Parliament are silent upon the subject.

The appointment of servants rests, according to the Privy Council regulations, with the Manager, who can fine, suspend, or, with the concurrence of the Board, dismiss them.

Manager.

Of late years it has been the practice to appoint professional persons to the situation of Manager, and we think there can be no doubt of the propriety of this course, but the person so appointed should be disqualified from private practice. The regulations for the government of the Asylums contemplated the Manager being a civilian, and the duties assigned to him, in addition to the moral treatment of the patients, are principally those of a superintendent. On the other hand his treatment of the patients was to be subject

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to the directions of the Physician. It will obviously be necessary to lay down rules more suitable to the new arrangements.

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We are all of opinion that the Resident Physician should have charge of the Asylum, and be responsible for the treatment of the inmates as regards their insanity. Four of us consider that the Resident Physician should be solely responsible for the treatment of the patients, both as regards their bodily health and their mental disease; but that he should be assisted, when necessary, by a Visiting Physician, whose duties, however, should be confined to cases where his attendance may be required in consultation by the Resident Physician. A very strong opinion is, however, entertained by one of our body, Dr. Corrigan, that there should be a Visiting Medical Officer attached to each Asylum; that his attendance should not be dependent on the discretion either of the Resident Physician or of the Local Board, but that he should visit the institution daily; that while the Resident Physician and Manager should have general charge of the institution, and be responsible for the treatment of the insane, as such, the duty of the Visiting Medical Officer in their regard should extend only to cases where his attendance may be required in consultation by the Resident Physician, but that the Visiting Physician should daily visit all cases whatever confined to bed, in seclusion, or under restraint; that he should see, with as little delay as possible, all cases of injury, accident, and child-birth, and record such observations on them as may appear requisite; that he should be directly responsible for the treatment of the sick, as distinguished from the mere insane; that, in all cases of discharged patients, the certificate of discharge should be signed by both Resident and Visiting Physicians; and that, in all cases of death, the record of the illness and cause of death should be signed by both the Resident and Visiting Physicians.

Difference of opinion among Commissioners as to Medical Arrangements.

We are all of opinion that the Resident and Visiting Medical Officers should each be possessed of a qualification both in medicine and surgery; and that all medicines, whether ordered by Resident or Visiting Physician, should be entered in the Prescription Book, and properly labelled for administration.

Qualification of Medical Officers.

We think the Resident Physician should be relieved from all duties of a civil character, connected with the management of the Institution, which might interfere with the devotion of his time to his more proper duty, the care and treatment of the inmates. Leaving him the chief officer of the asylum, with authority over all the other officers, except the Consulting Physician, we propose that his civil duties should be transferred to the officer to be called the Clerk, while the latter office should be separated from that of Storekeeper. The Storekeeper should have charge of all the property of the asylum, and superintend the management of the farm. We also consider that in small asylums the office of Apothecary may be dispensed with, and that the Resident Physician might compound the necessary medicines.

Resident Physician should not perform civil duties.

Clerk, Storekeeper, and Apothecary.

As regards the appointments of the superior officers, viz., Resident and Consulting Physicians, Clerk, Storekeeper, Matron, we consider they should be left to the Governors; the subordinate officers and servants to be appointed and removed by the Resident Physician, subject to the approval of the Governors; the number to be regulated by the Central Board.

Recommendations as to appointment of officers.

The evidence we have received is, to a great, perhaps preponderating, extent, unfavourable to the higher appointments being given to the Governors; but as a general principle we do not see why the Executive Government should interfere in these matters, or that its interference has led, or is likely to lead, to a better selection of officers than would be made by the local authorities. It is true, as has been stated, that the election of these officers may tend to local contentions, and that private feeling may prevail to the prejudice of the institution. We think that there is not a little reason to believe that political influence might lead to an equally injurious result, if the appointments are left to the Executive. It appears to us, however, that the central Board controlling these institutions should have a veto on all appointments; and that the Executive should have a power of removal on their recommendation, founded on full investigation of the officer's incapacity or misconduct.

The appointment of Chaplains should be compulsory on the Governors, and vested in them, subject to the provisions for appointment in the Poor Law Acts, and with a preference to clergymen locally officiating. Power should also be given to the Executive Government, in the event of the Board of Governors not making the appointments required by law, to nominate absolutely to such offices; the person so appointed to have the same power as those elected by the Board. The salaries should be fixed by the Central Board.

Of Chaplains to be compulsory.

The appointment of Chaplains to these institutions has led to conflicting opinions; and the Belfast Board of Governors have successfully resisted their introduction into that asylum. We have elicited opinions upon this point at each of the inquiries which we held, and the evidence of Governors, Chaplains, and other persons, will be found in the

Observations on the Chaplaincy question.

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DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Appendix. Except at Belfast and Armagh, to neither of which asylums Chaplains are attached, it will be seen that the vast preponderance of testimony, almost amounting to unanimity, is in favour of such appointments, and strongly expressive, as well of the consolation thereby afforded to the great majority of the inmates, as of the cruelty of depriving them of the ministration of their clergy, and the means of attending divine worship. We do not hesitate to say that we fully concur in these opinions, and recommend that Chaplains should be included among the officers whom it shall be imperative to attach to each asylum, and that proper arrangements should be made for the due celebration of religious worship therein. At the same time, as the ministrations of the Chaplain have a necessary connexion with mental exertion on the part of the patient, we consider that the duties of that officer will require, on his part, great judgment and discretion in their discharge—so that while the consolations of religion are fully afforded, the peculiar mental condition of the patients will not be lost sight of by the Chaplain; and that, while visiting those of his own communion, he will carefully abstain from any thing calculated to excite or disturb the minds of those who belong to a different persuasion. We cannot suppose that these considerations will be absent from the mind of any clergyman entrusted with the pastoral charge of the inmates of an asylum. We cannot, therefore, withhold the expression of our conviction that the State is bound to make provision for such appointments. The rules should give power to the Resident Physician, under ordinary circumstances, to prevent the visits of Chaplains to patients to whom such visits may, in his opinion, at the time be injurious; but in cases of bodily disease, where danger to life is apprehended, special notice of such illness should be given to the respective Chaplains, who should then have unrestricted access to the patients.

Arrangements for divine worship.

In reference to this subject we may state that our attention has been directed by some of the witnesses, and also by communications which we have received, to objectionable arrangements at present existing for the celebration of divine worship, and the subject was also brought under our notice by the Government in reference to the Richmond Asylum.

No Chapel was attached to the older asylums, and the services of the several churches are in them usually performed in different apartments, which, except at that time, are used for their ordinary purposes. In Ballinasloe, portions of the building at the end of the corridors, in either wing, are fitted up for Protestant and Roman Catholic service respectively, and are not devoted to any other use, except as the passages of communication between different parts of the building. In the more recently erected asylums a chapel has always been provided, which is used in common by the several churches, except in the case of Richmond, where it has been divided by a screen, and a portion fitted up as a Roman Catholic chapel, the remainder as a place of worship for the Established and other churches. Considerable objection has been made, as above stated, on the part of the Roman Catholics, to the use for the religious worship of their church of a chapel common to all churches, and, on the other hand, it has been found at Richmond, that the Protestant inmates object to the arrangement by which they are obliged to worship in the same building as those differing from them in religion, although a screen separates the two apartments, and the two services are not proceeded with at the same time. We think it desirable that all ground for these objections should, as far as possible, be removed, and that, where necessary, a separate and distinct place should be set apart for the celebration of divine service by each chaplain, and that the arrangements adopted for religious worship and the attendance of chaplains should, in all cases, be such as will prevent any cause being afforded for religious disputation or excitement among the inmates.

Officers and servants.

In the Tables appended to this Report will be found the number of Officers and Servants employed in each institution, and their emoluments. It will be observed that the proportion of attendants to patients varies somewhat in the several asylums. In our opinion, they are nowhere in excess—indeed, we feel we may with safety add, that, in all, additional attendants are required, if an efficient curative treatment, such as is in accordance with modern views upon this subject, is to be pursued. We are glad to observe, generally, that the non-restraint system finds favour among the Medical Attendants of these Institutions, but its adoption necessarily involves a greater amount of attendance, and, consequently, a larger staff, the expense of which should not for a moment have weight against the great and beneficial results, which the introduction of this mode of treatment will produce.

Wages of servants.

Another point, to which we desire to draw attention, is the small amount of wages given to the attendants in some of the asylums. The duty of the persons so employed is at all times disagreeable and irksome—frequently dangerous and disgusting. It requires intelligence, temper, and kindness, on the part of those discharging it, or the conduct of the attendant may undo all the judicious treatment of the Manager. A higher class of servants, therefore, should be sought, and care should be taken, in their selection, not alone that they are possessed of the qualities above described, but that they are sufficiently edu-

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cated to be enabled to contribute to the recreation of the patients by reading for their amusement. Such occupations will beguile the wearisomeness of their watching in the wards, and, helping to cheer and tranquillize the patients, will render their attendance a more grateful task. District Asylums.

As regards the higher Officers, we consider their Salaries should be regulated by the Central Board. The salary of the Resident Physician and Manager should be such as will secure the services of a competent Medical Officer in that capacity; and we think it but just that it should increase with length of service, so that those who fill the situation may not be shut out from all prospect of bettering their condition. Salaries of higher Officers.

We have stated that the Medical Staff of the asylums should consist of a Resident Medical Manager and of a Visiting Physician. If, in the larger institutions, the services of more than one Resident Medical Officer be required, it should be in the power of the Central Board to make order to that effect. Extra Medical Officer.

The law should strictly provide for the Superannuation of all the Officers and Servants of these institutions. The recent Statute on that subject has been brought into operation in several asylums; but it does not include all the officers. Superannuation, 19 & 20 Vic. c. 99.

We considered that the scale of retirement in the case of the Medical Officers should not depend on the same length of service as is required by the General Superannuation Act, for the Medical Manager will usually have entered on the duties of his office after he has been for some time engaged in the practice of his profession, and consequently will not, when compelled by advancing years to resign his office, be enabled to count the same length of service as the subordinate officers. The retiring allowance should in no case exceed two-thirds of the salary, and should be given in cases of permanent sickness or infirmity, as well as for length of service, and in all cases where rations and clothes are given, the value of these allowances should be taken into account in fixing the superannuation.

The 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33, sec. 7, enabled Grand Juries to present for the Maintenance of the Asylum, the officers and attendants, and the patients therein. A subsequent Statute, 6 Geo. IV., c. 54, empowered the Lord Lieutenant in Council to direct a sum, not exceeding £10,000 per quarter, to be advanced from the Consolidated Fund, to be allocated for that object; which sums the Grand Juries are bound to repay. It is in accordance with these provisions that the asylums are at present maintained—application being made to the Privy Council, as stated in the evidence, on an estimate of the expenditure for the quarter, previously submitted to and approved by the Inspectors. This course of proceeding is exceptional; no other institutions supported out of the public rates being thus supplied with money advanced out of the Consolidated Fund. These arrangements have enabled the institutions to be conducted without impediment from temporary deficiency of funds, while the advances have been punctually repaid to the State; and there appears reason for this provision of the law, inasmuch as most of the lunatic asylums—all of those originally erected—were jointly available for several counties, and the Governors would probably have experienced difficulties in reference to their finances when the supply of funds neither depended upon their own acts nor had been levied by their authority, but was contributed by probably three or more distinct bodies. Under all these circumstances, we do not recommend any alteration in the law in this respect. Maintenance of Asylums, 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33, and 6 Geo. IV. c. 54.

We think the present system of Auditing Asylum Accounts should be altered. That duty is now discharged by the Commissioners in London, and the audit usually takes place at a long period after the expenditure has been incurred. It would be more satisfactory if the accounts were audited by an officer, attending at the asylum for that purpose, as soon after the close of each half-year as possible. Such a system would be far more effectual than that now in operation, and would obviate the necessity for that frequent, and often prolonged, correspondence, which the Managers are obliged to carry on with the Commissioners of Audit in London. Audit of Accounts unsatisfactory.

Other questions have been brought before us by several witnesses, such as the incidence of Taxation for maintaining the asylums, the chargeability of the inmates, &c.; and we have ourselves invited the opinions of many witnesses upon these subjects. Incidence of Taxation; chargeability of lunatics, &c. Opinions on.

At the time the District Asylums were first erected, there existed no special provision for the Relief of the general Poor in Ireland; and, as the Poor Law Act, subsequently introduced, placed a portion of the burden of taxation thereby created on the Landlord as well as the Tenant, it is urged that it is anomalous that the support of the Lunatic Poor should, on the contrary, still fall entirely on the Occupier, as the person from whom the county rate is levied.

If no provision had been made for the lunatic poor until the passing of the Poor Relief Act, it is not probable that any distinction would have been made in the incidence of taxation for the support of the lunatic, as distinguished from the general, poor. The

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District Asylums.

same reasons do not, however, exist for transferring from occupiers a burden which, when entering into their contracts, they knew they should bear, as did for dividing between landlord and occupier the new and unforeseen taxation, introduced by the Law for Relief of the Poor in 1838. After careful consideration of the subject, we do not feel that we can recommend the transfer of the charge for the lunatic poor to the Poor Rate.

Again, it has been suggested that the cost of maintaining the lunatic poor should be charged according to the provisions of the Poor Relief Act, viz., on the electoral division, or, where that cannot be fixed, on the union at large; and it has been urged, that more effectual inquiry could be made into each case by the Guardians on the spot, than by Governors at a considerable distance. The latter remark is, no doubt, true, but, as regards the chargeability, we cannot recommend any change. First, so long as the asylums are supported out of the Grand Jury rate, there would be a difficulty in levying the charge for union at large lunatics, since the unions may be situated in different counties; and secondly, we do not consider that the same reason exists for making a parish or electoral division responsible for the maintenance of its lunatic poor, as for its aged or unemployed paupers. Fixing the charge on a small area, no doubt, leads to applications for relief being minutely examined, but the existence of lunacy is a palpable *primâ facie* ground for relief in the asylum, and does not call for the same scrutiny of the case.

Admission to Asylums.

We think considerable improvement should be made in the manner in which Admissions to the asylums take place. No uniformity of practice now exists. In some asylums idiots and epileptics are, contrary to the regulations, declared inadmissible, while in others they are admitted. In some, as stated, paying patients are received, in others rejected. In more than one case the admissions are, contrary to rule, made by the Physician and Manager; in others, as required, they are considered and determined upon by the Board. There should be one rule, rigidly enforced, for regulating admissions; and we see no reason for departing from the Privy Council rule, that "Idiots as well as epileptics, where the fits produce imbecility of mind as well as of body, should be admissible."

Provisional.

We further consider that it should be at all times competent to the Resident Medical Manager to admit all cases provisionally in the intervals between the meetings of the Board; and that as it is of the utmost importance that cases of insanity should as speedily as possible be removed to an asylum, the regulations to be framed should afford every facility for their admission.

From Workhouses.

In cases of ordinary admissions, a number of queries are required to be answered with as much accuracy as possible—the object of which is to procure a history of the case. In admissions from the Gaols, under Lord Lieutenant's warrant, and from Workhouses, it has been stated that this document is seldom or never obtained. We shall have occasion to suggest an alteration in the law affecting the committal of lunatics to gaols; but we think it ought to be imperative on the authorities of the workhouses to procure as much information as possible when admitting a lunatic, so as to enable them to answer the queries; or, if the person has become a lunatic in the workhouse or gaol, that as detailed particulars of the presumed causes and the symptoms of insanity as can be collected should be at once noted by the Medical Officer and Governor or Master.

Allowing patients out on trial.

We think that there should be power given to permit any patient to be absent from an asylum, on trial, for a limited period.

Discharges; bond to remove, &c.

As regards discharges from asylums, some complaint has been made that the relatives who place the patients in confinement are unwilling to remove them, and that the bond to that effect has been found useless. We think a ready mode should be provided of recovering the cost of maintaining the lunatic, after due notice served upon the parties bound to remove him.

General condition of the Asylums.

Having thus far reported on the provisions of the law regarding District Lunatic Asylums, their erection, government, maintenance, &c., we shall now proceed to give our opinion upon the Condition of these Asylums generally at the time of our visits.

The District Lunatic Asylums of Ireland have, with one or two exceptions, been erected at two distinct periods—those of earlier date immediately subsequent to the Act 1 and 2 Geo. IV., c. 33, and under the direction of the original Commissioners for Control and Correspondence; the latter buildings for the additional districts, erected subsequently to 1846, when the necessity for increased lunatic accommodation became obvious.

The earlier asylums are Carlow, Belfast, Derry, Armagh, Waterford, Clonmel, Ballinasloe, Limerick, and Maryborough.

The more recent erections are Kilkenny, Killarney, Omagh, Sligo, and Mullingar, to which may be added the Eglinton Asylum at Cork, and the new asylum at Richmond, Dublin.

Plans of buildings, *see* App.

The plan adopted for the earlier asylums was that of a radiating building of two stories, having the airing courts confined to the irregular spaces between the radii, the front building,

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and an outer wall, against which sheds were usually erected, or, as in Limerick, low additional wards. In Derry, underground cells had been provided; but, if ever used, they have long since ceased to be occupied by patients. The necessary offices usually occupied a space immediately behind the centre of the front building, in which are the apartments of the Managers and Matrons. These buildings were not provided with any modern improvements: no water was laid on—the patients, as in Carlow, being left to wash in the open courts under shelter of a shed; and, at most, one bad and imperfectly constructed bath being provided, for each side of the building. A like want of baths existed at Derry. The kitchens were usually small and inconvenient; and where additional buildings have been erected, these, as well as the other offices, have been found inadequate to the increased wants of the establishment. No places of worship or recreation halls were provided, nor any artificial means of ventilating the cells and galleries; no water-closets in the several wards; neither were there sculleries or store-rooms, nor adequate means for the heating of the building. **District Asylums.**

In the more modern buildings a totally different style of construction has been adopted. These are often of pleasing elevation, but of costly construction, having three floors instead of two, and usually of great length, with, in some cases, retreating wings at each end; long galleries, with no means for heating them except small fire-places in the outer walls, so placed, it would appear, in order to add to the beauty of the elevation by a prominent gable; day rooms, forming projections with a like view to architectural effect, with three exterior walls, and frequently cold and comfortless—the cells almost invariably on the northern side of the building, which is not generally the case in the older asylums. Improvements are perceptible in the provision of lavatories and bath rooms, with a proper supply of water, of recreation halls, chapels, and vastly superior kitchens and offices, as well as infirmaries, and arrangements for ventilation.

In almost all the asylums, however, whether of the earlier or more modern date, the airing courts are situate on the northern side of the building, cold and cheerless, the sewerage imperfect or ill-planned, and the supply of water frequently defective, as well from insufficiency of power to raise it as absolute deficiency during some parts of the year. At Killarney the quality of the water was distinctly condemned by the Resident Medical Officer; and it appears strange that, in the erection of this, the latest asylum which has been built, such an important matter should have been overlooked. No doubt the attention of the Governors has been attracted to the deficiencies which exist, and we learned that in those asylums where want of baths, &c., was particularly observable, measures were in contemplation for providing them. In the older asylums, as above stated, the want of lavatories is much felt, and the erection of water-closets is particularly called for. **Defects.**

It will not, however, suffice that these improvements should be introduced, but it should be the duty of the Authorities to satisfy themselves that they are made available for the patients.

From our own observation we can state that, in some asylums, proper attention is not paid to the cleanliness of the patients, either by enforcing the usual daily ablutions or the periodical bath. **Inattention to cleanliness.**

Again, at times we have found the water-closets systematically kept locked, and never used by the patients; while in the old Richmond Lunatic Asylum, in the city of Dublin, the unfortunate lunatics were required, from time to time, to clear out the contents of the privies in the yards, and to carry the soil through a portion of the wards. These privies were usually so offensive as to be absolutely injurious to the health of the inmates, whose chief places of exercise were the small yards or courts in which they were situated. Nothing appeared so defective, generally, as their condition, and that of the sewerage. As an instance of the latter, we may allude to Sligo, one of the most recently erected asylums, where the main sewer had been conducted immediately under the infirmary ward, and so little below the surface that the rooms were uninhabitable. A tradesman working in the establishment, who slept there, was seriously affected by the effluvia, and when we visited the apartment, the smell was insufferable. The necessity of having the sewerage arrangements in perfect order is too obvious to require more than notice, and we trust that the several Boards of Governors will take measures for securing their effective operation. **Improper occupation of inmates, &c.**

We have already observed generally on the want of sufficient arrangements for heating the asylums, a defect which is the more to be deplored as heat is so essential for the comfort of the unfortunate lunatic. There are fire-places usually in the day rooms and corridors, but in some asylums fires are never lighted in the corridors, while in others, the fire-places being in the outer walls, and ill-constructed, are of little effect. In a few of the asylums open stoves are substituted for fire-places in the corridors, which is a great improvement. **Heating arrangements.**

The efforts made to secure the proper ventilation of the new asylums have not generally been successful. The usual complaint made was, that the ventilating shafts did not act. **Ventilation.**

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District Asylums.

In some this may have arisen from the furnaces not being regularly lighted, the fires being only kept up when they are required for other purposes, and generally but for one day in the week. It would appear that all idea of successfully ventilating these buildings by artificial means has been at length abandoned, for the Mullingar Asylum, one of the last erected, has no arrangements for that object.

Padded rooms.

In most of the new asylums padded rooms have been provided, for refractory patients, but their construction has not at times been approved, which has led to the discontinuance of their use. We think no asylum should be without these rooms, which, under the non-restraint system, now prevailing in most of these institutions, are generally found useful.

Recreation, amusements, &c., general want of.

In the new asylums recreation halls have been provided, but, excepting in a few cases, as the new Richmond and Sligo Asylums, we found that they were either not used or were devoted to other purposes. We are sorry to be obliged to add, that we fear this has generally resulted from the Manager or Governors not attaching sufficient importance to the amusement of the inmates, as a portion of their treatment. We hope that this idea will be dispelled, and that the great want of any amusing occupation for the patients, which is particularly observable throughout the asylums (with few exceptions) will, before long, cease to be a subject of unfavourable comment. At present, whatever attempts have been made in a few instances, and especially at Richmond and Sligo, in the way of evening entertainments, &c., nothing has been done to mitigate the bare and cheerless character of the apartments usually occupied by the inmates. In corridor or day-room, the lunatic sees nothing but the one undiversified white wall—giving to these hospitals, intended for the restoration of the alienated mind, an air of blankness and desolation more calculated to fix than to remove the awful disease under which it labours.

It cannot be denied, notwithstanding the care and attention which appear generally to be given by the Managers and Visiting Physicians to the patients under their charge, that, on the whole, the lunatic asylums of Ireland wear more the aspect of places merely for the secure detention of lunatics than of curative hospitals for the insane. Probably it is by some considered that, the inmates being poor, the ratepayers should not be called on to provide for them comforts and appliances beyond their position; and something, perhaps, of the idea prevails, that the lunatic asylum should not, by the comfort it provides for its inmates, cease to be a test, like the workhouse, for those who seek it as an asylum. But it is almost needless to point out that the cases are by no means analogous, and it would be as consistent to prevent the surgeons of our county infirmaries or fever hospitals giving expensive medicines or comforts to patients, as to refuse to provide for the lunatic what may contribute to his cure. Besides, we believe it better economy to relieve the rates, by the cure of the lunatic, than to burden them with his permanent maintenance, by perpetuating his insanity.

Dietary.

As regards the dietary of the patients, we have to observe that, although it varied considerably in several asylums, yet it usually appeared to be equal, if not superior, to that to which the inmates had been habituated previously to their admission. In some Asylums there appeared not to be a sufficient quantity of vegetable food in the dietary—a change originating when the potato supply was deficient some years since. The potato having again become the principal food of the lower classes in this country, the transition may have serious effect on the newly-admitted patients. We think that buttermilk and skimmed-milk, which are used in some Asylums, are objectionable articles of diet in such Institutions. Copies of the dietary tables of Asylums, and of Returns showing the consumption of the principal articles of food in the several Asylums, will be found in the Appendix. These Returns, however, differ widely from the allowances specified in the diet-tables of some Asylums, and we cannot reconcile the apparent discrepancy. If the Returns of consumption are correct, the patients cannot receive the amount of food professed to be allowed to them. We took the opportunity, when visiting the asylums, of examining the food, and, the manner in which the meals are served, which was generally very satisfactory; but we hope the practice prevailing at Maryborough, of tossing out their food (potatoes) before the inmates, as if they were cattle or pigs, has been abandoned, and that some more civilized manner of furnishing such a meal, in a great public institution, has been adopted. The absence of salt from the frugal meal of the poor lunatics, which the Resident Physician seemed to consider unimportant, has, we hope, also been corrected.

Beds, bedsteads, &c.

The quantity of bedding in the several asylums appeared ample. Beds of cocoa-nut fibre are much in use, and generally found knotted and uncomfortable. Straw beds are also much used, but we think a better material should be provided for sick and bed-ridden patients. The bedsteads were frequently of bad and objectionable construction. Measures, we doubt not, will be taken by the Governors to provide a better article, as both they and the managers seem aware that slightly constructed iron bedsteads are liable to be broken up by the lunatics, and to become dangerous weapons in their hands. These bed-

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steads bad, we found, been in most cases supplied by the Commissioners for Control, and not by the Board of Governors.

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In most of the asylums the clothing was sufficient and of fair quality; in some, however, it was dirty and much worn, and generally it requires improvement.

Clothing.

The condition of the airing courts for the refractory wards on the female side, at Limerick, was very disgusting, and we were strongly impressed by the evident want of careful attention and treatment to their crowded inmates, some of whom were ill-clad and in a most filthy condition.

Neglect at Limerick and Omagh Asylums.

At Omagh, a new asylum, many of the patients were in an equally objectionable state, and no sufficient means appeared to have been taken for attending to the cases of dirty patients, and endeavouring to correct their habits.

The greater portion of the male inmates of the lunatic asylums are usually employed during the day at labour on the farm or grounds attached to the institution, while a few are instructed in some useful trade—generally shoemaking or tailoring, for the use of the establishment, and sometimes weaving. The women, for the most part, find employment in the laundry, or are engaged in needlework and making up articles of female attire for the use of the establishment; spinning and knitting are likewise a frequent occupation. Besides this, many of the inmates of both sexes are employed to a considerable extent in the kitchen and other household work of the asylum. We have, however, on some occasions, found that the male inmates were employed in works particularly offensive, such as pumping out a soil tank, cleaning out privies, &c., which it appeared to us, objectionable that lunatics should be engaged in. In some cases, also, the amount of labour exacted from them in working the water-wheel was excessive. We think that in the arrangement of lunatic asylums all labour required for the latter work should be horse or steam power.

Employment of lunatics, *see* App. A, No. 11 and No. 22.

From the above, it will be seen that the employment of the men is chiefly out of doors; on the other hand, the female inmates did not appear generally to be allowed sufficient out-door exercise. It is true that the especial scene of their labours is the interior of the establishment; but we think some arrangement might be made in the asylums for their more frequent recreation in the grounds—at present, it appears generally that, except in summer, the females are seldom allowed to walk beyond the airing-courts, and that even at that period of the year the permission is limited to one day in the week.

Want of out-door recreation for females.

Care should be taken that the lunatics are never employed in any work for private profit. In one instance we found they were at work on the farm of the Resident Manager.

Lunatics should not work for private profit.

We have observed that, in general, all idea of school instruction had been given up. This is to be regretted, because, although there may be a large number who, from age and mental imbecility, would be unable to profit thereby, yet there will always be very many to whom literary instruction will not alone be an advantage but an agreeable occupation, leading to their mental improvement by training their minds to habits of continued attention.

Neglect of school instruction.

In some, only, of the asylums a small collection of old books, and a few numbers of some interesting journal, or illustrated newspaper, were kept for the use of the inmates. In general, however, there was no provision of this nature; and when it did exist, the supply was neither adequate, nor were the books selected useful or entertaining.

The practice of treating the sick in their own cells prevails in many of the asylums, even where separate infirmaries have been provided, and we cannot too strongly express our opinion as to the injudiciousness of this course, in cases of serious illness. The cold and confined cells occupied by the patients are quite unsuited for the treatment of disease which confines the invalid to his bed; and it is impossible that the same care, attention, and comforts can be bestowed on patients scattered in distinct apartments over a large building, as in the dormitory of a comfortable and well-heated infirmary. In some instances, cases of severe illness were, from being scattered over the institution, not even brought under the notice of the Visiting or Resident Physician. In other instances, cases of loathsome disease were kept in an associated dormitory, necessarily neglected during the day, and offensive to all around them during the night.

Treatment of the sick.

In Belfast Asylum we found a paralytic male patient lying in one of the ordinary single cells, in the month of November, without a fire, or any of the usual hospital appliances. He had been, at the period of our visit, one month confined to bed, and had no attendant but the ordinary keeper of the ward. There was no book or registry kept of the patients who might be ill; and the physician and surgeon were dependent on verbal inquiries for information as to the cases requiring their visits. In the same asylum, we found two patients on the female side, both suffering under abscess, of long standing, who were in single cells, without a fire. While the sick inmates were thus circumstanced there was an infirmary in the institution, well adapted for its object, but used as an ordinary dormitory. On the occasion of our second visit we learned that the infirmary, in the interval, had been fitted up, and applied to its proper uses.

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DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Infirmaries.

So far back as 1843, the want of an Infirmary in Richmond Asylum (Dublin), had been commented upon by Dr. White, in his evidence before the Lords Committee on Lunatic Poor in Ireland. Since that period an infirmary has been erected on the asylum grounds; it is detached from the buildings occupied by the lunatics, and in a cheerful situation. It is not, however, set apart for the reception of the sick, but is used as a portion of the general accommodation of the house. In Armagh Asylum we found several patients who had been confined to bed in their cold cells, from periods of from ten days to six months, without the appliances requisite for the sick. In Limerick, and other asylums, a like state of things was observable. In Sligo, the infirmary could not be used owing to the offensive effluvia emitted by the main sewer of the building, which ran under it. In Killarney the sick patients were treated in the cells and dormitories, while the infirmary was fitted up as a private residence for the clerk and his family. In Clonmel and Carlow the infirmaries which originally existed had been converted into ordinary wards, for the reception of inmates; while, at Omagh, the newly-built infirmary was used as a straw store.

Neglect of prescription and wine books.

In connexion with this subject, we may also observe that there has been great negligence in keeping the usual prescription, dietary, and wine books. In Cork, for instance, where the Resident Manager continues to discharge the duties of Visiting Physician (an office he previously held), we found that, for the two years, 1854 and 1855, the sick-diet book had not been kept; and from 1847 to 1853 there was no entry in the prescription book, the prescriptions being made upon verbal directions given to the apothecary or attendants. In Limerick, no wine or diet book for the sick was kept.

We trust that these irregularities will be corrected by efficient inspection, and that the practice of treating cases of serious illness in the infirmaries or infirmary wards will henceforth prevail; for neither the pressure of accommodation generally, nor the convenience of individual officers of the institution, should be allowed to interfere with an arrangement which a proper regard to the health and lives of the inmates imperatively demands.

Restraint.

We feel it our duty also to notice the culpable disregard with which the 23rd Rule of the Privy Council has in many instances been treated. This rule requires that "The Manager is to take charge of the instruments of restraint, and is not, under any pretence, to allow the unauthorized use of them to any person within the establishment; all cases placed under restraint, seclusion, or other deviation from the ordinary treatment, are to be carefully recorded by him in the daily report, with the particular nature of the restraint or deviation resorted to; but in no case shall the shower-bath be used without the authority of the physician." And, by rule 4, he is to enter in the Morning Statement Book "the names of those under restraint or seclusion, and the causes thereof." In some instances, the Managers informed us that they were not even aware of the Rule, although a printed copy of the Privy Council regulations was furnished to every asylum; in others, that they deemed it a sufficient compliance with the rules to leave the instruments of restraint in charge of the keepers, trusting to their integrity to report the cases in which they were used. In consequence of the Morning Statement Book not being regularly kept in this respect, the Visiting Physician had no record to guide him in the discharge of his duties, under the 47th Rule, which requires, that "the Physician should always visit every patient under restraint, and, when he deems it safe, require such patients to be temporarily relieved from restraint, and examine them, so as to ascertain that they are not cramped or injured; and he should frequently go round the asylum, so as to see the state and condition of every inmate;" this duty was consequently imperfectly performed or totally disregarded.

As an instance of these omissions, we may state what came to our knowledge in Armagh Asylum. On our visiting it we found several of the inmates under restraint. A patient, on the female side, was strapped down in bed, with body-straps of hard leather, three inches wide, and twisted under the body, with wrist-locks, strapped and locked, and with wrists frayed from want of lining to straps; this patient was seriously ill. There was no record of her being under restraint in the Morning Statement Book, as required by the order of the Privy Council. Another female was in the day room, without shoes or stockings, with strait waistcoat and wrist-locks; she had been two years in the house, and almost continually kept in that state day and night. Wrist-locks and body-straps were hung up in the day room, for application at the pleasure of the attendants. A male patient, in Ward No. 2, was found, at our visit, strapped down in bed; in addition, he was confined in a strait waistcoat, with the sleeves knotted behind him; and as he could only lie on his back, from a contrivance we shall presently describe, his sufferings must have been great; his arms were, moreover, confined with wrist-locks of hard leather, and his legs with leg-locks of similar kind; the strapping was so tight that he

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could not turn on either side; and any change of position was still more effectually prevented by a cylindrical stuffed bolster of ticken, of about ten inches thick, which ran round the sides, and top, and bottom of the bed, leaving a narrow hollow in the centre in which the lunatic was retained, as in a box, without power to turn or move. On liberating the patient, and raising him, he was very feeble, unable to stand, with pulse scarcely perceptible, and feet dark red and cold; the man had been under confinement in this state for four days and nights, being merely raised for purposes of cleanliness.

District Asylums.

Restraint.

When examined as to this case, the Manager stated he was aware of the man being in bed, but not of his having all those instruments of restraint upon him. No record of this case of restraint appeared in the Morning Statement Book.

We feel it more necessary to notice this particular instance of disregard of rules, of neglect and cruelty, because we find it stated by the Manager (*vide* the Eighth Report on the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, Appendix, page 61), that when mechanical restraint is employed it is under the direction of the Manager or Physician; while it appears from the evidence given before us in this case, that neither the Manager nor Physician had seen or visited this patient while under confinement, or even been aware of his state. It is further stated by the Manager, that the only instruments of restraint in use were a "muff or vest," although we found patients confined in wrist-locks, leg-locks, and body-straps.

In the Carlow Asylum we found that a man suffering from dropsy was tied down to his bed, and locked up in his cell, without the knowledge of the Resident or Visiting Physician.

It is scarcely necessary to say that we recommend that the most strict observance of the rule should be enforced; that all instruments of restraint be kept solely in the custody of the Manager or Resident Physician; that their unauthorized use shall never be permitted, and that all cases of restraint should be daily visited and recorded. We may here mention that in Omagh Asylum we found a bed in use for refractory patients, thus described by the Resident Physician: "It is a wooden bed in the sides, and there is an iron cover which goes over both rails; it is sufficiently high to allow a patient to turn and twist, but he cannot get up . . . the bars are from twelve to fourteen inches above the patient's head."

Clinical instruction.

We now desire to draw attention to the great benefits which the District Asylums of Ireland might be capable of conferring, if made available as educational establishments, for the purpose of extending a knowledge of the nature and treatment of insanity. At present these institutions may be considered as almost effecting nothing towards so important an object.

App., Documents.

Lord St. Leonards, when Chancellor of Ireland, exerted himself as a Governor of St. Patrick's Hospital (Swift's) to have clinical instruction given there, and in 1846 an order of the Privy Council was issued, that two clinical clerks should be appointed, under certain regulations, in the Richmond Asylum, in order that they might thereby acquire a knowledge of the treatment of mental disease. Little, however, has been done in accordance with those orders.

It does not appear from the evidence that any step whatever was taken with regard to clinical instruction in Swift's Hospital; and, as regards the Richmond Asylum, no effort has been made, by public notice or advertisement, to obtain clinical clerks; and the person holding the appointment, at the time of our examination, was the apprentice of the apothecary, and, in the opinion of the senior physician, unfitted for the office.

This is to be regretted; for if, as is well known, a superior knowledge of the ordinary maladies of the human frame is best acquired by the medical student who is resident in an hospital, and thus becomes practically conversant with diseases, it will be admitted to be equally true, that similar residence in a lunatic asylum will be the surest means of imparting a knowledge of the many phases of lunacy, and of the physical diseases with which they may be connected or complicated.

It is also to be remembered that, of all departments of medical science, the treatment of insanity is one in which the most important changes and improvements are at present in progress, both in regard to the cure of the disease, and the alleviations which may be afforded, and more especially in reference to the introduction of the non-restraint system, in place of the coercion and cruelties to which insane patients had been formerly subjected. We have to express our regret that even still, in many instances which came before us, the very nature of this system has not appeared to be understood; and that it has been erroneously supposed to consist of a continued struggle of keepers with lunatics; and this error appears to have led frequently to the expression of opinions in favour of the continuance of the employment of mechanical restraint.

We feel confident that, if the lunatic asylums of Ireland were made places of instruction, medical science would be improved and humanity benefited; and that the benefit

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District Asylums.

Clinical instruction.

would not be limited to Ireland, but that the blessing of a humane and enlightened treatment of the insane would be extended through other countries. In 1840, Dr. Davey learned at Hanwell the non-restraint system; and in 1844 he introduced it with singular success into Ceylon.

We cannot doubt that, if proper exertion were made, students in medicine, or graduates who had just completed their course, would seek for appointments as residents in asylums, as the knowledge thus acquired, and the certificates they would obtain of such residence, would be esteemed recommendations in many positions in which they might afterwards be placed. We would recommend that, in the first instance, the experiment of such appointments should be made in the asylums of Dublin (St. Patrick's and the Richmond), of Cork, and of Belfast, in which towns there are large medical schools; that public notice should be given of the intention of making such appointments, and of the qualifications necessary, which might be that all applicants should be graduates in medicine or surgery, or medical students of at least three years' standing, and one year's attendance on a recognised hospital, and with certificates of good moral character, and of attentive professional habits.

Recommendation.

Such Resident Pupils might be appointed by the Board of Governors, on the recommendation of the Resident Physician, and should be subject to his directions. Their duties would consist in keeping notes of the cases admitted, and their treatment, in seeing to the due administration of medicines, baths, &c., and in a general care of the inmates and patients in the intervals of the visits of the Resident or Visiting Physician; in short, in discharging towards the inmates of the asylum such duties as are now performed by Resident Pupils towards the sick in general hospitals. We would propose that the term of residence should be for six months, or, perhaps, it might be advisable to extend it to a longer period; and that, on the expiration of such residence, a certificate should be given by the Resident Physician, or Board of Governors, of the manner in which the duties of the appointment had been fulfilled.

Work-houses.

Workhouses.

Lunatic inmates of. App. E.

In addition to the lunatic poor in the District Asylums, there is a considerable number in the union workhouses, amounting, on the 1st January, 1857, to 1,707. The returns appended to this report will show the exact number in each workhouse and their classification. These lunatics comprise persons of weak mind, admitted into the workhouse by the Guardians, with a full knowledge of their condition; of those who may have become insane in the workhouse; and, in many unions, of lunatics who have, by an arrangement with the Guardians, been admitted into the workhouse in exchange for more violent cases, transferred to the asylum. The lunatic poor in workhouses are usually accommodated in distinct wards, but several of the more harmless and quiet are allowed to associate with the general inmates.

We have visited several of these establishments, with a view to ascertain the condition of the lunatics resident therein, and the arrangements made for their treatment. In some of the larger unions—those of Dublin, for instance, the number of lunatics in the workhouses was very considerable, amounting to seventy-seven and ninety-six in the North and South Unions, respectively. In both these establishments extensive wards were provided for them, but in the latter that accommodation was in every way unsuitable. These two workhouses differ in their plan from the more modern erections existing generally throughout Ireland. In the latter, lunatic wards were provided in a distinct part of the building, with separate yards attached; but these apartments appear to have been constructed more as punishment cells for refractory paupers than for the object to which they were to be applied. The cells are usually adjoining a small, narrow, day-room, from which they have a borrowed light; and in these gloomy, dungeon-like, apartments, the lunatics are usually confined.

Unsuitable places for the insane, as now circumstanced.

It appears to us that there can be no more unsuitable place for the detention of insane persons than the ordinary lunatic wards of the union workhouses. The unfortunate creatures have commonly no one to attend them but some of the other pauper inmates, who are but little capable, or little inclined, to concern themselves with looking to their wants or necessities. The result is, that the condition of these wards, and the lunatics detained therein, is usually most unsatisfactory. In many cases the bedding is ill-attended to, the persons of the lunatics were often most filthy, their clothing bad, and no effort at cleanliness was observable, in this apparently condemned division of the workhouse. In some workhouses, however, the bodily condition of these afflicted beings was as carefully attended to as in an asylum, though we cannot say that in any their moral treatment was much studied. The cases are, however, generally, chronic or idiotic.

Dietary.

As regards the nourishment of the lunatics in workhouses, they are considered to

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he more especially in charge of the Medical Officer, who has full power to regulate the dietary; but, where no bodily ailment exists, and the patient is not of weak constitution, it did not appear that any general difference was made between their dietary and that of other inmates. We are of opinion, however, that the ordinary workhouse dietary is unsuited and insufficient for any class of the insane.

Workhouses.

Unsuitableness, &c.

On the whole, we do not consider that any lunatics should be detained in workhouses under the present arrangements. The lunatic wards originally constructed, in the modern workhouses, for their reception, are not suitable for that purpose; and the temporary accommodation provided we generally found inadequate and objectionable. We think, therefore, that if the workhouses are to be used for the reception of lunatics of any class, it ought to be under totally different arrangements, and that no recent or acute case, or one for which there is any reasonable hope of cure, should ever be detained therein.

Proposal to appropriate unused workhouse accommodation for certain classes of Insane.

It has appeared to us, however, that a portion of the unoccupied accommodation at present existing in some of the Union Workhouses of Ireland might, under proper arrangements, be made available for quiet cases of imbecility or idiocy.

We should propose, therefore, that one or more workhouses in each district (where the largest amount of spare accommodation is likely to be permanently available) should be selected, and a portion thereof, or the whole, fitted up for the reception of the class of lunatics above referred to, with all proper internal fittings required in asylums, such as baths, &c., and should be provided with airing courts for such as may be enabled to take exercise.

It should be competent to the Board of Governors of any asylum to direct the admission of any lunatic of the above class belonging to the district into the Workhouse Asylum; and, on the recommendation of the Resident Physician of the Asylum, to admit directly to such Workhouse Asylum any such lunatic then in gaol or workhouse, or for whom admission to the District Asylum may be sought. The Governors should also have power to transfer patients, when necessary, from these Auxiliaries to the District Asylums.

No Workhouse Asylum should be open for the reception of patients until duly certified for that purpose by the Central Board, under whose control and direction it should be placed, in like manner as a District Asylum. The Central Board should have power to require (if necessary) that a Resident Medical Officer should be attached to these Auxiliaries. The Board of Governors should have the same control over them as over the District Asylum; but the Board of Guardians, to which the workhouse belongs, should be empowered at all times to visit and inspect. The attendants should not be paupers, but paid servants. The amount to be paid for each lunatic should be matter of agreement and contract between the Board of Governors and the Guardians of the particular Union, and should include a fair allowance for the use of the workhouse premises and the services of the union officers, as well as the particular charge for the care and maintenance of the lunatic. This contract should not be valid until approved by the Central Board of Commissioners in Lunacy. The chargeability of the lunatic should be fixed upon the county from which it shall appear that he was originally admitted into the workhouse or asylum.

It would not be just or reasonable to oblige the unions whose workhouses have thus been, in part, appropriated to the use of a district, to provide, out of their own rates, for the cost of making the necessary alterations, or for the maintenance of the lunatics. We think advances, therefore, should be made out of the Consolidated Fund, through the District Board of Governors; the amount, as in the case of Lunatic Asylums, to be repayable by the several counties, according to the number of patients belonging to each. Under some such regulations, we think accommodation may be suitably provided in the existing workhouses, for lunatics of the imbecile or idiotic, but quiet, class, to which we have referred; but we are distinctly opposed to the detention of lunatics in the workhouses as at present conducted.

But not to be used as District Asylums.

A proposition has been made to form the county of Donegal into a separate District, and that one of the workhouses should be appropriated as the District Asylum. We do not approve of that arrangement, as we consider workhouses are not suited for curative hospitals, and that no district should be without a proper and suitably constructed hospital for the curative treatment of the insane.

Lords' Report, 1843.

We are aware that the Committee of the House of Lords, in 1843, reported against the "expediency of appropriating the union workhouses as places either for the custody or the treatment of the insane," and suggested three modes of providing increased accommodation for pauper lunatics—"First, by an increased number of District Asylums; second, an enlargement of these asylums; or third, by the erection of separate establishments, specially appropriated for certain classes of patients, viz., epilepsy, idiocy, and chronic disease." It has been already seen that the first two recommendations have been acted on

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Workhouses.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 107.

Provincial Asylums.

to a considerable extent. The 8th & 9th Victoria, c. 107, extended the provisions of the law to permit the establishment of a separate asylum, such as that referred to in the third suggestion. The erection, however, of Provincial Asylums, for the reception of particular classes of pauper lunatics, has never been carried out.

It will be seen from the evidence given in the Appendix, that we have constantly endeavoured to elicit opinions in reference to this proposed arrangement; and we think we fairly state the result, when we express our belief that the proposition of Provincial Asylums has not found favour with the great majority of witnesses, either on the score of economy or expediency, although the importance of providing for the accommodation, in separate buildings, of a cheap character, to be appropriated to certain classes of the insane, is considered, in the existing crowded state of the Asylums, to be urgently required. The first cost of erecting Provincial Asylums, such as those contemplated, would be considerable, though less than that of a District Asylum; the amount of expenditure for an indispensable staff of officers would be large, while it does not appear that the cost of maintaining these classes of lunatics would necessarily be less than in the ordinary asylums. There would also be much difficulty in securing the attendance of an active Board of Governors from so large a district. On the whole, we do not recommend the establishment of Provincial Asylums for the reception of lunatics of any classes, whether curable or incurable, belonging to several districts. Our opinion is, that as far as possible, all cases should be treated in the District Asylum; and that if any are to be placed in distinct buildings, they should be those quiet cases of imbecility and idiocy, which may be considered beyond all curative treatment, and which only need ordinary care and attention. We would not require that all of any class should be removed from the District Asylums, nor would we permit the removal of any who, from being subject to violent paroxysms or other causes, require special care and treatment.

Within the limits indicated we think Auxiliary Asylums may be safely established, and in recommending that the whole or portions of some union workhouses should be appropriated to this purpose, in the manner we have proposed, we do not feel that our opinion conflicts with that of the Committee of the House of Lords, above referred to. We have, on grounds of economy, felt ourselves coerced to consider whether the amount of unoccupied room in the workhouses of Ireland, erected at such cost, might not be made available for affording additional accommodation for the lunatic poor. The effect of the arrangement, as we have proposed, would be to provide for a portion of the chronic cases now crowding the wards of the District Asylums, to secure a more suitable asylum for the present lunatic inmates of the workhouses, and, probably, for a large proportion also of those vagrant lunatics who are at present exposed to neglect, if not cruelty, and whose removal to a proper place of detention is called for by the interests of society in general.

Gaols.

Gaols.

In addition to the union workhouses, we also felt it our duty to visit several of the prisons throughout the country, as being places where the insane may be detained in custody. By the returns appended to this Report it will be seen that on the 1st January, 1857, the number of lunatics in the gaols of Ireland amounted to 164—thus distinguished as to the causes of their detention:—

Number and classes of lunatics confined in.

App. D. 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33; 1 Vict. c. 27; 8 & 9 Vict. c. 107.

1. Criminal Lunatics, within the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33, ss. 16, 17, indicted, tried, and acquitted, on the ground of insanity, or found insane on arraignment, and not tried,	8
2. Criminal Lunatics who have, while under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, become and are insane,	2
3. Persons who are under committal for trial, and insane,	2
4. Persons in custody under any warrant, in default of surety to keep the peace, who are insane,	4
5. Dangerous Lunatics and Idiots committed to gaol by Justices under the Act 1 Vict., c. 27, s. 1, and 8 & 9 Vict., c. 107, s. 10,	149
6. Insane persons, under imprisonment for debt, committed for contempt of court, or other civil process,	–
7. Not included in above lists,	1
	166

Lunatic prisoners, who have not been brought up for trial and arraigned, may be transmitted to the District Asylums, and Criminal lunatics to the Central Asylum at Dundrum, but the mass of lunatics committed to the gaols are those classed as "Dangerous lunatics" under 1 Vic., c. 27; and 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, sec. 10, the provisions of which Acts are peculiar to Ireland.

Criminal Lunatics.

The presence of the first two classes in the gaols, during a short period, is inevitable, but there should be no delay on the part of the authorities in removing them to the proper asylums in order that they may receive the treatment their condition requires, and

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that the disturbance of prison order and discipline which they occasion may cease. We shall have further to remark on these cases when referring to the Central Criminal Asylum. Gaols.

The third class, Dangerous lunatics, are committed on warrant of two justices, who, after examination of the lunatic by a duly qualified physician, surgeon, or apothecary, shall be satisfied that such person is a dangerous lunatic, or dangerous idiot, it being, however, further provided that information shall be sworn on oath by one or more credible witnesses, stating facts from which it appears that such person was discovered and apprehended under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind, and a purpose of committing some crime for which, if committed, he or she would be liable to be indicted. These cases may, like the others, be subsequently removed to the District Asylums. Dangerous Lunatics.

Being satisfied, as well from personal observation as from the evidence given before us, of the absence of any arrangements in gaols for the treatment of lunatics, the injury which the introduction of such cases must prove to the good order of the prison, and the had effects which confinement in a gaol must have as regards the lunatic (upon which the witnesses are unanimous who have spoken on the subject), we think that the provisions of the law, allowing of the committal of dangerous lunatics to gaols, should be at once repealed. Unfitness of Gaols for any insane persons.

As, however, it is obvious that such persons cannot with safety be allowed to remain at large, we should propose to give the justices the power of committing them direct to the District Asylum. The order of the magistrates should also be accompanied by a certificate of the medical person who examined the lunatic, which should briefly state the grounds of his opinion as to the patient's insanity, and a report from the constabulary of all facts connected with the case, which they might be able to furnish. The want of such information in these cases has been generally complained of. Proposed alteration in the law.

The power to commit directly to asylums, in cases where the lunatic is not dangerous, but is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected, is given to the Justices of the Peace in England by the 16 & 17 Vic., cap. 97, sec. 68; and there appears no reason that such a provision as we have suggested should not be embodied in the Irish law.

It may, however, be urged that, in the present crowded state of the asylums, it would be found difficult readily to provide for the accommodation of these cases. The same state of repletion has existed within these latter years as regards the prisons of Ireland; and, all things considered, it appears to us that the burden of providing for these cases, and the duty of receiving them, should rest with the Governors of the institutions provided for their reception, rather than with those of the prisons, erected and maintained for totally different objects.

We may here state that our attention was called, at an early period of our Inquiry, to the operation of this law in the metropolis; and a deputation from the Town Council of the city of Dublin waited upon us to represent that an undue charge fell upon the rate-payers of the city, by reason of the cost of maintaining all dangerous lunatics committed by the Divisional Justices, and who were frequently strangers from different parts of Ireland, being charged to the county of the city of Dublin. We have no doubt that this is the case, to some extent; but we see no remedy which can be devised for transferring this burden to other districts which will not lead to the contentions that a law of settlement involves; while, on the other hand, the evil is one incidental to all large cities whither strangers from adjoining districts are naturally attracted. On this subject we obtained Returns from the police authorities of the city of Dublin of the number of dangerous lunatics committed within the Metropolitan Police District during the five years, commencing with 1852, distinguishing the localities from which such persons had come. From these it appears, that of 539 persons committed in that period, only 48 are described as not belonging to Dublin. Case of Dublin city. Appendix.

ADEQUACY OF ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

Asylum Accommodation.

Having concluded our observations on the public institutions wherein, under the existing law, the lunatic poor of the country, apart from criminal lunatics, are usually provided for or detained, it will be proper to consider the adequacy of these asylums for the wants of the community.

The returns of lunacy in Ireland, appended to this report show that on the 1st January, 1857, there were in Ireland—

Lunatics in District Asylums, . . .	3,824
" Workhouses, ...	1,707
" Gaols, ...	166
" Poor, and at large, . . .	3,352

The number of lunatics for whom accommodation remains to be provided, at the public cost, cannot, however, be estimated as equal to that given under the last head; for, doubt-

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ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

less, there are therein included many whose friends would never seek to obtain admission for them into District Asylums. It cannot, however, be doubted, and in some districts it is pressingly felt, that further asylum accommodation, notwithstanding the additional institutions established within the last few years, is urgently required. The following Table of the Lunatic Poor unprovided for in each county, arranged according to Asylum Districts, and of the present accommodation and inmates of each District Asylum, will show where the demand may be supposed to be most urgent, although, as above stated, the actual number unprovided for must be taken as in excess of that absolutely in need of such relief:—

Distribution of Lunatic Poor.

Districts.	Counties.	Population, 1851.	Lunatics.					District Asylums.	
			Work-houses.	Gaols.	At Large.	Total in Counties.	Total in Asylum Districts	Accommodation.	Inmates.
Armagh,	Armagh,	196,085	41	–	200	241	585	134	132
	Cavan,	174,071	44	4	154	202			
	Monaghan,	141,758	38	–	104	142			
Ballinasloe,	Galway,	298,564	37	2	150	189	416	331	310
	„ Town,	23,695	4	–	5	9			
	Mayo,	274,830	34	2	96	132			
	Roscommon,	174,492	37	1	48	86			
Belfast,	Antrim,	352,264	111	–	152	263	557	330	330
	Down,	328,754	108	2	184	294			
Carlow,	Carlow,	68,075	33	2	58	93	395	200	199
	Kildare,	95,724	40	2	72	114			
	Wexford,	179,790	62	24	102	188			
Clonmel,	Tipperary,	331,487	79	28	180	287	287	141	140
Cork,	Cork,	563,158	98	1	208	307	329	467	445
	„ City,	85,745	8	–	14	22			
Killarney,	Kerry,	238,239	39	–	97	136	136	224	166
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	138,773	44	9	79	132	143	166	148
	„ City,	19,973	10	1	–	11			
Limerick,	Limerick,	208,688	52	7	72	131	328	337	335
	„ City,	53,448	8	–	1	9			
	Clare,	212,428	58	3	127	188			
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	191,868	37	1	71	109	338	216	209
	Donegal,	255,160	66	11	152	229			
Maryborough,	King's County,	112,080	20	1	74	95	180	198	153
	Queen's County,	111,623	40	1	44	85			
Mullingar,	Meath,	140,750	50	–	100	150	362	287	186
	Westmeath,	111,409	38	–	128	166			
	Longford,	82,350	16	–	30	46			
Omagh,	Fermanagh,	116,007	12	1	102	115	274	333	213
	Tyrone,	255,819	58	–	101	159			
Richmond,	Dublin, City,	258,361	178	88	74	285	587	614	606
	„ County,	146,631	35	13	60	108			
	Louth,	107,657	17	7	64	88			
	Wicklow,	98,978	41	5	60	106			
Sligo,	Leitrim,	111,915	13	–	59	72	191	274	131
	Sligo,	128,510	45	–	74	119			
Waterford,	Waterford,	138,754	50	–	53	103	117	180	121
	„ City,	25,297	11	–	3	14			
Totals,	. . . . .	6,553,210	1,707	166	3,352	5,225	5,225	4,382	3,824

From this it will be observed that the demand for additional accommodation in some districts is urgent and should be met without delay, while the proposed admission of the class of paying patients, the direct committal of dangerous lunatics to the District Asylums, and the number of lunatic poor at large, leave little doubt that a demand for further accommodation will soon be felt elsewhere.

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We shall proceed now to indicate, more in detail, the manner in which additional accommodation should, in our opinion, be provided for the lunatic poor.

Asylum Accommodation.

We consider that the District and Workhouse Asylums should be the only authorized places of detention for the lunatic poor. At present the District Asylums are, to a great degree, deprived of their utility, as curative hospitals for the insane, by the large proportion of probably incurable cases which they contain, as may be judged from the following Table :—

Probably curable, and incurable, cases in the District Asylums.

Asylum.	Probably Curable.	Probably Incurable.	Total.	Asylum.	Probably Curable.	Probably Incurable.	Total.
1. Armagh . .	28	104	132	10. Londonderry, .	47	162	209
2. Ballinasloe . .	91	219	310	11. Maryborough, .	45	108	153
3. Belfast, . . .	74	256	330	12. Mullingar, . .	20	166	186
4. Carlow, . . .	83	116	199	13. Omagh, . .	55	158	213
5. Clonmel, . .	38	102	140	14. Richmond, . .	167	439	606
6. Cork, . . .	216	229	445	15. Sligo, . . .	24	107	131
7. Killarney, . .	58	108	166	16. Waterford, . .	71	50	121
8. Kilkenny, . .	22	126	148				
9. Limerick, . .	129	206	335	Total, . .	1,168	2,656	3,824

We think it most desirable that this state of things should, as far as possible, be corrected; and we therefore propose, that besides the removal of such of these cases as are idiotic or imbecile, and quiet, to Workhouse Asylums, additional buildings should, where necessary, be erected, in connexion with the present asylums, for the reception of such cases, as, although incurable, may yet, from their habits, or the dangerous tendency of their insanity, be considered improper cases to be removed from an institution specially devoted to the treatment of lunacy. The District Asylum would therefore contain, in its two departments, all those cases which may be considered as requiring special care and treatment, while the harmless and quiet idiots and imbeciles would be removed to the workhouse asylums.

Objection to large Asylums.

We entertain strong objections to the erection of asylums upon too large a scale, and, although we are aware that the patients who are considered incurable may call for comparatively little of the Resident Medical Officer's time, yet there are few, if any, asylums in Ireland, where the number of beds in the existing buildings, supposing them all to be occupied by cases not considered incurable, is not more than equal to the extent of attendance which can be afforded by any one individual. We are satisfied, therefore, that the number of District Asylums in Ireland is inadequate to the wants of the country, and will probably be found more so.

County Asylums, advantages of.

We think it very desirable that where a county is large enough to require an asylum, say for 250 patients, it should be separated from the district, and possess an asylum for itself. First, because we are of opinion that these institutions are likely to be better managed by local Governors belonging to one county than by a mixed Board; secondly, because we feel satisfied that the existence of large districts is inconvenient, and injurious to patients who have to be removed from long distances; thirdly, because it practically leads to the inhabitants of the more distant parts not availing themselves of the institution, when their afflicted relatives have to be removed so far from their homes, and consequently the opportunity of visiting them is diminished; and lastly, because all the best authorities agree in condemning very large establishments as unmanageable, since the care of the inmates of a lunatic asylum can never be conducted by classes, as in a workhouse, but must rather be of the character of individual treatment.

Selection of sites.

In the selection of a site for the asylum the chief town in one or other of the counties has usually been chosen; and while this has had its advantages, arising usually from the contiguity of an abundant market, the residence adjacent of probably the most approved medical practitioner to act as Visiting Physician and the neighbourhood of many local gentry competent to act as Governors; yet, on the other hand, it is to be remembered that the cost of site in such situations is proportionably high, and that the extent of land required for an asylum is, at times, not easily attainable in the immediate vicinity of a county town. Upon the question of site, however, we think that the opinion of the local authorities should be entitled to great weight.

Proposed increase of accommodation for the insane.

Reviewing, then, the present distribution of Ireland as regards asylum districts, and the probable future requirements of the country, we would propose that—

1. Donegal should be separated from the Derry District, and a new asylum erected at Letterkenny, or some other convenient place, for the former county.
2. Wexford separated from Carlow, and a new asylum erected at Enniscorthy or Wexford (The formation of these two districts appears urgently called for.)

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Asylum Accommodation.

3. The future wants of the present Belfast district can best be met by a separate asylum at Downpatrick for the county of Down.
4. The wants of the metropolitan district will soon call for the separation of one of the component counties; and we should, in that case, be in favour of the erection of an asylum for Louth, Drogheda, and Meath, either at Drogheda or Navan, Meath being detached from the Mullingar district.
5. The county of Clare will, at no distant day, probably, require an asylum for itself, which will naturally be erected at Ennis.
6. The more immediate necessities of Armagh district can only be provided for by detaching one of its counties, say Cavan, and the establishment of a separate asylum for that county.
7. Any additional accommodation in Tipperary must be obtained by a new Asylum at Nenagh, for the North Riding, or a separate and detached building on the present grounds. The situation of Clonmel is, however, inconvenient, as regards the northern part of this large county.
8. The establishment of a separate asylum at Castlebar, for the county of Mayo, would complete the distribution of Ireland into Lunatic Asylum Districts, in a manner fully calculated to meet the wants of the country, so far as we can anticipate they will arise for some time to come.

The law should be altered, so as to meet the case of Tipperary, by allowing the formation of one or more Ridings of a County into a District.

We propose that the Donegal and Wexford districts should be at once formed. In the other cases the additional accommodation required can only be afforded by additional buildings in connexion with the present asylums, by the establishment of Workhouse Asylums, or by the formation of new districts.

In some instances the first of these courses would be inadmissible, either from the present extent of the asylum, or the site not admitting of any considerable extension of the existing buildings, or the ground not affording space for additional buildings. It will be seen, in the evidence of Mr. Wilkinson, that detached buildings, suited to a quiet class of inmates, and which, being adjacent to the old asylums, would not require the usual appendages of kitchen, laundry, &c., could be erected at the rate of £40 per head. It should, however, be borne in mind, if new buildings are erected, that the increase to the number of inmates may render the existing offices inadequate.

We trust that additional buildings will in no cases be sanctioned, unless sufficient ground can be secured for the employment of the inmates.

Hardwicke Cells.

In addition to the institutions for the custody of the insane maintained out of the public rates, to which we have already referred, there existed, at the time our Commission commenced its labours, an establishment connected with the House of Industry of the City of Dublin, called the Hardwicke Cells, containing thirty-two male and seventy-six female lunatics, who were supported by an annual vote of Parliament.

These lunatics are gradually diminishing in number, as no new cases can be received. They are the remnant of the lunatics belonging to different parts of Ireland, formerly admitted into the House of Industry, which was maintained by Parliamentary grant. This establishment was, by law, under the control of the Poor Law Commissioners, but it does not appear that any regular inspection was made by their officers, or that any effectual steps were taken for securing the good order and government of the institution. At the period of our visit we found these cells and their wretched inmates in a most unsatisfactory state, and reflecting much discredit on all who were connected with its government.

Happily, the attention of the Lord Lieutenant was called to the condition of this establishment, so disgracefully conducted, although under the control of officers appointed by the Executive Government, supported by Parliamentary grant, and in the metropolis, within easy access of the several departments connected with the control and inspection of the institution. The result was that the patients were, in the early part of 1857, removed, by order of Government, to a new establishment at Lucan.

Transfer of inmates to new house at Lucan.

Previously to the transfer of these patients, our opinion was solicited by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the correspondence on the subject will be found in the Appendix.

We have since visited these lunatics in their new abode, and were much gratified at their evidently improved health and the happy change which their removal from the Hardwicke cells had produced. The house is commodious, airy, and cheerful, and every

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care and attention appeared to be paid to the wants of the inmates, of whom there were ninety-eight at the period of our visit. They are maintained under a contract with the Government for five years, at the rate of £25 per head, but the dietary has been fixed by the Inspectors of Lunatics, and certain rules have been laid down by them for the management of the institution. There is no regular chaplain attached to the house, but such of the patients as are fit are allowed to go out and attend their respective places of worship, while the clergy of all persuasions have access to the establishment. In this respect, the arrangements are similar to those in most private lunatic asylums. As the lunatics in this establishment are, for the most part, quiet and orderly, there may not be any great inconvenience in their being sent out to attend Divine Worship, but we think it would be right that, in this as in all other public asylums, provision should be made for the celebration of religious worship within the building, and for the attendance of chaplains. On the occasion of our visit, one of the lunatics, a Presbyterian, particularly complained of his having no clergyman to communicate with, there being none in the vicinity, and in that respect regretted having been removed from Dublin.

Asylum Accommodation.

Hardwicke Cells Lunatics

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL ASYLUM.

Central Criminal Asylum.

The only remaining establishment for lunatics maintained at the public expense is the Central Criminal Asylum, at Dundrum.

This institution, recommended by the Committee of the House of Lords in 1843, was established under the provisions of the 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, and opened for the reception of Criminal Lunatics in 1850. It is most agreeably situated, on the south side of Dublin, and was constructed for the accommodation of 120 patients. The building, being one of the most recently erected, is provided with all modern improvements, although we fear that their actual value is not in all cases realized, for here, as elsewhere, complaints were made that the arrangements for heating and ventilation were most defective. The observation we have made as to the general absence of any means of amusement for the patients, or of any prints or pictures to relieve the monotony of the whitened walls, in the day-rooms and galleries, apply equally to this Asylum, which, in general, appears to be well conducted, under the direction of a resident Medical Officer.

8 & 9 Vic. c. 107.

Site and building.

This establishment is under the special superintendence of the Inspectors of Lunatics; but rules have been framed by the Lord Lieutenant in Council for its conduct and management. We propose to place it directly under the control of the Central Board, who shall have power, with the Lord Lieutenant's approval, to revise and make new regulations.

Government. App., Documents.

The number for which the asylum has been constructed is not adequate to the wants of the country; but it will admit of being extended at either wing, and, if the object of a Central Criminal Asylum is to separate that class from other lunatics, such an enlargement cannot be longer delayed; for the evidence will show that the number of criminal lunatics not confined at Dundrum, is not to be estimated only by the number remaining in gaols.

Enlargement necessary.

The 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, s. 8, enacted, that whenever and as soon as the said Central Asylum shall be erected and fit for the reception of criminal lunatics, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant to order and direct that all criminal lunatics then in custody in any lunatic asylum or gaol, or who shall thereafter be in custody, shall be removed without delay to such Central Asylum, and shall be kept therein as long as such criminal lunatics respectively shall be detained in custody. By the interpretation clause of the Act, the word "criminal lunatic" is declared to mean any person acquitted on the ground of insanity, or found to have been insane under the provisions of 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33. A further clause provided that the Lord Lieutenant (if he should think fit) might direct persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation to be removed to the Central Asylum, and there detained until it is certified that they are of sound mind, in which case they are to be remitted to prison for completion of their term of sentence, or discharged.

Class of inmates.

At the opening of the asylum, the number of lunatics in asylums and gaols, coming under the above classes, exceeded the available accommodation, and a selection had therefore to be made, and such continues to be the rule. The evidence of the Inspector, Dr. Nugent, shows that preference is generally given, in this selection, rather to cases of heinous crime than of aggravated lunacy; but, at the same time, when persons show violent and dangerous symptoms, though their crimes may not have been very bad, they are transferred to the asylum as a place of safe custody. A practice also exists of sending back criminal lunatics who have not recovered their reason to the asylum of the district from which they originally came; while, as the section of 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, above quoted, is held by the Law Officers of the Crown not to be mandatory, there still remain in the District

Ev. 801, 802.

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CENTRAL CRIMINAL ASYLUM.

Asylums cases of criminal lunatics for whom, it would appear, that this asylum was specially erected.

Law not sufficiently explicit in regard to.

We would direct particular attention to the evidence of Dr. Nugent on the whole of this subject, because it appears to us that the effect of the interpretation given to the law as to the non-removal of criminal lunatics from the District Asylums, and the practice of sending back criminal lunatics to those District Asylums is inconsistent with the object for which this institution was established, namely, the separation of this class from other lunatics. The Act of Parliament appears to us to have specially designed, as its title indicates, "the establishment of a Central Asylum for insane persons charged with offences," and such classes are by the 8th section directed to be removed thereto; the power, however, which is further given, of removing lunatics sentenced to imprisonment or transportation, is discretional. It appears to us, that either perfect dissociation of all lunatics who have committed, or have been charged with, crime should be enforced, or that a distinction must be drawn, having reference to the moral stain resting on the patient. In the latter sense the cases of the lunatics acquitted on the ground of insanity, at the time of committing crime, bear the lightest taint, while the lunatic who has been convicted, and whose insanity has subsequently supervened, is fully stained with crime. We think that the law should explicitly define who is to be detained in the criminal asylum; and as cure is not the only object with which such an institution has been founded by the State, the incurable inmate should not, because his case is hopeless, and he may himself be harmless, be again remitted to association with lunatics who are not criminal.

PROPOSED CENTRAL BOARD.

PROPOSED CENTRAL BOARD, AND GENERAL ALTERATIONS IN THE LAW.

We shall now proceed to indicate the system under which it seems to us the Control and Direction of Lunatic Asylums and the Superintendence of Lunatics in Ireland should henceforth be conducted.

We propose that all the Asylums for the reception of the Insane in Ireland, public and private, and those supported by public rates, or maintained by private endowment or benevolence, shall be under the Direction and Superintendence of a Central Board, to whom should likewise be intrusted certain powers in reference to cases of single patients, such as we shall hereafter describe.

Constitution of.

In our opinion, this Board should consist of three salaried members, two of whom should be members of the medical, and one of the legal profession; and a Secretary, and such establishment of clerks as the Treasury may approve, should be attached to it.

It will be observed that we do not propose, as is the case in England and Scotland, to associate any unpaid Commissioner with the salaried Commissioners: first, because we do not think that any unpaid members, whose services could be made available for the purpose, would give additional weight to the authority of the Board; secondly, because it is not likely a regular attendance would really be insured on the part of persons so appointed, and whose position and ability might point them out as qualified for the discharge of the duties belonging to the Board; lastly, because we think it of great importance that the Commissioners should not merely sit at the Central Office, to order and direct the management of the asylums, but that they should be themselves kept constantly informed of the actual condition of the asylums and the lunatics under their control, by discharging the duties of inspection.

Inspection by members of.

We propose, therefore, that each District, Public, and Workhouse Asylum, shall be visited twice in every year, that the visit shall be made by the Medical Commissioners alternately, and that on the occasion of one of the visits the Legal Commissioner shall be associated with the Medical Commissioner.

Reports, &c.

The Commissioners should, on the occasion of each visit, record their observations in a minute book, to be kept for that purpose, and to be laid before the Governors at their next meeting, and copies of the same should be transmitted at once to the Central Board. They should also make a distinct Report, once in each year, upon each asylum, the same to be transmitted to the Board of Governors and Grand Juries of each county in the district. These reports should be annually laid before Parliament, along with a general report from the whole Board of Commissioners.

Powers of Commissioners.

We consider that the Commissioners should not confine their visits to these statutable inspections. They should have power to enter and visit the asylums at all times, to attend meetings of the Boards of Governors, and take part in the proceedings, but not to vote, thus assimilating their position to that of the Poor Law Inspectors in reference to Boards of Guardians. We also consider that, as occasion may call for special inquiries, the Commissioners should have authority, with the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, to

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appoint their Secretary, or any other competent person, to be a special Inspector, for a limited period in each case, such Inspector having, as well as the Commissioners, the power of examining on oath.

Proposed Central Board.

The existing law requires from the Inspectors of Lunatics an amount of duty, in the way of inspection, beyond what they could adequately perform.

Excessive duty now required from Inspectors.

By 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, they are bound annually to visit every asylum for lunatics, as well as all gaols, workhouses, or houses of industry, in which there shall be, or be alleged to be, any lunatic; and by the 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, every licensed house is to be visited half-yearly. The amount of visitation this would probably entail may be judged of from the following Table:—

Institution.	Number.	Number containing Lunatics on 1st January, 1857.
Gaols, . . .	42	27
Workhouses, . .	163	157
District Asylums, .	16	16
Criminal „ . .	1	1
Private „ . .	13	13
Hardwicke Cells, .	1	1
Lifford Cells, . .	1	1
Government Prisons, .	5	1
Charitable Institutions,	2	2
Total, . .	244	219

Diminution of.

Should our recommendations be adopted, the duties of inspection will be limited to district, private, charitable, and such auxiliary workhouse asylums as may be established, together with a visitation of single patients, as hereinafter referred to.

Quorum of Commissioners.

We think that three Commissioners will, for the present, be adequate to the discharge of this duty, together with their labours at the Central Office; and we consider it would be improper that a Board charged with such extensive powers should consist of less than three members. Two Commissioners should constitute a quorum.

Repeal of existing laws.

We think that the whole code of law, under which the Privy Council and Commissioners for Control and Correspondence intervene in the formation of districts, and the control and direction of asylums, should be repealed, and that one general enactment should be introduced for the government and regulation of all asylums, public or private.

Duties of Board in relation to District Asylums.

We would propose to assign to the Central Board the duty of ascertaining, in the first instance, whether additional asylum accommodation was required for any district, and how it might best be provided. The Board should transmit their opinion to the Lord Lieutenant, and the Governors of the asylum or asylums for the districts concerned; and should the Board of Governors not proceed within a limited time to provide additional accommodation, in the manner in which the Central Board recommend, it should then be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, on the requisition of the Commissioners, to require the Board of Governors to provide such additional accommodation, in such manner as the Commissioners in that requisition may have set forth.

Where a new district is to be formed, it should be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, at the expiration of six months from the time of such report being laid before the Governors, to form such new district, with such alterations as may appear desirable, to appoint a Board of Governors for the asylum of such newly-constituted district, and to require them to erect an asylum therein, forthwith, for such number of patients as the Central Board, in their report, may have fixed.

As soon as the order of the Lord Lieutenant has been received, or as soon as any Board shall have determined, acting on the report of the Central Board, to erect a new asylum, or enlarge an asylum, or provide additional buildings in connexion with any existing asylum, then it should be the duty of the Board of Governors to prepare plans of such buildings or asylums, and also maps of the land proposed to be taken, or of the site for any such asylum or buildings, and to furnish copies of the same to the Central Board, without whose approval it should not be competent for the Governors to purchase any land or contract for the erection of any buildings or asylums.

We propose that the purchase-money of the site and the money required for the erection of the new asylum or buildings may be advanced by the Treasury to the Board of Governors, on their requisition, accompanied by a certificate of the Central Board, the same to be repaid by imperative presentment on the counties, as at present. The proportion in which such presentment should be made by each county, and the repayments to be made by the several counties, in case of counties detached to form a new district, should be fixed by the Central Board, with appeal to the Privy Council.

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PROPOSED CENTRAL BOARD.

The sites of the asylums should be vested in trustees, to be named by the Board of Governors, who should have the same power of taking land as the Commissioners for Control at present possess, and incapacitated persons should have full power to convey to them.

The amount of purchase-money may be advanced in one sum by the Treasury. In the case of the erection of new asylums or buildings, we think a full estimate—1st, of the probable cost of such buildings; 2nd, of the cost of interior fittings; and 3rd, of the cost of furnishing and providing clothing and every thing necessary for the reception of patients, should be furnished to the Commissioners, together with the plans; and approved copies of these estimates should also be furnished to the Treasury, and the issues should not exceed them in amount.

The contract for the execution of the building should be made by the Board of Governors, subject only to the approval of the Commissioners; and the building should not be taken up from the contractor, or the asylums or buildings opened for the reception of patients, without their sanction. It should be competent to the Commissioners to appoint an architect to report upon the state of the works and building, as well during execution as on completion, in order that they may satisfy themselves of the propriety of granting a certificate for a further advance from the Treasury, or of finally releasing the contractor.

We have intimated before that we do not propose to alter the arrangement by which advances from the Treasury are made for the maintenance of the asylums. We think the estimates for these advances, and the issues, should be regulated in the same manner as we have proposed in respect to the erection of buildings.

We have already stated how far we consider the Central Board should interfere in reference to the appointment or removal of officers and the regulation of their salaries. It is our wish to limit the authority of the Board, as far as is consistent with the efficiency of the institutions, and securing the proper operation of the law in regard to lunatics.

The first duty of the new Board will be the preparation of proper forms of admission and discharge, &c., and the formation of a code of rules for the government of the asylums, in which the duties of each officer shall be clearly set forth, and the meetings of the Governors and course of proceeding thereat regulated. We see no reason why the Privy Council should be troubled with the consideration of these regulations. We prefer their approval being left to the Lord Lieutenant, as the responsible representative of the Executive in this country; and that no rules, therefore, shall be in force until approved by him. Alterations in these rules, if required, should be made from time to time, with like authority.

As regards the direct authority of the Central Board, we are further of opinion that they should have power, where they may see fit, to regulate the dietary in any asylum, and also to direct the transfer of any lunatic from any workhouse to a District Asylum.

We reserve our recommendations as to the power of the Central Board in other matters until we have explained our view in reference to the other institutions for the insane.

We shall next proceed to the consideration of the law as regards private lunatic asylums in Ireland and the condition of these institutions.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Previously to the year 1826 there does not appear to have been any legislative enactment in reference to these establishments.

The 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, before noticed, commonly known as the Prisons Act, included, as we have seen, in its fifty-fifth and following sections, a provision for the inspection of "every madhouse and place where lunatics or idiots are confined, whether the same be a public establishment or kept for profit by any private individual; and the Inspectors-General of Prisons were bound to report to the Lord Lieutenant on the state thereof."

There did not, however, exist any special law for the licensing of these establishments, or any means of securing their proper management, until 1842, when the 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, was passed, "to make further provision for the licensing, regulation, and inspection of private lunatic asylums in Ireland."

Present Law. 5 & 6 Vic. c. 123.

This act was passed, in the first instance, for three years, but has been since continued by several renewing acts, the last of which, 18 & 19 Vic., c. 76, extended its duration till the first day of August, 1860, and the end of the then next session of Parliament. It is therefore by the law as enacted in the 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, that the private lunatic asylums of Ireland are at present regulated.

The first section of this Act declared the Inspectors-General of Prisons, whose duty it had theretofore been to inspect and report on the private asylums, to be Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums for the purposes of the Act. These duties, however, like all others

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connected with lunatic asylums, were, by a subsequent Act, 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, s. 23, transferred to the newly-appointed Inspectors of Lunatics, and are by them discharged at the present time.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Provisions as to licensing, &c.

The provisions of the 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, required that no person should keep a house for the reception of two or more insane persons in Ireland, unless licensed by the Justices in quarter sessions; that every applicant for a licence should give previous notice to the Clerk of the Peace, stating the number of each sex he proposes to receive; the name and previous occupation of the person who is to superintend the institution, should he not be resident himself; accompanied by a plan of the house, detailing the length, breadth, and height of every room; and giving also a description of the situation of the house. Any additions or alterations made to any licensed house afterwards are to be notified to the Clerk of the Peace within one month. A form of licence was given in a schedule to the Act, and the Clerk of the Peace was authorized to receive a fee of 10*s.* for every insane person proposed to be received, but so as in the whole not to exceed £5, besides 10*s.* for the stamp. Copies of the notice, plan, and licence were to be sent to the Inspectors within four clear days after granting such licences; and a copy of the plan is also required to be hung up in some conspicuous part of every licensed house. The moneys received for such licences were, in the first instance, to be applied to the payment of the expenses required to be disbursed in the execution of the Act. The licence was to be in force for thirteen months. On the death of the licensed person, and on application of his legal representative, the Justices, at next quarter sessions, are empowered to confirm the licence to the Superintendent, or such other person as they may think fit, for the unexpired term of the licence. Analogous powers are given to the justices, in case of the licensed person becoming incapable, or the house having become by fire, tempest, or other unavoidable calamity, unfit to be occupied. The licence can, by the 13th section, be at any time revoked by the Lord Chancellor on the recommendation in writing of the Inspectors, seven clear days' notice of such intended recommendation having been previously given to the person complained of.

Reception and detention of patients.

As regards the reception of patients into these licensed houses, the law requires that no person shall be received or detained therein without an order under the hand of the person by whose direction such insane person has been sent, according to a form given in a schedule to the Act, which included a statement of the degree of relationship or other circumstance of connexion of the lunatic with the person signing the order, a statement of the name and previous occupation of the lunatic, of where he had been previously confined, and whether he had been found of unsound mind under a Chancery Commission. A medical certificate of the patient's insanity, signed by two physicians, surgeons, or apothecaries, who had each visited him separately not more than seven days before, is also required; and, finally, the substance of these orders and certificates is to be entered within three clear days in a book kept for this purpose in the licensed house. It is further provided, that if a patient has not been visited by two medical men signing this certificate, the reasons shall be assigned therein, and a second medical practitioner is required to visit him within fourteen days. Moreover, no physician who is proprietor of a licensed house, or superintendent thereof, or their immediate relative, is allowed to sign these certificates. The reception of inmates in the licensed houses is required to be notified to the Inspectors within two days, together with copies of the orders and certificates; and a register of these notices, as well as of the copies of orders and certificates, is to be kept by the Inspectors.

Notices to Inspectors.

Notices of deaths, escapes, and removals are also required to be given to the Inspectors.

Inspection.

In cases where the Licensed Houses are not kept by a medical practitioner, they are to be visited by a medical man at least once a fortnight, and a statement then entered in the books of the health of each patient and the condition of the house.

The duties of the Inspectors, as regards these establishments, are distinctly laid down in the 20th and 21st sections.

1. Each house and every part thereof are to be visited by one Inspector at least once in six months.
2. The Inspector is to inquire whether any patients are under restraint, and why.
3. To inspect the certificate of admission of every patient admitted since his last visit.
4. To make a minute of the result of his inspection and inquiries, of the condition of the house, and of any irregularities in the certificates.
5. On the first visit after the grant of the licence, to examine and sign it, if correct, otherwise to note the informality in the Visiting Book.
6. To inquire whether any, and at what time, divine service is read, and what religious aid is received. If divine service is not performed, or religious communication with any minister is not permitted, the proprietor or resident superintendent is bound to state the reasons thereof in the book above referred to.

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7. To inquire what description of employment, amusement, or recreation is provided; and state the results of such inquiries in the Visiting Book, with such observations as he may think useful or necessary.

Copies of the minutes of the Inspector are to be sent to the Clerk of the Peace, who is to enter them in a book, and lay them before the justices previously to the consideration of any renewal of the licence.

Patients' book to be kept in.

A Patients' Book is required to be kept in each house, in which the Visiting Inspector is to insert any observations he may think fit respecting the state of mind of any patient; and the Inspector, on his visit, is required to give special attention to the state of mind of any patient as to the propriety of whose detention he shall have cause to doubt, or to whose sanity his attention may be called by the patient, or any other person; and if it appears to him that the patient's detention requires further consideration, the Inspector is required to make a minute to that effect in the Visiting Book.

Special visits to.

Power is then given to the Inspectors, in conjunction with the Manager and Medical Officer of the nearest District Asylum, to make special visits to a licensed house, and to make order for the discharge of a patient, if it appear to them fit. The latter power does not extend to Chancery or Criminal Lunatics, in which cases the Inspector is to report his opinion on the case to Lord Chancellor, or Lord Lieutenant, respectively.

Night visits to.

The 32nd section gives power to an Inspector to visit Licensed Houses at night, after information upon oath has been laid before him that mal-practices are believed to have taken place therein which cannot be ascertained by examination during the day.

Information as to patients detained in.

The Inspectors are to give information, if they see fit, to persons inquiring as to the detention of insane persons in licensed houses. This last enactment became necessary, as the Inspectors in their capacity of Inspector of Private Asylums, are, by their oath of office, (sec. 2) bound to secresy.

Reports by Inspectors.

The Inspectors are bound to report annually to the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor. They are armed with power to summon parties before them, and to examine on oath; and persons giving false evidence are declared guilty of perjury, and subjected to penalties recoverable by civil bill. It is also provided by the Act, that after twelve months from the death or discharge of any patient his name may be erased from the register of any house where he was confined, and all orders and certificates regarding him be given up.

Proceedings against proprietors.

Two further sections, 47 and 48, refer to proceedings against proprietors of licensed houses, and limitation of actions under the Act, the principal of which is, that in any action brought against any proprietor for detaining or ill-treating any of Her Majesty's subjects, insane or alleged to be insane, he shall be bound to justify his conduct according to the course of common law.

Institutions to which 5 & 6 Vic. c. 123, extends.

Finally, the 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, is declared by the 49th section not to extend to any public hospital or charitable institution, supported wholly or in part by voluntary contributions, and not kept for profit by any private individual, or to any institution supported wholly or in part by Grand Jury presentments or Parliamentary grants of public money, except so far as it relates to visitations directed by the Lord Chancellor, and inquiries to be made by the Inspectors in the discharge of their former duties, under 7 Geo. IV., c. 74.

There are only three institutions in Ireland, that we are aware of, exempt from the provisions of the Act, as Benevolent Institutions; but to these we shall subsequently have occasion to refer.

The above is a summary of the provisions of the law relative to private lunatic asylums, or licensed houses. However this legislation may now call for amendment, yet the introduction of the Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, was a most important measure. Until this enactment came into force, private asylums were regulated by no law, and no security existed for their being either properly conducted, or suitable for the reception of lunatics.

Proposed amendment of the law. Licensing.

We shall now proceed to give our opinion as to the amendment of this law.

The system of licensing by the Justices, at Quarter Sessions, does not appear to us to have worked well. The tribunal cannot be considered the most competent to decide on the fitness of the establishment for the object to which it is to be appropriated. The Inspectors of Lunatics, who would appear to be the more proper parties to determine on the propriety of licensing a building as a private asylum, are not, by the law as it now stands, required to give any certificate to that effect, or to make a report previously to the licence being granted. It is true, that in a subsequent year, the minutes of their visits being laid before the Justices, may induce the latter, in case of any condemnatory remarks, to refuse a continuance of the licence; but there is always more reluctance to take this step than to refuse originally to issue the licence.

We propose that the power of issuing licences shall rest with the Board of Commissioners,

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after they have satisfied themselves of the qualification and capacity of the applicant, and by personal inspection, of the fitness of the building for the reception of lunatics, the power of revoking licences to rest with the Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Commissioners. Fees charged for licences are considered so vexatious, and produce, in the aggregate, so insignificant an amount, that we recommend their abolition, stamp duty only being charged.

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Fees on licences.

The Proprietors should be bound to send in plans of all buildings, and proposed alterations of buildings, to the Commissioners, and no new buildings should be erected, or alterations made in the licensed premises, without their previous sanction; nor should any new or altered buildings be used, until certified by the Commissioners as fit for occupation, under penalty of forfeiture of the licence.

Plans of houses.

We think that the licence should require, in all cases, that some medical practitioner should be resident on the premises—being either the proprietor himself (if a professional person), or some medical Superintendent appointed by him.

Resident medical practitioner.

The reception of patients may be regulated according to the existing law, with this difference, that the statement of the person giving the order for the lunatic's reception should be more complete. We should recommend the adoption of the form appended to the English Act, 16 & 17 Vic., c. 96, with some slight additions. We consider it desirable that the order for reception should show, not alone the relationship to the lunatic (if any) of the person signing, but also should state who are next of kin to the lunatic, and whether they are aware of the order being made, and are consenting parties to the detention of their relative.

Order for reception of patients.

The provisions of the 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, relative to the discharge of patients by Inspectors of Lunatics, after special visit, in conjunction with the Manager and Medical Officer of a District Asylum, should, in principle, be retained; but the power should be transferred to any one of the proposed Commissioners after a certificate of the sanity of the patient, signed by two Medical Practitioners, had been laid before him.

Discharge of patients.

It should be lawful for any of the Commissioners, or Inspectors, to give an order for the admission of relatives or friends of a patient to any Licensed House, or of any medical person the relatives or friends may desire should visit a patient. We also consider it desirable that some provision, analogous to the 86th section of the 8th & 9th Vic., cap. 100, authorizing the temporary removal of any patient from a licensed house, for a definite time, for the benefit of his health, should be extended to Ireland.

Admission of friends.

Temporary removal of patients.

Another provision of the English Act, not alone as regards licensed houses, but lunatics in general, might, with advantage, be adopted, viz., that any abuse, ill-treatment, or wilful neglect of a lunatic by the Superintendent, or any other person employed in the care of lunatics, should be deemed a misdemeanor, and punishable accordingly. We would also propose to give power to the Lord Lieutenant, on the report of the Commissioners, to direct a prosecution in any such case on the part of the Crown, or in cases where the Commissioners shall report that any person has been unlawfully taken and confined in any asylum.

Provision as to lunatics generally.

As regards the inspection of licensed houses, we consider they should be visited by one or more of the Commissioners four times in each year, and their visits should be duly recorded in a book to be specially kept for that purpose, together with such observations as the condition of the establishment may call for, copies of which observations should be sent to the Central Board forthwith. The duties of inspection may remain as prescribed in the twenty-first section of the existing act, and hereinbefore referred to.

Inspection by Commissioners.

The power of making night visits to licensed houses is confined by the Irish Act to cases where information on oath has been received that mal-practices are suspected to have taken place, and which cannot be detected by examination and inspection during the day. By the English Act night visits may be made at the discretion of the Commissioners. We consider it advisable to assimilate the law in this respect, first, because we consider that an information, amounting to a suspicion, is of little value, if intended to be a protection against an abuse of this power of night visitation; and secondly, because we believe that if it were permitted to the Inspectors or Commissioners, at their discretion, to visit private asylums at that time, they would be better enabled to judge of the condition of the establishment, and the manner in which the patients are treated, than by the visits which are made, at an hour when their presence may more naturally be looked for. At present in Ireland, there is almost a certainty on the part of the proprietor that no night visits will take place, and, in fact, we find from the returns of the Inspectors, that none have ever been made.

Extension of power as to night visits.

We have now stated the provisions of the law in reference to private asylums, and alluded to those points which appear to us to require amendment. We consider that an amended Law should be passed for the regulation of these establishments, and that, once enacted, its provisions should be rigidly enforced. Such has not hitherto been the case in all respects.

Necessity for enforcing the law as to private asylums.

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PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

We visited one asylum where the proprietor had allowed the quarter sessions to pass without taking out his licence; in another this omission was stated to have occurred, from the Inspectors not having sent in their report, or, in other words, we presume that the minutes which, by the Act, they were required to make, had not been entered in the Visiting Book, and, consequently, that no copies thereof were in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace. In some few cases we found that the medical certificates and orders on which the patients were admitted were not forthcoming, in others not in due form. At times the books required by the Act to be kept could not be produced; and the plan of the building was not always, as the Act requires, hung up in a conspicuous part of the licensed house, or when hung up, did not accurately delineate the premises licensed and occupied; indeed we found female patients sleeping in the house, or portion of a house, stated to be set apart for males, and we were informed by one of the patients that she had slept there for three years.

In another case, we found that a lady had for some time previously slept in one of a range of small dark cells, on the male side, although it had been represented to us, by the Proprietor, that these rooms had for a long period been disused, in consequence of their having been condemned by the Inspectors. The cells were, however, retained on the plan, as a portion of the licensed premises.

Character of the present asylums.

The private asylums, generally, are not well adapted for their purpose. They are usually old mansions, or private houses, which have been converted to their present use, and their arrangements are not convenient for the purposes of an asylum. Where additions have been made, they have usually been erected apparently more with the object of extending the accommodation by crowding a number of rooms into the small space available, than of erecting suitable apartments for the reception of insane patients. Where a totally new building has been erected these observations do not apply.

We may remark, however, that we were not satisfied with the accommodation provided in most of these institutions, and that they did not contain those necessary conveniences which a house for the reception of the insane particularly requires. Some are not fit houses to be licensed, and the evidence of Dr. Nugent shows that he himself inclines to that opinion. He speaks, however, of a gradual improvement, and of the difficulty of finding accommodation for the patients elsewhere. But we cannot think it desirable that, upon any consideration of this nature, a house should be licensed which is unsuitable in itself, or so ill-conducted as to be unfit for the reception of lunatics. It is true that the amount annually paid by the friends of the inmates is at times miserably small; but we should prefer such patients either being sent to a District Asylum, or even detained with their friends, to the sanction of the law being given for their reception into a house utterly unfit for their abode, and affording no means for their proper treatment. We trust that, under the new arrangements we propose, the refusal of licences to all houses not properly suited for the purpose will be rigidly acted upon, and that all the provisions of the law as regards these institutions will be strictly enforced.

The distinctions of social life naturally prevent the association of lunatics of all classes in the same asylum; neither would it be proper that, in the treatment of insanity, all consideration of the previous position in society of these afflicted persons should be lost sight of. Hence, private asylums are a necessity, but we confess that we should gladly see the existing establishments of that class in Ireland give place to institutions of a self-supporting character, and where this most helpless class would be cared for and maintained without reference to the profits to be derived from their infirmity. It is not to be expected that individuals will invest their capital, the source of support for themselves and their families, without looking for as large an income in return as it can fairly be made to produce, or that they will devote their time, labour, and skill as professional men, to the care of the insane, from purely philanthropic motives. Yet it cannot but be observable in a private asylum, how limitedly the patient's wants seem to be discerned where they are not absolute necessities; how little the agreeable is studied where it is not the essential; and how strong the tendency must be to restraint, since the opposite system, if carried out, will necessarily require an increased number of attendants, at increased cost, and therefore diminished profit, to the proprietor. In fact, without seeking to reproach any, we fear it must be confessed by all that, where profit is the aim, it will too generally be pursued to the prejudice of those from whom it is derived. With these views, we would desire to see institutions established for the reception of that class of lunatics whose social position places them above receiving support from public funds, or seeking to be maintained by private charity, and yet whose humble means will not admit of their being placed, as single patients, where funds as well as friends will not be wanting to insure their comfort. Such an asylum conducted under proper management, and where the patients should pay the full cost of their maintenance, including establishment charges, &c., would be an incalculable boon to society, and we cannot but hope that in a city so remarkable for the charity of its inhabitants as Dublin, the tide of benevolence may one day turn in this direction.

Desirableness of benevolent institutions for the insane.

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BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

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We have classed, under the head of Benevolent Institutions for the care and treatment of the Insane, those establishments which are neither supported by local rate, nor out of the public taxes, and which, at the same time, are not kept for profit by any private individual. The only asylums of this character in Ireland are St. Patrick's Hospital (founded by Dean Swift), Bloomfield Retreat, under the direction of a Committee of the Society of Friends, and St. Vincent's Asylum, Richmond, recently established from the proceeds of a charitable bequest under the management of trustees.

St. Patrick's Hospital; history of.

The first of these institutions owes its origin, as is well known, to the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's, above mentioned, who "bequeathed his whole estate and effects, subject to certain small pecuniary and specific legacies, to be laid out in the purchase of land in any province of Ireland (except Connaught), the yearly profits to be applied, in the first instance, to the purchase of a site near Steevens's Hospital, in the city of Dublin, or if that could not be had, in or near the city of Dublin, and then in building thereon an hospital, large enough for the reception of as many idiots and lunatics as the annual income of the said lands and effects should be sufficient to maintain."

Will of Dean Swift, 1740.

The Dean's will, dated the 3rd of May, 1740, further provided, that the hospital should be built in such a manner that another building might be added thereto, in case the endowment thereof should be enlarged. "That when the said hospital should be built the whole yearly income of the said lands and estates should for ever thereafter be laid out in providing victuals, clothing, medicines, attendance, and all other necessaries for such idiots and lunatics as should be received into the same, and in repairing and enlarging the building from time to time; that if a sufficient number of idiots and lunatics should not be readily found, incurables should be taken in; that no person labouring under infectious disease should be admitted; that all such idiots, lunatics, and incurables should live and reside therein constantly, as well in the night as in the day; and that the salaries of agents, receivers, officers, servants, and attendants, to be employed in the business of the hospital, should not, in the whole, exceed one-fifth part of the clear yearly income or revenue thereof."

As regards the management of the estates the Dean provided in his will that his executors should not have power to lease lands without the consent of certain official persons therein named, or a majority of them; that no leases should be made other than for years, not exceeding thirty-one in possession, at the best and most improved rents that might reasonably and moderately be gotten, and without fine. Finally, that any lease made to, or in trust for, any person in any way concerned in the execution of the trust, or in any way related or allied by consanguinity or affinity to them, should be void.

The will concluded by directing his executors to apply to the Crown for a charter to incorporate them, and the official persons above referred to, namely, the Primate, Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Dublin, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dean of Christ Church, Physician to the State, and Surgeon-General, were to be a corporation for the better management and conduct of the charity, to which corporation the estates should be conveyed over by his executors, or the survivors of them.

Charter of Incorporation, 1746.

In 1746, a charter was accordingly obtained, in conformity to the wishes of Dean Swift, and the Corporation of Governors of St. Patrick's Hospital constituted. It consisted of the seven dignitaries above mentioned, and seven other persons whose successors were to be elected by a majority of the Governors, each of whom was required to be a fit person, whose usual place of residence for three years then next preceding had been in the city or suburbs of Dublin; seven were required to concur in the election, of whom the Primate, Lord Chancellor, or Archbishop of Dublin should be one.

The charter gave the usual privileges of a corporation to the Governors, and provided a certain course of proceeding in the administration of the trust. Four quarterly meetings were to be held, viz., on the first Monday in May, August, November, and February, at which alone leases were to be made, and such other general meetings (three being a quorum) as the Governors might think fit. On the first Monday in November in each year an election of officers was to take place. Seven members of the corporation were to be named a committee for carrying into execution the rules, ordinances, instructions, and directions of the Board, and were to meet on the first Tuesday in every month, or oftener, as circumstances should require. The Governors, at their quarterly meetings, had power to make such rules and ordinances, which were to be approved by either of the chiefs of the courts of law.

The charter enabled the trustees to purchase or hold land to the extent of £2,000 a-year, and any amount of personalty whatsoever, and provided that all gifts or bequests of money should be lent out at interest, or invested in lands, until the clear yearly income amounted to £2,000, unless it were otherwise directed by the donor.

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BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The charter provides that the salaries should not exceed one-fifth of the yearly income. At present they do not appear to amount to that proportion of the income derived from *all* sources.

Income of St. Patrick's Hospital.

The income of the hospital, according to a return we have received, was, for the year ending 31st March, 1856, £5,212 13*s.*,* under the following heads:—

	£	s.	d.
Rents, after deducting agent's fees, and all rent and taxes, &c.,	2,260	3	0
Dividends on stock and securities,	617	13	8
Payments for boarders,	2,328	11	8
Receipts from other sources,	6	4	8
Total,	5,212	13	0

It will be seen, therefore, that the Governors are in receipt of an income from the rents and dividends of £2,877, while they received for paying patients within the year £2,328; and as the number of paying patients for the year ending 31st December, 1856 was eighty-three, the average amount received for each would be £28.

Objects of the founder.

The hospital was originally founded by Dean Swift, for the reception of as many idiots and lunatics as the annual income of the property bequeathed would be sufficient to maintain, and in the absence of any direction to the contrary on the part of the donors, it may be considered that the bequests subsequently left were to be appropriated in the same manner as the endowment given by the Dean.

From the terms of the Dean's will there can be no doubt that no payment was contemplated on the part of the patients. From an examination, however, of the books of the hospital we find that boarders must have been admitted at an early period after the opening of the hospital, in order, by a profit thereon, to enable the Governors to receive a greater number of poor persons. In 1799 it was ordered that no boarders be admitted under forty guineas. It was subsequently found (1819) that the hospital lost by receiving patients at this rate, and it was directed to be raised. The records, however, show that chamber patients had been received, paying eighty guineas; and in 1830 the Board resolved to admit twenty patients at thirty guineas. In the following year we find that it was considered more free patients might be maintained. No rule, however, appears to have been adopted for their admission in greater numbers than before. In 1843, the attention of Lord St. Leonards, then Chancellor, and a Governor of the institution, appears to have been attracted to the manner in which the endowment was applied, and he expressed great doubts as to whether payment should be received for any patient. Subsequently, in accordance, it is stated, with his opinion, that no profit at least should be made on the patients, a minute was adopted ordering that all patients at above £40 per annum were to be discontinued, the number of those at that and lesser sums to be fixed on a future day. No further order appears, however, to have been made on this point until 1853, when it was decided that in the then state of the funds the free patients were not to exceed seventy-five, the total number accommodated in the hospital being 150. The free patients were therefore fixed at one-half.

How far complied with.

The following statement, compiled from the books of the hospital, will show the number of free and paying patients accommodated at different periods:—

	Free.	Paying.
In 1800,	106,	52
„ 1808,	86,	51
„ 1815,	100,	50
„ 1843,	94,	61
„ 1850,	71,	70
„ 1857,	66,	83

We cannot consider this as indicating a satisfactory application of the endowment. It is true that the average payment by boarders is somewhat less than their actual cost in ordinary years, and so far they may be considered as maintained in part by the charity; but if the diminution of free patients and the increase of paying patients are to continue, it may one day result that no inmates of Dean Swift's Hospital will be maintained entirely out of his bequest, which certainly does not appear to have been in the contemplation of the founder.

It appears by the evidence that the reception of paying patients has been so profitable, that the Governors have been enabled to accumulate the sum of £20,000 thereby,

* The present annual income does not fully exhibit the extent of donations made to the Governors, for a note to the return (Appendix) states that benefactions and legacies had been applied to the building of the hospital, on which a sum exceeding £22,000 was known to have been expended. On the other hand, Parliamentary grants have been made to the hospital, between 1755 and 1812, amounting to £24,194.

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the interest of which is available for the support of the institution. We cannot but think that the objects of the endowment would have been more properly carried out, if the income had been entirely appropriated to the maintenance of free patients. It is true that the law now provides for poor lunatics of the humbler classes in the district asylums; but there are many cases of poverty which exist in the better classes, and for which the asylum provided by Dean Swift would be, and, to a great extent, is, a beneficent refuge. We are of opinion that, so far as the funds of the endowment admit, they should be fully applied to the maintenance of free patients, and that the number be fixed annually; the surplus accommodation should then be made available for cases paying the full cost of their maintenance, together with a charge calculated to cover the patient's proportion of repairs, &c., in the building; all other cases should be left to seek admission into the district or private asylums. If further accommodation were required, the erection of the requisite buildings should await the exercise of that benevolence which Dean Swift naturally expected his munificence would encourage; and we are not without hope that, if it were generally known that the funds of St. Patrick's Hospital could only be applied to the *maintenance of patients*, the money required for additional buildings would be speedily furnished by the generosity of the public. However that may be, we must repeat the opinion we have expressed, that the present application of the funds of the hospital does not appear satisfactory.

Benevolent Institutions.

St. Patrick's Hospital.

The constitution of the Board of Governors of St. Patrick's Hospital might, with advantage, be altered, and such anomalies as two governorships being centred in one person, viz., the Dean of Christ Church and St. Patrick's, corrected. We think, moreover, that the governors should, with the exception of those *ex-officio*, be selected, in some degree, from the medical profession, and that non-attendance, for one year, of any save an *ex-officio* governor, should vacate his appointment.

Proposals of the Commissioners as to government, inspection, &c.

The hospital should be under the inspection and control of the Board of Commissioners we have recommended, in every thing except the management of the property, and the rules made by the governors, for the regulation of the institution, should be subject to their approval.

We think that chaplains should also be appointed to this hospital, and that the present unsatisfactory arrangement, by which the Secretary, who is a clergyman of the Established Church, acts as chaplain for his salary in the former office, and the absence of all provision within the establishment for the discharge of chaplains' duties by clergymen of other persuasions, should be corrected.

We are also of opinion that the master of the Hospital should be a member of the medical profession.

The attendance of governors, considering that they are all resident in or near the city of Dublin, is not numerous, and on frequent occasions the required *quorum* of three has not assembled. This has led to the irregular transaction of business, by one or two members. The better course would be that the usual monthly meeting should, in such cases, be adjourned to the ensuing week, due notice being given to the governors, informing them, at the same time, of the cause of this postponement.

We think it desirable also that in this, as in all other institutions of the same character, a visiting committee, or visitors in rotation, should be appointed, whose duty it would be, between the monthly meetings, to visit and inspect the hospital and its inmates, and report to the Board. From the evidence of the Master it would appear that there was formerly such a committee, but that "latterly it had not assembled."

We cannot but think that, if the attention of the highly respectable body which is charged with the government of the hospital had been thus called more directly to the condition of the institution, we should not be obliged to state, as we feel ourselves compelled to do, that St. Patrick's Hospital, though possessing an ample endowment, with an accumulated fund in bank of £20,000, and situated in the metropolis, is yet, in many respects, one of the most defective institutions for the treatment of the insane which we have visited. There are no padded rooms for violent patients, only one fixed bath for 150 patients of both sexes—which had been out of order for two or three months previous to the time of our visit, and unfit for use, and two slipper-baths, neither of which had been in use for a long time—rooms had been appropriated for lavatories, but they are not used, and the patients wash in tubs in the day-rooms, the water having to be carried all through the house, as no supply is laid on; the hospital is not lighted with gas, "for fear of explosion;" and passages nearly 400 feet long have, on winter evenings, no other light than that which is afforded by three or four small candles. "An apparatus for heating the house was pulled down by order of the Board," not having been found to answer, and at present the hospital cannot be sufficiently warm in the winter months. The ventilation is stated to be better than in former years since the

Present defects in the Institution.

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BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

windows have been altered, but it must still be far from satisfactory, as the arrangements do not admit of its being effective.

St. Patrick's Hospital.

On the whole, the condition of this hospital satisfied us that it is absolutely necessary it should be placed under the control of the Central Board, which may be established for the direction of lunatic asylums in Ireland, and that it should be subject to the visits of the Commissioners as frequently as the district asylums. It is, no doubt, a private endowment, but in former times received large aid (£24,194) from the state; and what, in the interest of the public, we have suggested, should be done for its better government, will be in furtherance of the benevolent intentions of the founder.

This hospital, from its proximity to one of the principal medical schools of the metropolis, might be made most usefully available in affording clinical instruction in the treatment of insanity. We have adverted to this in a previous part of our Report.

Bloomfield Retreat.

The Bloomfield Retreat is a small asylum in the vicinity of Dublin, maintained by the Society of Friends, and under the direction of a committee of that body. Not being kept for profit by any private individual, it is not considered subject to all the provisions of the 5 and 6 Vict., c. 123, and is not therefore licensed under that Act. While, however, claiming this exemption, the managing committee have been at all times most ready to admit the Inspectors, and have afforded them the fullest opportunity of examining the institution and the inmates, as well as the manner in which it is conducted.

On the occasion of our visit we found the Retreat in a clean and orderly condition; the rooms cheerful, and the patients apparently most carefully attended to. At times patients are admitted, for whom a large payment is received, members of the Society of Friends having, in all cases, a preference of admission, and at a lower rate than others.

It is not from any feeling that the Bloomfield Retreat requires more careful supervision, for it appears to us one of the best conducted private establishments in Ireland, but because we think that all institutions for the reception of the insane should be officially inspected by public officers that we recommend the law to be so far extended as to bring this establishment under the operation of whatever act may be passed in reference to private asylums. The same observation applies to St. Vincent's Asylum, which has been recently opened.

St. Vincent's Asylum.

CHANCERY LUNATICS.

CHANCERY LUNATICS.

Right of the Crown as regards.

The prerogative of the crown, usually delegated by special warrant to the Lord Chancellor, is the foundation of the authority exercised by him in the matter of lunatics. The guardianship by the Crown over persons incapable of taking care of themselves, was confirmed by early statutes, and has subsequently been regulated by various enactments. "The right of the crown to control and manage lunatics and their estates," as stated by an eminent writer, "commences with the finding of the office, or inquisition of lunacy." Hence it is that practically the parental duty of the Crown in this respect is confined to those cases where there has been the finding of a commission, which commission is only sped on the petition of some third party—never originating with the Lord Chancellor of his own motion.

Commissions *de Lunatico Inquirendo;* present practice.

Generally it may be said, that it is with reference to the proper custody and care of the property, rather than the person of the lunatic, that the powers of the Lord Chancellor, acting for the Crown, are called into operation. And as a certain expense attends the proceeding, commissions are not usually issued where the income is less than £50 a-year. The proceedings consequent on the issue of the commission, are detailed in the evidence, and the cost thereof, when unopposed, and where the inquiry is held in Dublin, appears to be about £50. An investigation in the country, or where there is opposition, is necessarily attended with further expense.

It appears that the present practice is to employ the same Commissioners on all occasions, and Mr. Henn and Mr. Brady have given us the fullest information as regards these proceedings, during the time they have held that appointment. It is stated that for a time the practice existed, in country cases, of issuing the commission to two justices and a barrister, residing in the locality, to inquire into cases of alleged lunacy, but, not having been found to work well, it has been discontinued.

Considered unsatisfactory.

It appears to us that the present mode of inquiry is not satisfactory. The juries are spoken of as not being generally the most competent parties to judge of the sanity or insanity of the person brought before them. We fully concur in that view, and consider that such a question would be much better determined by persons experienced in the observation of lunatics, and whose familiarity with cases of diseased mind affords them greater facilities for detecting whether the mental faculties are so far impaired as to render the person before them incapable of managing his own affairs.

Juries in special cases.

Juries, we think, should only be resorted to, in special cases, where it is considered

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desirable by the Commissioners, or is demanded by the alleged lunatic, or where he is not within the jurisdiction of the Court. CHANCERY LUNATICS.

The return having been made on the finding of the jury, the next proceeding is to appoint a committee to have charge of the person, and also a committee to have charge of the property of the lunatic. These two offices are frequently held by the same person, who is accountable to the Lord Chancellor in both capacities. Committees; maintenance.

The location of the lunatic and the sum to be assigned for his maintenance are then fixed; and, at times, annual allowances are also made to the next of kin, out of the estate.

As regards the lunatic's person, a medical statement of his mental and bodily condition is required, annually, to be produced before the Lord Chancellor, but the selection of the person to draw up the statement is left to the Committee, who may be the party most interested in concealing neglect or mismanagement, and, with that exception, no inquiry or inspection is made for the information of the Court, unless the Chancellor has reason to believe, either from public or private representations, that it is desirable. It may be, and the case has been brought under our notice, that the lunatic is farmed out for an annual payment far below the sum allowed for his maintenance, and that even this is so irregularly paid as to be sometimes largely in arrear. The consequence is that, while the proprietor of the asylum is, on the one hand, reluctant to complain, lest such a proceeding should lead to the patient being withdrawn from his establishment, on the other hand, he naturally regards every additional expenditure on the lunatic as so much more risked, at any rate advanced without remuneration. It is true that, if the lunatic is in a licensed private asylum, his case comes under the cognizance of the Inspectors; but if he is domiciled in a house where no second lunatic is received, he has not that protection. Statements to the Lord Chancellor. Insufficient.

As regards the property of the lunatic, the committee is obliged to account regularly in Chancery for the income received, and all lettings must be approved by the court, and leases granted by its direction in cases where by special statute such power is given. Accounts as to property.

The alterations in the law which we would suggest, in reference to the lunatics under the Lord Chancellor's jurisdiction, are as follow:—We propose that in all cases the proceedings should originate, as at present, in a petition to the Lord Chancellor; but we think that the Commission *de Lunatico Inquirendo* should issue to the Central Board of Commissioners, whose appointment was recommended in the former part of this Report, or to any two of them, and that they should have power to sit in any part of the country as occasion might require. They should hold their inquiry without the intervention of a jury, except in the special cases above adverted to. They should make a return to the Lord Chancellor in the same manner as the Commissioners have hitherto done, which finding should be liable to traverse. If the return be unopposed, or the traverse fail, the lunatic should thenceforward be placed, as regards matters connected with his person, under the guardianship of the Central Board. Proposed alterations in the law. The Commission.

The Commissioners should appoint the committee of his person, fix the place of his residence, and, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, the allowance for his maintenance. The committee should account to them for this allowance, and it should only be paid by the committee of the estate on the certificate of the Board. The Commissioners should also have the power to remove the committee of the person, and appoint another. Every Chancery lunatic should be visited by one, or more, of the Commissioners, when they think fit, and once, at least, in each year. Committees.

We do not consider it advisable, as suggested to us in evidence, that the Central Board should be charged with the guardianship of the lunatic's property, and we think that it may be left to the Chancellor, as at present, to appoint the committee of the estate, who shall be liable to account before the Master.

We think, however, that the powers of the Court of Chancery may be beneficially extended in some respects as regards the management of the estate. It appears unreasonable that the tenants of an estate should, because of the lunacy of the proprietor, be debarred the benefits of acquiring a suitable tenure of their farms; and we should, therefore, recommend that the Lord Chancellor should be empowered to authorize such leases as the lunatic might have granted if he had continued sane, but that in no case should this power extend to granting a lease for a longer period than thirty-one years, or three lives, and then only for the fair letting value, and without fine. Leasing powers.

Under the plan which we have proposed we still contemplate the costs of speeding the Commission being paid out of the estate, but we should limit them, as far as the Central Board is concerned, to the actual expenses incurred. Expenses of Commissions.

There remains now to be considered, in connexion with this subject, that class of lunatics who, of humbler means and position, are unable to defray the cost of a Commission Lunatics of small means.

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LUNATICS OF SMALL MEANS.

de Lunatico, but whose small, though to them not insignificant, property, is liable to be wasted to the injury of their family and children.

Care of their persons and estates.

We think that in cases where the annual income or net amount of the property is small, the Commissioners, on application in writing, certified by two justices, and accompanied by a medical report, showing the presumed insanity of the party, should be empowered to hold an inquiry into the state of mind of the person represented as being insane, and that, should they certify to the insanity of the party, a copy of such certificate shall be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace of the county where the property is situated, and forwarded to the applicant, as well as to the next of kin of the lunatic.

The Assistant Barrister, on production of such certificate, and on application, should make such order relative to the possession and use of the lunatic's property, during his lunacy, as he may think fit, and should order the payment thereout annually of such sum as the Commissioners might allow as proper for the lunatic's maintenance.

The Commissioners should be authorized to make such order as, from time to time, may seem requisite for the visitation of such lunatics, and they should also have power themselves to visit such lunatics, and one or other of the Commissioners should visit each such lunatic once at the least in each year.

LUNATICS OTHERWISE LOCATED.

LUNATICS OTHERWISE LOCATED.

The last portion of our inquiry has reference to other lunatics, generally, and not located in any of the establishments to which we have referred.

Single patients.

As respects single patients received for profit, in Unlicensed Houses, we are of opinion that full provision should be made for their visitation, by the Commissioners, and for their periodical medical attendance, in cases where they are not residing under the charge of professional men. In addition to the notices of reception, &c., similar to those relative to patients in Licensed Houses, the Commissioners should be apprized, from time to time, of any change of residence.

Insane at large, statistics of.

At the commencement of this report we referred to the returns of the Insane at Large, as stated in the last Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics. They have set down the whole number of insane "at large" as 5,441, and have estimated that, of this number, 600 are not paupers—leaving 4,841 of the latter class. As, however, the Returns made for our information by the constabulary and metropolitan police only included "lunatic poor," and showed but 3,352 of that class, we are inclined to think that the number of the insane, not paupers, at large, has been under-estimated by the Inspectors. In reference to the probable amount of additional accommodation that will be required for the lunatic poor, the numbers of that class at large is an important consideration; but in reviewing the "state of the law" as regards lunatics not confined in any public, private, or charitable asylum, their exact number, or the relative proportion of the rich and poor lunatics at large, is unimportant.

Condition of.

The returns to which we have alluded give a fair idea of the condition of the poor lunatics who are at large in Ireland. They may be thus classified:—

Insane.	Idiotic.	Well Treated.	Neglected.	Dangerous.	Troublesome.	Harmless.	Resident with Relatives.	Resident with other persons.	Living Alone.	Vagrant.
691	2,661	1,767	1,585	62	261	3,029	2,371	336	80	565
3,352		3,352		3,352			3,352			

In distributing the above total, we have classed as "neglected" not only those who have been returned as such, but those also who were stated to be very poor or wandering.

It will be seen from this statement that the vast majority of those cases are idiotic; that ten-elevenths of the whole are considered harmless, and that more than two-thirds are resident with relatives. There are, however, 565 vagrants who, with the 80 now living alone, ought clearly to be sent to asylums; and we cannot but think that similar humane enactments to those which are found in the English law, in reference to lunatics ill-treated or neglected, should be extended to Ireland on behalf of the whole 1,585 reported to be neglected.

Proposed protection for this class.

We propose, therefore, that the Irish law should be assimilated to the 16 & 17 Vic., cap. 97, sec. 68, with respect to these cases. The constabulary and police should have power to arrest and bring before a magistrate every person wandering at large

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and deemed to be a lunatic; and every Justice of the Peace should have power, on sworn information, to cause such a person to be brought before him—further, every constable and relieving officer having a knowledge thereof should be required to give information, on oath, before a magistrate (within a limited period of his having acquired such a knowledge) of the case of any person, though not wandering at large, who is deemed to be a lunatic and is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or person having the care or charge of him; and thereupon the magistrate shall himself visit, or cause to be brought before him, the alleged lunatic, and, if he think fit, shall call upon any legally qualified physician, surgeon, or apothecary, to visit or examine him; and if satisfied, from the report of such medical practitioner, in writing, and his own personal observation, that the person is a wandering lunatic, or though not wandering is a lunatic and not under proper care or control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by those who have care or charge of him, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to direct his removal to the lunatic asylum of the district. Copies of all the informations and the report of the medical officer, as well as a statement of the facts observed by the magistrates, should be forwarded with the lunatic to the asylum.

LUNATICS OTHERWISE LOCATED.

Proper provision should be made for the expenses of the examination, including the professional remuneration of the medical man called in.

With such provisions it appears to us the law will have done all that is requisite for the care and treatment of those lunatics at large whose condition may seem to call for its interposition.

In regard to those lunatics whose cases have not been provided for in the foregoing recommendations, and who, whether in poor or affluent circumstances, may be well treated at home, it cannot be expected, nor would it be reasonable, that there should be any interference by public officers. It may be that their mental condition would be improved, possibly their reason restored, if removed at an early period from the scenes and society in which their aberration of mind first exhibited itself; but, as long as they are not ill-treated or neglected, there does not appear to us any sufficient ground for the interposition of official inspection, which would be an intrusion on domestic privacy, and an unveiling of secret afflictions, would give pain without any corresponding benefit or advantage, and be as offensive to the feelings of the family as uncalled for and unnecessary.

All of which we beg humbly to submit for your Majesty's gracious consideration.

(Signed) T. N. REDINGTON.
ROBERT ANDREWS.
R. W. S. LUTWIDGE.
JAMES WILKES.
D. J. CORRIGAN.

MICHAEL J. BARRY,
Secretary.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

Having completed the Inquiry intrusted to us by your Majesty, we desire to record the strong sense we entertain of the services rendered by our Secretary, M. J. Barry, Esq., whose entire time has been devoted to the duties of his office since the opening of the Commission.

Throughout our investigation his labours have been most zealous, and it is owing to his assiduous attention in personally working out the statistical information which we received, and the extent of which is not to be judged by what appears in our Appendix, that we were enabled to conduct the business of the Commission with the aid of a staff never exceeding two, and, for the greater part of the time, one assistant.

T. N. REDINGTON.
ROBERT ANDREWS.
R. W. S. LUTWIDGE.
JAMES WILKES.
D. J. CORRIGAN.

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APPENDIX A.—RETURNS AND TABLES

No. 1.—Return (furnished by the Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence) of the Cost or Rent thereof; also of the Cost of Building and Furnishing each

1. Name of District.	2. Quantity of Land purchased for Original Site.	3. Cost of Land so purchased.	4. Quantity of Additional Land purchased.	5. Cost of Additional Land.	6. Total Cost of Land purchased. Cols. 2 and 4.	7. Cost of Original Building.	8. Cost of Additional Buildings, or enlargement of same.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	12 2 13	1,090 5 7	—	—	1,690 5 7	18,094 4 8	—
Limerick,	11 3 12	3,840 2 10	23 0 32	4,710 10 5	8,550 13 3	24,120 0 6	2,054 17 3
Belfast,	21 1 11	2,070 6 0	32 1 0	6,661 7 11	8,731 7 11	21,838 7 4	12,322 4 4
Londonderry,	13 1 2	752 18 5	15 0 18	1,412 13 0	2,165 11 5	23,507 9 10	—
Carlow,	15 6 89	2,289 6 3	—	—	2,289 0 3	18,474 5 9	—
Maryborough,	22 2 17	1,140 3 0	—	—	1,140 8 0	21,518 13 6	4 0 6
Ballinasloe,	22 2 28	1,582 19 5	20 0 6	775 17 5	2,358 16 10	23,581 9 10	15,638 0 3
Waterford,	14 2 12	1,262 14 10	—	—	1,262 14 10	14,313 1 10	0 9 2
Clonmel,	11 1 14	1,347 13 9	20 0 30	2,031 17 11	3,379 14 8	14,019 6 1	3,705 17 3
Richmond (Old),	—	—	15 3 0 Old houses,	3,804 10 7 1,719 14 0	5,584 5 1	—	12,783 11 3
Richmond (New),	22 3 38¼	4,106 18 3	—	—	4,106 18 3	21,511 3 7	—
Mullingar,	30 0 11	1,808 3 6	—	—	1,808 3 6	35,429 12 6	—
Cork,	57 1 30	10,850 14 3	—	—	16,850 14 3	70,085 4 5	—
Killarney,	30 3 32¼	1,864 3 0	—	—	1,864 3 0	36,618 8 1	—
Kilkenny,	25 0 0	1,910 11 0	—	—	1,910 11 0	21,531 14 10	—
Omagh,	30 0 0	1,235 18 3	—	—	1,235 18 3	38,731 17 10	—
Sligo,	30 0 0	1,325 4 1	—	—	1,625 4 1	37,059 8 10	—

	A. R. P.	£ s d.
Note.—Total additional Land purchased for the Limerick Lunatic Asylum,	33 6 6	= 7,569 10 5
Of which was disposed of to the Limerick and Waterford Railway Company,	9 3 6	= 2,676 0 0
Leaving balance, as above,	23 6 32	= 4,719 16 5

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
26th November, 1856.

No. 2.—Table showing the number of Insane Persons in the several District Asylums on the 1st of Disease, and special tendencies; the Number and Sex of Dangerous and Criminal

Name of Asylum.	Total Numbers, 1st January, 1857.			State as to Probability of Recovery. Probably Curable.			Probably Incurable.			Forms of Mania. Acute.			Ordinary.			Chronic.			Moral Insanity.			Melancholia (whether or not attended with Delusions or occasional Excitement)		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT
Armagh,	61	71	132	11	17	28	50	54	104	4	10	14	4	5	9	5	11	16	–	–	–	2	7	9
Ballinasloe,	175	135	310	43	48	91	132	87	219	15	11	26	76	48	118	53	52	165	2	1	3	2	7	9
Belfast,	186	144	330	34	40	74	152	104	256	53	26	79	15	18	33	102	79	181	–	–	–	3	6	14
Carlow,	167	92	199	37	46	83	76	46	116	19	17	36	20	14	34	37	29	53	12	6	18	10	21	31
Clonmel,	69	71	140	20	18	38	49	53	102	6	5	11	12	15	27	22	19	41	13	16	29	3	1	4
Cork,	226	225	445	164	112	216	116	113	229	18	20	38	22	18	40	28	19	47	25	21	46	45	42	87
Killarney,	95	71	166	31	27	58	84	44	108	9	9	18	–	–	–	42	25	37	–	–	–	5	12	17
Kilkenny,	75	73	148	11	11	22	64	62	126	1	3	4	3	6	9	22	24	43	–	–	–	13	11	24
Limerick,	132	173	335	63	56	129	99	167	266	63	59	122	–	–	–	36	32	67	3	4	7	5	8	13
Londonderry,	109	100	209	23	24	47	86	76	162	16	20	36	26	25	43	59	42	101	2	4	6	3	4	7
Maryborough,	88	65	153	23	22	45	65	43	108	7	5	12	24	18	42	25	16	41	3	1	4	13	12	25
Mullingar,	97	89	186	11	9	20	86	80	166	10	4	14	20	17	37	40	28	68	7	9	13	11	23	34
Omagh,	105	108	213	28	27	55	77	81	158	12	24	36	15	16	31	28	31	59	13	2	15	18	17	35
Richmond,	276	330	606	83	84	137	193	246	439	18	19	37	48	46	94	72	63	135	1	1	2	36	97	133
Sligo,	68	33	131	9	15	24	59	48	107	3	1	4	16	9	19	29	26	55	1	3	4	5	7	12
Waterford,	56	35	121	25	46	71	31	19	50	8	13	21	5	9	14	8	9	17	–	–	–	3	3	9
Totals,	1,949	1,875	3,824	556	313	1,168	1,393	1,263	2,656	252	243	508	288	262	550	307	505	1,112	82	38	150	182	281	463

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RELATIVE TO DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Quantity of Land Purchased or Rented for each of the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and the of the said Asylums, and the Total Accommodation for Patients therein.

9. Cost of Furniture, Bedding, and other Contingencies for Original Buildings.	10. Cost of Furniture, &c., as in Col. 9, for additional Buildings, or enlargement of same.	11. Total Cost of Buildings, Cols. 7 and 8.	12. Total Cost of Furniture, Cols. 9 and 10.	13. Total for Buildings and Furniture, Cols. 11 and 12.	14. No. for which Original Building constructed.	15. No. for which Additional Buildings constructed.	16. Total of Columns 14 and 15.	17. Name of District.
£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
1,715 14 2	—	18,094 4 8	1,715 14 2	19,809 18 10	104	—	104	Armagh.
1,896 8 1	—	26,174 17 9	1,896 8 1	28,071 5 10	150	—	150	Limerick.
1,411 5 8	1,495 7 4	34,160 11 8	2,906 13 0	37,067 4 8	104	180	284	Belfast.
1,417 14 1	—	23,507 9 10	1,417 14 1	24,925 8 11	104	—	104	Londonderry.
1,789 4 4	—	18,474 5 9	1,789 4 4	20,263 10 1	104	—	104	Carlow.
1,513 1 0	—	21,522 14 0	1,513 1 0	23,035 15 0	104	—	104	Maryborough
1,965 15 3	—	38,619 10 1	1,965 15 3	40,585 5 4	150	100	250	Ballinasloe.
1,311 15 11	—	14,313 11 0	1,311 15 11	15,625 6 11	100	—	100	Waterford.
1,220 16 5	—	17,725 3 4	1,220 16 5	18,945 19 9	60	—	60	Clonmel.
—	502 0 3	12,783 11 3	502 6 3	13,285 17 0	292	144	436	Richmond (Old).
1,380 3 11	—	21,511 3 7	1,380 3 11	22,891 7 6	160	—	160	Richmond (New).
2,334 15 11	—	35,429 13 6	2,334 15 11	37,764 8 5	300	—	300	Mullingar.
4,304 2 9	—	70,685 4 5	4,304 2 9	74,989 7 2	500	—	500	Cork.
1,386 12 2	—	36,618 8 1	1,386 12 2	38,005 0 3	250	—	250	Killarney.
1,478 0 3	—	21,531 14 10	1,478 6 3	23,010 1 1	150	—	150	Kilkenny.
1,430 16 1	—	38,731 17 10	1,430 16 1	40,171 13 11	300	—	300	Omagh.
1,587 1 8	—	37,059 8 10	1,587 1 8	38,646 10 6	250	—	250	Sligo.

To the cost of the original and additional Buildings for the Richmond Old and New Asylums should be added £4,847 19s. 4d. for Chapel and Infirmaries, which were erected for both Asylums

Richmond Asylum (Old) not having been erected as a District Asylum, the original cost of Land, &c., cannot be stated. This department can only supply the particulars of Expenditure since it came under its control.

January, 1857, classified according to Sex, to probable Curability and Incurability, to forms of Mental Lunatics received from Gaols, and Patients paid for by their friends, being also shown.

Mental Disease. Congenital Idiocy.			Congenital Imbecility.			Other forms of Mental Disease Dementia.			Epileptics.			Dangerous to Others.			Suicidal.			Of Dirty Habits.			Received from Gaols. Dangerous Lunatics.			Received from Gaols. Criminal Lunatics.			Patients (if any) Paid for by their Friends.			Name of Asylum.
M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	
7	2	9	8	6	14	31	30	61	4	4	8	2	2	4	2	3	5	7	8	15	20	9	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	Armagh.
2	1	3	9	7	16	22	8	30	24	9	33	14	8	22	5	1	6	24	13	35	42	27	69	–	–	–	5	3	8	Ballinasloe.
2	–	2	3	1	4	3	14	17	17	7	24	6	13	19	4	1	5	3	8	11	32	20	52	2	–	2	–	–	–	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	14	8	4	12	17	4	21	7	9	16	14	19	33	38	16	54	5	–	5	–	–	–	Carlow.
–	–	–	3	2	5	10	13	23	6	5	11	20	16	36	3	4	7	11	14	25	25	16	41	1	–	1	–	–	–	Clonmel.
4	–	4	5	7	12	73	98	171	21	8	29	9	3	12	3	3	0	8	1	0	32	20	52	10	1	11	8	2	10	Cork.
1	1	2	–	–	–	38	24	62	4	1	5	25	15	40	7	9	10	29	11	40	9	7	10	–	–	–	5	1	6	Killarney.
3	3	0	–	–	–	33	26	59	7	7	14	30	38	68	4	3	7	20	22	42	36	20	56	3	1	4	1	4	5	Kilkenny.
21	12	33	–	–	–	35	58	93	9	5	14	1	–	1	1	–	1	23	25	48	19	10	29	–	–	–	5	4	9	Limerick.
–	–	–	2	1	3	7	6	13	4	3	7	2	–	2	3	2	5	8	7	15	30	18	48	3	2	5	–	–	–	Londonderry.
3	1	4	–	–	–	13	12	25	8	4	12	23	16	39	4	2	6	3	5	8	38	15	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	Maryborough.
2	2	4	7	6	13	–	–	–	5	8	13	8	16	24	4	2	6	12	7	10	25	20	45	–	–	–	2	–	2	Mullingar.
8	2	10	6	4	10	5	12	17	12	8	20	2	2	4	8	2	5	16	18	34	20	12	32	–	–	–	5	2	7	Omagh.
4	3	7	8	20	28	89	81	170	35	6	41	49	39	88	18	9	27	55	67	122	54	13	67	–	–	–	7	2	9	Richmond.
2	1	3	3	2	5	15	14	29	5	8	13	25	11	36	3	2	5	12	11	23	40	42	82	7	2	9	1	1	2	Sligo.
2	–	2	3	1	4	27	27	54	1	3	4	13	7	20	–	1	1	10	13	23	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	Waterford.
61	28	89	57	57	114	410	428	838	170	90	260	246	190	436	71	53	124	253	249	502	453	267	730	32	6	38	39	10	58	Totals.

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No. 3.—Table showing the Extent of Accommodation available for the Lunatic Poor in the several District Asylums, on the 1st of January, 1857.

Number of Beds for Patients in the several Asylums.

Asylum.	Classification of Beds.																	
	Exclusive of Infirmaries or Rooms originally intended for Sick.				Infirmaries or Rooms originally intended for Sick				Total Beds.						Grand Total of Beds.		
	In Single Rooms.		In Associated Dormitories.		In Single Rooms.		In Associated Dormitories.		In Single Rooms.			In Associated Dormitories.					
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT
Armagh,*	41	41	26	26	–	–	–	–	41	41	82	26	26	52	67	67	134
Ballinasloe,	62	63	95	74	2	4	19	12	64	67	131	114	86	200	178	153	331
Belfast,†	37	35	143	103	–	–	6	6	37	35	72	149	109	258	186	144	330
Carlow,*	44	44	42	36	–	–	21	19	44	44	88	63	49	112	107	93	200
Clonmel,	16	16	51	50	–	–	4	4	16	16	32	55	54	109	71	70	141
Cork,†	65	70	150	149	–	–	14	19	65	70	135	164	168	332	229	238	467
Killarney,†	33	33	71	71	3	3	5	5	36	36	72	76	76	152	112	112	224
Kilkenny,	14	14	61	61	–	–	8	8	14	14	28	69	69	138	83	83	166
Limerick,*	75	73	90	90	–	–	–	–	75	73	148	90	99	189	165	172	337
Londonderry,	45	45	17	17	18	18	28	28	63	63	126	45	45	90	108	108	216
Maryborough,*	42	43	56	57	–	–	–	–	42	43	85	56	57	113	98	100	198
Mullingar,*	32	38	104	94	9	10	–	–	41	48	89	104	94	198	145	142	287
Omagh,†	57	46	106	104	2	2	8	8	59	48	107	114	112	226	173	160	333
Richmond,†	60	22	162	268	30	20	26	26	90	42	132	188	294	482	278	336	614
Sligo,‡	25	25	106	106	–	–	12	12	25	25	50	112	112	224	137	137	274
Waterford,	12	14	49	55	–	–	–	–	12	14	26	49	55	104	61	69	130
Total of Beds,	666	622	1,323	1,358	64	57	151	147	744	679	1,403	1,474	1,505	2,979	2,198	2,184	4,382

* In the Asylums thus marked (*), the Infirmaries are detached from the main building.
† No Infirmaries exist in the Asylums marked thus (†), but in Mullingar Asylum parts of the wings of the building are appropriated to the sick.
‡ In this Asylum the sick are treated in their rooms. Defective structural arrangements and bad sewerage prevent the use of the Infirmary.

No. 4.—Table showing the Quantity and Appropriation of Land under, and annexed to, the several District Asylums.

Asylums.	Site of Buildings, Offices, and Courts.	Under Spade Cultivation.	Otherwise Cultivated.	Remainder.	Total
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Armagh,	1 3 25	4 3 17	1 1 10	4 2 14	12 2 65
Ballinasloe,	3 2 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	18 0 28	42 2 28
Belfast,	3 1 0	21 3 0	—	27 0 0	52 0 0
Carlow,*	4 2 20	7 2 36	3 2 20	3 2 39	19 2 35
Clonmel,	3 2 0	10 2 0	5 0 0	13 2 5	31 2 5
Cork,	4 1 30	8 1 35	5 0 0	39 2 5	57 1 30
Killarney,	2 2 28¼	2 0 0	17 3 14	7 1 37¼	30 0 0
Kilkenny,	10 0 0	9 2 0	3 1 0	2 1 0	25 0 0
Limerick,	11 1 18	10 0 21	5 3 28	7 2 4	34 3 31
Londonderry,	5 0 0	20 2 0	—	—	25 2 0
Maryborough,	2 0 0	10 2 39	2 0 16	7 3 3	22 2 17
Mullingar,	7 0 0	5 0 0	18 0 11	—	30 0 11
Omagh,	3 1 22	6 2 14	0 3 0	11 2 22	30 1 13
Richmond,	7 2 0	26 0 0	13 0 0	10 0 0	59 2 0
Sligo,	5 1 0	9 0 0	13 2 30	2 0 10	30 0 0
Waterford,	4 0 23½	7 1 36½	1 1 23½	1 2 3½	14 2 12
Totals,	83 2 7¼	173 0 38½	101 3 35½	158 3 20¼	518 2 22

* Estimated quantity, no survey being in existence.

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No. 5.—Table showing the Total Quantities of the following Articles Consumed, in each of the several District Asylums, for the Year ending 25th of December, 1856.

Name of Asylum.	Average No. of Inmates.	Bread.	Potatoes	Oatmeal.	Rice.	Beef.	Mutton.	Ox Heads.	New Milk.	Butter-milk.	Sugar.	Tea.
		lbs.	lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Pints.	Pints.	lbs.	lbs.
Armagh, .	134	16,131	24,804	26,880	[a]1,344	6,100	None.	150	87,562	None.	112	24
Ballinasloe, .	299	128,004	154,014	33,376	343	32,001	597	104	108,288	42,256	2,156	256
Belfast, .	317	28,588	21,592	95,788	728	31,814	None.	–	127,900	99,392	1,590	304
Carlow, .	187	96,270	18,088	32,480	1,792	3,078½	1,689½	471	75,048	25,072	4,163	244½
Clonmel, .	140	99,505	2,404	23,903	1,364	15,377	None.	None	98,700	None.	1,675	253
Cork, . .	426	204,824	79,710	49,504	None.	49,843	2,959	None.	None.	[b]289,264	9,430	531
Killarney, .	157	74,800	38,556	9,245	1,424	[f]13,873¼	[g]2,330	None.	1,969	[h]86,720	3,030	406⅔
Kilkenny, .	147	70,247¾	1,403	15,503½	2,438½	13,922	[e]–	None.	98,068	None.	1,177⅝	242½
Limerick, .	329	152,835	51,876	47,600	None.	42,993	2,080	385	243,478	None.	1,512	150
Londonderry,	204	66,581	99,498	59,088	2,240	17,777	None.	–	146,254	7,000	1,955	338
Maryborough,	146	76,312	37,819	18,333	291	12,715	111	203	103,952	20	1,966	199
Mullingar, .	157	83,866¼	None.	17,668	2,850½	21,248¾	[d]Previous column	112	98,082	10	4,031½	467½
Omagh, .	208	50,052	177,380	39,442	3,955	16,374	2,624	–	122,810	None.	3,115	339
Richmond, .	610	315,016	100,847	41,440	12,426	11,852	[e]–	None.	179,872	9,304	15,608	3,121
Sligo, . .	121	44,988	85,066	13,702	3,417	10,760	12	360	57,692	586	1,766	253
Waterford, .	120	70,540	None.	8,960	1,008	11,576	2,060	201	35,804	[k]43,410	1,468⅓	202⅓

[a] This includes barley for soup.
[b] Includes 18 tons Indian meal.
[c] Mutton included in previous column.
[d] Ditto Ditto.
[e] Ditto Ditto.
[f] Including 4,560 lbs. for soup.
[g] In addition, 112 quarters veal, at 3 lb. each and 165 lbs. of Pork.
[h] "Skimmed" milk.
[i] "Sweet" milk.
[k] "Skimmed" milk.

No. 6.—Table showing the Average Quantities for the Consumption of Each Patient, per Diem, of the following Articles, in each of the several Asylums, in the Year ending 25th of December, 1856, assuming the Total Quantities shown in Table No. 5 to be consumed in each Asylum to be distributed equally amongst the patients therein.

Name of Asylum.	Average No of Inmates.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Oatmeal	Rice.	Butcher's Meat—Beef, Mutton, &c.	New Milk	Butter-milk.	Tea.	Sugar.
		lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	Pints.	Pints.	oz	oz.
Armagh, . .	134	0 5·27	0 8·13	8·79	·43	2·02	1·79	–	·08	·03
Ballinasloe, . .	299	1 2·03	1 8·57	4·90	·05	4·92	1·54	·38	·03	·31
Belfast, . .	317	0 3·95	0 2·98	13·34	·10	4·39	1·10	·59	·03	·22
Carlow, . .	187	1 6·57	0 4·24	7·81	·42	1·11	1·09	·36	·05	1·03
Clonmel, . .	140	1 5·79	0 ·77	7·48	·42	4·81	1·03	–	·07	·52
Cork, . . .	426	1 5·07	0 8·19	5·09	–	4·50	None.	1·86	·003	·97
Killarney, . .	157	1 4·82	0 10·73	1·73	·39	4·74	·03	1·50	·11	·85
Kilkenny, . .	147	1 6·78	0 ·44	4·82	·72	4·15	1·83	–	·07	·35
Limerick, . .	329	1 4·38	0 8·91	3·84	–	8	2·62	–	·02	·20
Londonderry, . .	204	0 14·30	1 5·68	12·67	·48	3·82	1·96	·10	·05	·29
Maryborough, . .	148	1 8·01	0 11·35	5·50	·00	3·85	2·04	·003	·05	·59
Mullingar, . .	157	1 7·41	–	4·93	·78	5·03	1·72	·003	·13	1·12
Omagh, . .	208	0 11·81	2 5·68	8·31	·83	·4·003	1·61	–	·07	·85
Richmond, . .	610	1 8·64	0 7·24	2·98	·89	·85	·80	·03	·15	1·08
Sligo, . . .	121	1 0·29	1 14·61	4·84	1·23	3·90	1·31	·02	·09	·03
Waterford, . .	120	1 7·07	–	3·04	·34	4·84	·76	·02	·07	·49

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No. 7.—Table showing the Expenditure and Receipts of the

Items of Expenditure	1. Armagh.	2. Ballinasloe.	3. Belfast.	4. Carlow	5. Clonmel.	6. Cork.	7. Killarney.	8. Kilkenny.	9. Limerick.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Salaries, Wages, and Allowances, Clothing, Rations, &c., of Officers and Servants,	661 3 4	1,712 5 4	1,381 6 1	1,169 16 3	1,195 0 8	2,117 3 0	1,072 4 10	1,098 8 7	1,829 16 0
2. Patients' Provisions, including Medical Diet.	1,198 2 2	2,088 13 1	2,439 2 8	1,427 17 10	1,159 8 10	2,774 19 8	1,143 0 7	1,032 6 2½	2,823 1 7
3. Groceries,	90 0 6	111 17 11	104 15 10	169 1 0	86 10 0	349 10 1	130 9 2	66 5 1½	77 9 9½
4. Wine, Spirits, Beer and Porter,	5 11 6	22 18 7	17 1 0	14 18 10	11 16 2	13 16 0	30 16 6½	21 5 4	4 0 10
5. Medicines, Medical and Surgical Appliances.	11 9 2	30 6 4	13 11 9	29 3 5	12 5 7	19 19 5	20 10 10	16 4 8	16 12 0
6. Tobacco and Snuff,	47 0 11	59 7 5	—	10 10 3	12 8 8	49 16 11	26 18 2	—	34 5 2
7. Patients' Clothing,	175 14 7	485 7 4	417 13 2	269 1 6	154 16 5	445 19 4	158 19 8	102 15 10	344 6 0
8. Fuel, Light, Soap, &c.,	220 5 10	656 14 8	402 9 10	397 2 5	229 9 5	602 5 6	323 18 10½	362 2 6½	454 7 8
9. Bedding and Furniture,	155 10 7	361 10 10	192 0 3	131 16 9	134 11 2	150 5 10	160 2 1	41 17 10½	155 10 11
10. Stationery, Printing, and Advertisements.	24 1 11	50 0 8	44 5 6	26 11 9	31 6 3	65 4 2	27 15 11	26 14 5	21 14 10
11. Farm and Garden,	28 17 4	65 10 3	37 8 7	22 6 1	54 19 9	24 10 7	137 10 11½	14 3 6	34 0 0
12. Repairs and Alterations,	130 0 8	182 6 3	1,150 17 10	102 1 4	181 1 6	192 17 4	30 11 4	45 15 0½	648 0 10
13. Rent, Taxes, and Insurance,	27 0 13	5 0 0	27 4 10	25 4 7	14 10 0	32 0 0	7 15 0	16 0 0	13 14 10
14. Miscellaneous and Incidental Expenses.	16 18 0	62 17 6	69 0 8	42 7 5	51 6 6½	166 0 10	43 13 11½	51 14 8½	40 6 10½
Total Expenditure,	2,833 17 10	5,899 18 2	6,307 2 9	3,831 3 0	3,321 15 2½	7,041 3 8	3,279 7 11	2,919 3 11	6,545 2 8
Items of Receipts:									
1. Sale of Produce,	12 1 0	160 19 0	144 12 2	57 12 2	104 11 0	—	112 7 10	93 4 3½	127 1 11½
2. Old Stores,	1 0 0	3 10 2	2 17 10	—	2 0 0	—	1 3 9	12 3 1½	9 6 2½
3. Payments for Patients,	—	176 2 7	—	16 14 6	—	69 14 3	35 8 8	121 0 0	174 10 4½
4. Other Sources,	—	2 6 6	7 16 3	—	1 1 1	66 19 4	0 18 0	21 17 3½	37 11 1
	13 1 0	282 12 3	155 1 3	71 6 8	107 12 1	136 13 10	150 3 3	208 4 3½	343 18 7½
Gross Expenditure,	2,833 17 10	5,899 18 2	6,307 2 9	3,831 3 0	3,321 15 2½	7,041 3 8	3,279 7 11	2,919 3 11	6,545 2 8
Net Expenditure,	2,820 16 10	5,617 5 11	6,152 0 0	3,753 16 4	3,214 3 1½	6,904 9 5	3,129 4 8	2,711 8 2½	6,201 4 6½

No. 8.—Table showing the Names, Salaries, and Allowances of the

Asylums	Visiting Physicians.	£ s. d	Resident Physicians and Managers.	£	Allowances.	Matrons.	£	Allowances.
Armagh,	T. Cuming, M.D.,	100 0 0	Thomas Jackson, Manager,	240	Rations, equal in value to £40.	M. Jackson,	75	Rations, equal in value to £30.
Ballinasloe,	Vacant,	125 0 0	J. B M'Kiernan, Manager,	200	Fuel, light, washing, and vegetables.	M. A. Callan,	70	Fuel, light, washing, and vegetables.
Belfast,	H. M'Cormac, M.D.,	100 0 0	R. Stewart, M.D.,	375	Furniture, rations, keep of a cow and horse, &c.	M. F. Stewart,	75	Same rations as Resident Physician.
Carlow,	Thos. O'Meara, M.D.,	100 0 0	M. E. White, M.D.,	260	Washing, vegetables, coal, light, and 2 qts. milk, daily.	L. Parsons,	100	Ditto.
Clonmel,	W. J. Sheil, M.D.,	100 0 0	Jas. Flynn, M.D.,	260	Coals, candles, furnished apartments, & garden.	Ellen Crofton,	70	Coals, candles, furnished apartments, vegetables, and ten guineas per annum for servant.
Cork,	Samuel Hobart, M.D., Surgeon,	100 0 0	Thos. Power, M.D.,	430	Fuel, light, and washing.	M. Clifton,	60	Rations, fuel, light, and washing.
Kilkenny,	L. C. Kinchela, M.D.,	100 0 0	Jos. Lalor, M.D.,	260	Fuel, light, washing, and vegetables,	Joanna Ryan,	90	Same as Manager.
Killarney,	W. W. Murphy, M.D.	100 0 0	M. S Lawlor, M.D.,	260	Unfurnished apartments, fuel, light, & washing.	M. A. Falvey,	75	Same as Manager, and £5 per annum for a servant.
Limerick,	D. O'Callaghan, M.D.	150 0 0	R. Fitzgerald, M.D.,	260	Bread, milk, coals, candles, and servant.	A. M. Sleeman,	70	Same as Manager.
Londonderry,	B. White, M.D.,	100 0 0	David Cluff,	200	Coals, gas, vegetables.	Eliza Cluff,	70	Coals, gas, vegetables,
Maryborough,	John Jacob, M.D.,	100 0 0	T. C. Burton, M.D.,	250	Coals, candles, vegetables, washing.	Eliza Abbott,	85	Same as Manager.
Mullingar,	Jos. Ferguson, M.D.,	100 0 0	H. Berkely, M.D.,	200	No allowances.	K. M. Costello,	75	Allowances, value per annum, £16 18s.
Omagh,	H. Thompson, M.D.,	100 0 0	F. J. West,	300	Vegetables, milk.	H. Hudson,	75	Vegetables, milk.
Richmond,	J. Mollan, M.D.,	168 9 4	Saml. Wrigley, Manager,	250	Fuel, light, and vegetables.	C. Wrigley,	80	Fuel, light, and rations.
	R. Tuohill, M.D.,	168 9 4				E. Blundell, Assistant Matron,	40	Ditto.
	J. Banks, M.D.,	150 0 0						
	J. Hughes, Surgeon,	150 0 0						
Sligo,	W. S. Little,	100 0 0	John M'Munn,	260	Fuel, light, washing, milk, and vegetables.	Margt. Benson,	75	Board, fuel, light, and washing.
Waterford,	Pierce R. Connolly,	100 0 0	J. Dobbs, Manager,	200	No allowance.	K. P. Roynan,	70	No allowance.

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several District Asylums, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

10. Londonderry	11. Maryboro'.	12. Mullingar	13. Omagh.	14. Richmond.	15. Sligo	16. Waterford.	Total Expense for the year 1856.	Items of Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1,231 15 4	1,150 15 2	1,019 17 4	1,540 12 0	4,240 6 3	1,088 13 13	964 8 4	23,478 15 11	1. Salaries, Wages, and Allowances, Clothing, Rations, &c., of Officers and Servants.
1,426 6 7	1,142 8 0	1,583 13 11	1,304 10 4	5,686 14 4	875 18 8	915 5 4	29,154 14 5½	2. Patients' Provisions, including Medical Diet.
27 0 5	80 10 0	263 18 4	135 19 5	308 19 7	93 8 4	6 18 10	2,079 3 4	3. Groceries.
3 3 3	10 8 0	5 14 0	11 4 3	346 12 7	4 10 7	27 18 9	558 1 5½	4. Wine, Spirits, Beer, and Porter.
8 13 9	18 12 11	25 3 5	2 14 9	116 18 5	18 15 11	14 16 5	375 1 3	5. Medicines, Medical and Surgical Appliances.
57 7 8	1 5 6	14 7 2	38 2 1	84 16 0	3 5 7	13 17 8	465 19 8	6. Tobacco and Snuff.
213 0 2	283 0 9	285 5 7	313 15 7	667 14 18	227 15 2	119 4 5	4,755 13 8	7. Patients' Clothing.
298 10 5	311 1 11	399 12 5	608 9 4	294 17 1	346 7 8	215 8 9	6,087 4 7	8. Fuel, Light, Soap, &c.
110 4 7	140 17 2	22 17 4	116 17 7	479 0 10	46 6 1	133 9 10	2,555 8 8½	9. Bedding and Furniture
15 13 8	80 9 8	48 15 5	1 5 8	54 3 11	33 15 6	20 8 7	496 15 6	10. Stationery, Printing, and Advertisements.
67 1 4	64 4 1	43 14 1	22 18 5	114 15 11	52 8 6	41 13 6	870 3 4½	11. Farm and Garden.
223 5 4	129 15 8	35 8 8	531 8 11	551 13 11	53 11 8	50 12 8	4,425 12 2½	12. Repairs and Alterations.
60 10 11	8 12 8	15 15 5	7 10 0	51 5 5	11 8 0	5 0 5	295 4 2	13. Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.
25 4 5	48 2 11	192 0 0	26 8 1	129 13 11	25 8 0	35 12 5	972 7 3	14. Miscellaneous and Incidental Expenses.
3,791 19 15	3,430 12 10	3,825 19 10	4,755 15 5	12,201 5 3	2,926 10 8	2,514 14 10	76,826 4 11½	Total Expenditure.
							Total Receipts for the year 1856.	Items of Receipts.
122 9 15	69 0 7	50 17 8½	—	35 8 8	59 13 0	58 10 11	1,106 4 11½	1. Sale of Produce.
2 15 7	2 2 8	—	—	—	—	2 7 1	39 11 8	2. Old Stores
7 15 5	12 17 8	31 0 0	68 1 8	125 10 11	36 8 2	—	393 13 4½	3. Payments for Patients.
—	—	7 3 0½	15 11 0	5 2 8	5 7 1	14 0 7	170 18 3	4. Other Sources.
133 0 11	84 5 11	89 5 7	75 12 0	183 1 7	55 5 5	74 18 7	2,210 3 5	
3,791 19 15	3,430 12 15	3,825 19 10	4,755 15 9	12,281 5 3	2,926 16 8	2,514 14 15	74,616 4 11½	Gross Expenditure.
3,658 18 11	3,346 11 11	3,736 13 3	4,677 3 3	12,018 3 8	2,828 5 3	2,539 13 3	74,816 1 11½	Net Expenditure.

principal Officers of District Asylums, on the 1st January, 1857.

Protestant Chaplains.	£	Roman Catholic Chaplains.	£	Apothecaries.	£	Clerks and Storekeepers.	£	Allowances.
None appointed by Government; one attends from the Primate.		Similarly; one from the Roman Catholic Archbishop.		Vacant, . . .	–	Samuel Parks, .	30	Two guineas per annum allowed for clothing.
Rev. J. C. Walker, .	40	Rev. J. Kirwan, .	40	J. E. Poyntz, . .	30	J. E. Maher, . .	55	Fuel, light, washing, &c.
Rev. John Carroll, .	–	Rev. Patrick Fagan,	–	Jas. Moore, . .	50	Robert Lamont, .	50	Furnished apartments, rations, and washing.
Rev. Wm. M'Cullagh,	–							
Rev. F. Trench, .	25	Rev. Jas. Hughes, .	25	Henry Montgomery,	30	T. Brennan, . .	40	Rations, washing, coal, light, clothing, and premium.
Rev. H. Fry, . .	25	Rev. —— Wallace, .	35	Richard Graham, .	30	Edward O'Neill, .	55	Allowances, value £5 per annum.
Rev. C. H. Clifford,	50	Rev. P. Burton, .	50	W. T. Jones, . .	40	W. Renwick, Steward,	80	Rations, fuel, light, & washing.
						W. Connell, Clerk, .	55	Ditto.
						J. P. Duggan, Storekp.	30	Ditto.
Rev. J. Graves, .	30	Rev. E. Larkin, .	35	John Fitzsimons, .	45	Wheeler O'Flahertie,	60	No allowances.
Rev. F. Le Hunte, .	25	Rev. J. Connihan, .	50	Richard Linnegar, .	30	J. Wallace, . .	50	Unfurnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, and rations.
Rev. B. Jacob, .	50	Rev. Michael Malone,	50	John B. Bouchier, .	50	James Bodkin, . .	60	No allowances.
Rev. W. Craig, .	25	Rev. Edw. Doherty,	25	W. J. Eames, . .	30	Thomas Colhoun, .	36	Rations, coals, gas,
Rev. Dr. Denham, .	25							
Rev. Thos. Harpur, .	25	Rev. Dr. Taylor, .	25	Thomas Pilsworth, .	30	T. C. Molloy, . .	50	No allowances.
Rev. John Hopkins,	25	Rev. Jas. Moran, .	50	W. Midleton, . .	35	Vacant, . . .	50	Allowances, value per annum, £18 10s.
Rev. R. Swift, .	30	Rev. P. O'Dogherty,	30	Francis Trenor, .	35	John Carson, . .	50	No allowance.
Rev. J. Mitchell, .	30							
Rev. A. Leeper, .	80	Rev. J. Faulkner, .	100	P. Beatty, Apothecary,	100	J. Fitzsimon, . .	80	No allowances.
						J. Nunn, Accountant,	80	Ditto.
Rev. E. Day, . .	30	Rev. P. Boyle, .	40	John Lougheed, .	35	John M'Carthy, .	50	Board, fuel, light, & washing.
Venbls. R. Bell, .	25	Rev. P. Wall, . .	35	John Mackesy, .	30	Thomas Keary, .	55	No allowances.

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No. 9.—Table showing the Number of Inferior Officers and Servants in the several District Asylums, on the 1st of January, 1857, the Proportion of Attendants, "directly in charge of Patients," to Patients, in each, and the Average Wages of such Attendants.

Asylums.	Number of Patients.		Total Number of Inferior Officers and Servants		Number of Attendants directly in charge of Patients.		Average Wages of Attendants on Male Patients.	Average Wages of Attendants on Female Patients.	Proportion of Attendants on Patients.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M	F.
Armagh,	61	71	7	16	4	12	13 0 0	6 12 6	1 to 15·25	1 to 5·91
Ballinasloe,	175	135	17	30	11	8	14 0 0	7 0 0	1 to 15·90	1 to 16·87
Belfast,	186	144	*12	26	9	11	14 15 0	8 0 0	1 to 20·66	1 to 13·09
Carlow,	107	92	11	16	10	13	12 0 0	6 10 0	1 to 10·70	1 to 7·07
Clonmel,	69	71	12	11	9	10	10 7 0	7 12 0	1 to 7·66	1 to 7·10
Cork,	220	225	24	28	16	21	9 12 0	5 12 0	1 to 13·75	1 to 10·71
Killarney,	95	71	10	14	7	9	12 0 0	8 9 0	1 to 13·57	1 to 7·88
Kilkenny,	75	73	11	11	7	8	10 12 6	8 0 0	1 to 10·71	1 to 9·12
Limerick,	162	173	15	33	9	†7	16 16 0	8 8 0	1 to 18	1 to 24·71
Londonderry,	109	100	8	24	7	23	12 12 0	5 0 9	1 to 15·57	1 to 4·34
Maryborough,	88	65	14	17	10	11	10 10 0	5 16 8	1 to 8·80	1 to 5·09
Mullingar,	97	89	12	11	7	7	12 0 0	8 12 8	1 to 13·85	1 to 12·71
Omagh,	105	108	13	21	8	8	16 10 0	10 0 0	1 to 13·12	1 to 13·50
Richmond,	276	330	32	80	23	52	16 14 7	7 11 0	1 to 12	1 to 6·34
Sligo,	68	63	9	10	5	6	10 10 0	7 14 0	1 to 13·60	1 to 10·50
Waterford,	56	65	8	13	7	9	13 4 0	5 0 9	1 to 8	1 to 7·22

* One male in addition to Total Number of Officers, &c., "attending steam," salary, £52 per annum, and rations.
† Nine females, in addition to this number, stated to be "occasionally in attendance on patients."

No. 11.—Table showing the Number Employed, on Special Exercise, under Restraint, and in each of the

Asylum.	Average Inmates for Year.	Numbers Employed, On Special Exercise, Under																							
		31st of March, 1856.												30th of June, 1856.											
		Employed.			On Special Exercise.			Under Restraint.			Confined to Bed.			Employed.			On Special Exercise.			Under Restraint.			Confined to Bed.		
		M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	131·	37	53	90	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	1	4	40	57	97	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	1	2
Ballinasloe,	297·75	64	60	124	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	3	3	71	66	137	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Belfast,	319·	132	97	229	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	139	91	230	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	[illegible]
Carlow,	196·75	53	48	101	48	15	63	–	–	–	2	2	4	55	73	12[illegible]	49	18	67	–	–	–	1	2	3
Clonmel,	140·25	46	42	88	24	[illegible]	50	1	–	1	1	–	1	*46	–	46	2[illegible]	–	25	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cork,	432·25	108	105	213	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	15	120	115	235	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	6	12
Killarney,	158·5	56	35	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	61	36	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
Kilkenny,	146·25	57	52	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	54	106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	329·75	57	72	129	99	10[illegible]	199	–	–	–	–	1	1	54	76	130	98	96	194	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	203·5	84	72	156	22	20	42	–	–	–	1	2	3	87	78	165	17	15	32	–	–	–	2	2	4
Maryborough,	148·25	5[illegible]	55	110	27	[illegible]	35	–	–	–	3	2	5	65	54	11[illegible]	1[illegible]	5	18	–	–	–	4	3	7
Mullingar,	168·5	44	44	88	25	21	46	–	–	–	1	1[illegible]	11	60	52	112	21	25	46	–	1	1	1	5	6
Omagh,	234·	45	4[illegible]	94	57	50	107	–	–	–	–	3	3	46	48	94	55	50	105	–	–	–	4	3	7
Richmond,	610·25	54	169	233	209	169	378	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	168	231	21[illegible]	168	378	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	123·	29	41	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	40	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Waterford,	123·5	22	43	65	35	21	56	2	1	3	1	3	4	23	40	63	36	21	57	2	3	5	1	2	3
Totals,	3,762·50	953	1,037	1,990	548	430	976	6	2	8	25	41	68	1,025	1,048	2,073	524	398	922	6	4	10	29	33	62

* No Returns of Employment, &c., of Females, from this

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No. 10.—TABLE showing the Meetings of Boards of Governors of the several District Asylums in the Years 1854, 1855, and 1856, distinguishing the number of Meetings held in each year, and number of days on which a quorum was not formed.

Name of Asylum.	Number of Meetings Held.			Number of Days quorum not formed.		
	1854	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Armagh,	13	14	12	2	3	–
Ballinasloe,	13	12	12	2	8	7
Belfast,	26	15	14	–	–	–
Carlow,	11	13	15	1	1	–
Clonmel,	12	12	14	–	–	–
Cork,	12	17	16	1	3	3
Killarney,	12	13	15	1	3	3
Kilkenny,	11	14	11	2	5	1
Limerick,	13	12	13	–	1	–
Londonderry,	13	13	16	–	–	–
Maryborough,	12	13	15	–	1	–
Mullingar,	–	9	14	–	1	3
Omagh,	10	12	12	2	–	–
Richmond,	27	25	26	–	3	1
Sligo,	5	11	14	1	1	1
Waterford,	12	12	12	2	2	4

Confined to Bed, on the Quarterly dates specified, as exhibited by the Daily Statement Book, District Asylums.

Restraint, and Confined to Bed.																								Asylum.
30th of September, 1856.												31st of December, 1856.												
Employed.			On Special Exercise.			Under Restraint.			Confined to Bed.			Employed.			On Special Exercise.			Under Restraint.			Confined to Bed.			
M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
40	57	97	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	41	56	97	–	–	–	3	–	3	8	–	8	Armagh.
70	55	125	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	65	61	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	Ballinasloe.
127	90	217	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	11	144	96	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	Belfast.
56	69	125	47	21	68	–	–	–	1	3	4	52	64	116	52	25	77	–	–	–	3	3	6	Carlow.
42	44	86	27	25	52	1	–	1	2	–	2	37	44	81	32	27	59	1	–	1	1	–	1	Clonmel.
126	143	269	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	108	133	241	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10	Cork.
62	66	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	27	34	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	Killarney.
53	51	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	51	107	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kilkenny.
50	70	120	108	101	209	–	–	–	–	2	2	48	57	105	114	112	226	–	–	–	–	4	4	Limerick.
85	81	166	20	16	36	–	–	–	3	1	4	86	81	167	22	17	39	–	–	–	1	2	3	Londonderry.
69	53	122	15	4	19	–	–	–	1	4	5	70	55	125	15	7	22	–	–	–	3	3	6	Maryborough.
54	40	94	38	45	83	–	–	–	–	2	2	45	43	88	52	44	96	–	–	–	–	2	2	Mullingar.
46	45	91	60	55	115	–	–	–	1	6	7	43	63	106	59	45	104	–	–	–	3	–	3	Omagh.
82	167	229	215	170	385	–	–	–	–	–	–	127	167	294	150	163	313	–	–	–	–	–	–	Richmond.
45	48	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	45	43	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Sligo.
23	41	64	35	21	56	1	3	4	1	4	5	22	34	56	33	28	61	1	1	2	1	3	4	Waterford.
1,010	1,090	2,100	565	458	1,023	4	4	8	23	41	64	1,016	1,082	2,098	529	468	997	5	1	6	35	31	66	Totals.

Asylum, on the 30th June, 1856, on account of absence of Matron.

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No. 12.—Returns of the Lunatics of each Sex admitted into the several District Asylums in Ireland, in each of the last Five Years (or for such shorter period as the Asylum may have been open), classified according to the Supposed Causes of their Insanity, as far as the same can be given; the Return showing the number under each head and the number of those as regards whom no special cause can be assigned.

Supposed causes of Insanity.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		Total for 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ARMAGH ASYLUM.												
Hereditary,	14	13	22	18	25	11	22	26	25	15	108	83
Paralysis,	1	–	4	–	5	1	3	–	2	–	15	1
Epilepsy,	1	3	2	1	3	1	3	2	8	2	17	9
Excess in drinking,	–	1	2	1	2	1	3	–	1	1	8	4
Injury of head,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Unknown,	13	5	14	22	10	11	20	15	16	6	82	61
Grief,	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	2	1	2	4
Scrofula,	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	5	–
Total,	32	22	44	44	56	26	54	43	54	27	240	162
BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.												
Hereditary,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3
Family quarrels,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Fever,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Epilepsy,	3	2	2	–	2	1	1	2	3	–	11	5
Disappointed affection,	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
Reverse of fortune,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4
Paralysis,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Fright,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2
Meningitis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Dissipation,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	6	–
Moral insanity,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Grief,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Puerperal mania,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4
Jealousy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Self-abuse,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Sun-stroke,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
Annemorhœa,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Injury of head,	1	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	6	1
Unknown,	22	30	33	34	37	48	50	23	46	37	188	172
Total,	30	39	42	39	42	49	52	30	58	39	224	196
BELFAST ASYLUM.												
Abuse of medicine,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Bodily ailments,	6	5	6	5	2	2	6	9	5	3	25	24
Disappointed love,	2	3	–	1	–	4	–	–	2	–	4	3
Epilepsy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	5	2
Excessive study,	1	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	9	–
Fright,	1	1	–	3	–	1	2	4	2	–	5	9
Grief, anxiety,	5	13	3	11	2	7	8	7	12	13	30	51
Hereditary,	4	7	5	9	4	6	3	10	6	11	22	43
Intemperance,	7	6	3	5	3	1	10	3	6	–	29	15
Jealousy,	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	5	2
Moral,	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	3	3
Mesmerism,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Puerperal,	–	1	–	1	–	7	–	2	–	2	–	13
Poverty,	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	5
Religious feelings,	–	1	6	3	2	3	–	2	3	2	11	11
Sedentary occupation,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Solitary confinement,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Unknown,	22	31	9	14	8	14	32	18	31	26	102	103
Total,	51	71	40	54	23	46	66	59	75	61	255	291
CARLOW ASYLUM.												
Hereditary,	16	9	16	9	4	10	6	7	7	11	48	46
Love, jealousy,	–	–	1	6	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	5
Loss of property, grief, want, distress,	6	2	9	4	2	3	1	2	4	5	22	16
Loss of relatives,	–	5	2	6	–	–	1	4	2	2	5	17
Fright,	1	2	1	5	–	1	–	1	1	–	3	9
Fall on head,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	1
Intemperance,	1	1	4	–	2	–	6	2	2	–	12	3
Fever,	2	4	1	–	1	2	–	4	–	–	4	10
Epilepsy,	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	2	2	6
Puerperal and menorrheal,	–	4	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	9
Intense study,	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–
A calumnious report,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Some drug given,	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	2
Coup de soleil, and exposure at night,	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	1
Unknown,	4	2	3	1	6	10	4	5	6	6	23	24
Total,	33	36	45	29	18	30	18	28	23	30	137	150
CLONMEL ASYLUM.												
Domestic affliction,	4	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	11	9
Religion,	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	2
Intemperance,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Disappointment in love,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Fear and fright,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1

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No. 12.—Returns of the Lunatics of each Sex admitted into the several District Asylums, &c.—*con.*

Supposed causes of Insanity.	1852.		1853.		1854		1855.		1856.		Total for 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLONMEL ASYLUM—*continued.*												
Childbirth,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Vanity,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Gaol cases and others unknown,	17	14	8	9	11	4	15	5	4	9	55	41
Got mad at marriage,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total,	25	18	13	10	12	10	17	6	6	11	73	55
CORK ASYLUM.												
Amputation of limb,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Congenital imbecility,	2	–	3	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	7	1
Constitutional irregularities,	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	8
Conviction of misdemeanour,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
Desertion of husband and wife,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Death and emigration of relatives,	1	7	2	6	–	3	–	2	–	5	3	23
Disappointed affection,	1	3	–	1	1	3	1	–	–	3	3	10
Domestic family quarrels,	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	3	1
Disappointment in emigration,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Disease of brain,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	5	1
Dyspepsia,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Early study and care of a school,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Ejectment from dwelling,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Epilepsy,	2	1	1	2	3	–	4	–	4	2	14	5
Exposure to cold,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Fever,	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	–	1	6	10
Fright,	–	6	–	2	–	–	1	1		2	1	11
Grief,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	7	7
Hereditary taint,	5	3	3	4	4	5	1	4	2	3	15	19
Imaginary committal of fraud,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Imaginary receipt of a love drink,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Ill health,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Intemperance,	5	1	3	1	5	1	10	–	7	1	30	4
Injuries,	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1
Intense study,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Irregular life,	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	2
Jealousy,	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	3
Mental anxiety,	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	3	3	6
Nervous depression,	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	1	3	1	7
Not known,	9	21	26	25	23	35	28	23	48	20	134	138
Pride,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Parturition,	–	2	–	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	9
Paralysis,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Over excitement,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Religious insanity,	1	2	3	–	2	3	1	3	–	3	7	11
Reverse and pecuniary difficulties,	6	5	1	–	2	1	3	3	6	3	18	12
Small pox,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Shipwreck,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Seduction and desertion,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Tropical climate,	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	6	1
Want of employment,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Hooping cough,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total,	52	65	54	51	49	62	61	57	76	63	292	298
KILLARNEY ASYLUM.												
Disappointment,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	2
Disappointed affection,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2
Epilepsy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	4	1
Fright,	–	1	3	1	–	3	–	–	1	1	4	6
Grief,	–	–	–	4	1	2	–	1	2	–	3	7
Hereditary predisposition,	2	2	10	7	3	4	10	10	14	9	44	32
Injuries to head,	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	4	1
Intemperance,	2	–	4	2	3	2	5	2	1	2	15	8
Menstrual disorder,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	4
Puerperal state,	–	2	–	7	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	14
Reverse of fortune,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Religious excitement,	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	5
After scarlatina,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
Sun-stroke,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2
Fever,	1	4	2	5	2	–	2	1	–	–	7	10
Unknown,	4	3	39	15	2	3	8	5	7	–	66	26
Total,	11	14	64	46	17	19	27	26	28	18	147	123
KILKENNY ASYLUM.												
Childbirth,	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6
Lactation,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Irregular menstruation,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Jealousy,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Disappointed love,	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
Want of children,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Grief at emigration of son,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Disappointment in marriage,	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3
Death of child,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Ill-treatment of husband,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Separation from children,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Intemperance,	4	1	6	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	13	3

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No. 12.—Returns of the Lunatics of each Sex admitted into the several District Asylums, &c.—*con.*

Supposed causes of Insanity.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		Total for 5 Years.	
KILKENNY ASYLUM—*continued.*	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fever,	1	4	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	6
Religion,	1	3	–	3	2	2	2	2	–	–	5	10
Violent dancing,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Criminal charge,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Sleeping in fields,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
Too rapid growth,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Intense study,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Sun-stroke,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Worldly losses,	1	5	4	2	4	–	1	2	–	1	10	10
Grief,	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	3	3
Drugs given by a Quack,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Epilepsy,	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	1
Worms,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Dyspepsia,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Congenital idiocy,	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1
Death of nephew,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Family affairs,	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2
Fever and reverses,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Hard work,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1
Violent passion,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Want,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Mental excitement,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Not insane on admission,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Desertion of husband,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	3
Injuries of head,	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	4	–
Phthisis and afflictions,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Cerebral excitement,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Frightful dreams,	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1
Tobacco smoking,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cold, hard work, and want,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Death of husband,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2
Suicide of neighbour,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Personal deformity,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Fright,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2
Paralysis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Severe mercurialization,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Not stated,	47	24	8	6	6	3	11	5	1	7	73	45
Total,	68	58	27	17	20	14	21	20	5	15	141	124
LIMERICK ASYLUM.												
Intemperance,	1	–	7	–	4	–	7	2	7	–	26	2
Fright,	2	–	2	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	8	2
Jealousy,	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	4	1
Bodily injury,	1	–	4	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	8	2
Grief at family separation,	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	7
Grief at death of relatives,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	6
Hereditary,	3	4	5	1	2	4	2	5	3	2	15	16
Religious,	1	1	–	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	6	7
Sudden excitement,	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	4	3
Nervousness,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2
Bad treatment from husbands,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Puerperal,	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	6
Epilepsy,	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–
Sleeping under the night air,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1
Mental anxiety,	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	2	5
Loss of employment,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Over study,	3	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	–
Seduction,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Sedentary habits,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2
Fright from having been bitten by a dog,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Confinement in gaol,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Disappointment,	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3
Loss of property,	–	–	3	1	1	–	4	1	3	–	11	2
Hysteria,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	4
Effects of fever,	–	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	–	–	3	7
Poverty,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Derangement of stomach,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Softening of brain,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Change of climate,	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Constitutional derangement,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	1
Embarrassed circumstances,	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	2
Debility,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Loss of character,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
No cause assigned,	10	14	24	29	24	22	26	23	31	19	115	107
Total,	27	30	54	39	43	40	53	52	53	33	230	194
LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.												
Fright,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Intemperance,	–	1	1	–	2	–	1	1	3	–	7	3
Hereditary,	–	–	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	7	7
Love,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Injuries on head,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Unknown,	33	45	48	42	35	38	33	41	33	46	182	212
Total,	33	46	50	44	39	42	37	43	38	49	197	224

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Supposed causes of Insanity.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		Total for 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.												
Hereditary,	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	–
Epilepsy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Grief,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
A fall,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Mental distress,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Religion,	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	2
Fright,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1
Disappointment,	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	3
Intemperance,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
Delicacy,	–	–	–	1	2	5	–	–	–	–	2	6
Fever,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
Loss of property,	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	1
Childbirth,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Gambling,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Drink,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Despondency,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Reverse of fortune,	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	1
Puerperal,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Wound,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Poisonous plaster,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Destitution,	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	2
Paralytic attack,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Improper medicine,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Menorragie,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Salivation,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Hard work,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Death of sister,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2
Embarrassment,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Injury of head,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Protracted illness,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Ejectment,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Unknown,	20	24	22	15	13	9	22	13	24	9	101	70
Total,	27	27	26	21	20	21	28	17	30	14	131	100
MULLINGAR ASYLUM.												
Unknown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	42	35	30	79	72
No cause,	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	8	3	15	11
Epilepsy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	4	1
Love,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	3	2
A beating,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Religion,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1
Disadvantageous marriage,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Disappointment in marriage,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Fright,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	1
Hereditary,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	4	2	8	4
Hypochondriasis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Loss of property,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1
Jealousy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
Too much medicine,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Mercury and whiskey,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Mercurial treatment,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
Hereditary predisposition,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	2
Family embarrassments,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Loss of land and family,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Grief at sons going to sea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
After confinement,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Disappointment,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Fatigue,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
From fever,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	4
Loss of her child,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Accusation of theft,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Quarrel with her husband,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Grief at arrest of her brother,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Exposure to heat and cold,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Sleeping out,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Depression,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Sun-stroke,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Want of employment,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Warm climate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Grief at death of her brother,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Failure of father in business,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Loss of husband and children,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Religious reading,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Grief,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mania,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Melancholia,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Separation of family,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Change of circumstances,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	71	56	49	130	120
OMAGH ASYLUM.												
Hereditary,	–	–	4	2	5	6	9	6	8	6	26	20
Death of friends,	–	–	3	4	–	–	1	1	–	2	4	7
Intemperance,	–	–	3	2	4	–	5	–	11	1	23	3
Fright,	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	5
Disappointment,	–	–	2	5	3	1	–	–	–	–	5	6
Childbirth,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2

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Supposed causes of Insanity.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		Total for 5 Years.	
OMAGH ASYLUM—*continued.*	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Epilepsy,	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	6	1
Family affairs,	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
Abuse of mercury,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Exposure to cold,	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	2
Loss of money,	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	5	1
Bodily injury,	–	–	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	2
Religion,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Fall from horse,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Congenital,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	4	1
Not known,	–	–	54	58	37	33	18	25	34	42	143	158
Total,	–	–	80	80	51	43	40	34	59	52	230	209
RICHMOND ASYLUM												
Intemperance,	16	5	14	–	8	2	6	3	4	–	48	10
Disappointment, &c.,	2	6	2	1	–	4	8	8	2	6	14	25
Grief, fright, &c.,	9	15	10	15	7	10	2	3	8	13	36	59
Hereditary,	3	6	2	5	9	2	3	5	2	5	19	23
Idiocy,	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	5
Religious excitement,	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	3	1	–	5	4
Excessive heat, cold, &c.,	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	5	–
Punishment for desertion,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Fever,	2	2	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	8	4
Jealousy, seduction,	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	2	8
Epilepsy,	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2
Injuries, ill-treatment,	4	2	3	1	3	–	1	–	4	3	15	6
After confinement,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4
Constitutional,	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	4	3	7
Puerperal,	–	1	–	3	–	6	–	4	–	2	–	10
Small-pox,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Apoplexy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Unknown,	85	78	87	37	83	44	129	90	76	67	460	316
Total,	126	120	120	69	116	72	161	126	98	105	621	492
SLIGO ASYLUM.												
Religion,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	4
Fright,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
Jealousy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Domestic trouble,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Loss of land,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Grief and anxiety,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	1	3
Disappointed affection,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Hysteria,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Intemperance,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	7	1	9	3
Injury of head,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1
Injury of spine,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Puerperal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3
Scrofula,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	3
Disease of brain,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	–
Epilepsy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	–	2	7	10
Hereditary,	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	5	4	11	5
Congenital imbeciles,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Unknown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	44	10	8	69	52
Total,	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	37	33	22	111	89
WATERFORD ASYLUM.												
Death of relatives,	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	5
Desertion of husband or wife,	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
Sickness,	–	2	–	1	–	2	1	–	1	–	2	5
Grief,	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	6
Fright,	2	1	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	1	3	7
Loss of property,	2	1	1	2	2	3	–	–	1	1	3	7
Poverty,	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	3	–
Anxiety or over study,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	3
Childbirth,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	7
Intemperance,	2	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	7	–
Sleeping in open air,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	4	–
Religion,	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	1
Hereditary,	2	2	3	4	7	3	–	1	2	7	14	22
Epilepsy,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	1
Congestion of brain,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Injury of the head,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	3	–
Not known,	11	10	11	17	9	3	12	19	11	5	54	57
Total,	24	24	20	29	24	26	18	25	20	21	106	125

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No. 13.—RETURNS of the Lunatics of each Sex, admitted into the several District Asylums in each of the last Five Years, (or for such shorter period as the Asylum may have been open,) showing the previous Occupations in Life, as far as can be ascertained, into which the Cases may be distributed, and the numbers in each class, as also those whose previous Occupation is unknown.

Previous Occupation in Life.	1852.		1853.		1854		1855.		1856.		Total for Five Years.		
ARMAGH ASYLUM.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOT.
Small farmers and wives,	5	5	4	5	12	5	19	7	6	4	46	26	72
Labourers and wives,	7	2	12	7	18	4	12	5	10	3	59	21	80
Stonemasons,	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Unknown,	9	8	18	20	16	3	14	12	24	5	81	48	129
Pensioners,	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	7	–	7
Carpenters and wives,	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	4	2	6
Schoolmaster,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Weavers and wives,	5	2	5	2	2	3	6	4	6	4	24	15	39
Dealers,	3	–	2	1	3	–	–	1	3	–	11	2	13
Clergyman,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Policeman and policemen's wives,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	3
House painter,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Shoemakers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2
Farm servants,	–	5	–	3	–	5	–	7	–	5	–	25	25
Dressmakers,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	4	4
Small farmers' daughters,	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	4	–	4	–	15	15
Total,	32	22	44	44	56	26	54	43	54	27	240	162	402
BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.													
Servant,	2	3	2	4	3	8	1	4	3	5	11	24	35
Farmers,	4	–	6	–	5	–	3	–	4	–	22	–	22
Farmers' wives,	–	3	–	4	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	14	14
Labourers,	12	5	9	8	16	4	12	5	9	7	58	29	87
Schoolmistress,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Saddler,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Shoemaker,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2
Carpenter,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Shopkeeper,	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	3	5
Policemen,	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	4
Discharged soldiers,	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	4
Clerks,	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	5
Pensioners,	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3
Roman Catholic clergymen,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Gardener,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Land steward,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fisherman,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mail car driver,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Process server,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Tailor,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Soldier's wife,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Unknown,	7	26	17	23	17	35	22	15	40	25	103	124	227
Total,	30	39	42	39	42	49	52	30	58	39	224	196	420
BELFAST ASYLUM.													
Butler,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Baker,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Blacksmiths,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Bricklayers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Carters,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	–	3
Cook,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Carpenters,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	4
Chandler,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Confectioner,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Coast-guard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Carver and gilder,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Coachman,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Dressmakers,	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	7	–	1	–	13	13
Dealers,	2	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	3	7
Farmers and wives,	9	1	8	–	2	2	8	2	17	4	44	9	53
Flowerers,	–	3	–	3	–	5	–	8	–	6	–	25	25
Grocers,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2
Gatekeeper,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Governesses,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	3
Housewives,	–	4	–	7	–	10	–	3	–	1	–	25	25
Hosier,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hackers,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	4	–	4
Horsebreaker,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hatter,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Knitters,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Labourers and wives,	14	1	7	–	8	1	20	3	24	2	73	7	80
Licentiate of the Presbyter. Church,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Land steward,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Mill workers,	–	4	–	4	–	1	1	4	–	3	1	16	17
Milliners,	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	5	5
Mechanic,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Moulder,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Musician,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Nurse,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Nailers,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2
None,	1	39	1	27	1	8	1	18	1	24	5	116	121
Pensioners,	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	6	–	6
Painters,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Pawnbrokers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2

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No. 13.—Returns of the Lunatics of each Sex, admitted into the several District Asylums, &c.—*con.*

Previous Occupation in Life.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		Total for Five Years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOT.
BELFAST ASYLUM—*continued.*													
Porters,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Presbyterian minister,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Servants,	2	4	2	2	1	5	1	6	1	11	7	28	35
Sewers,	–	6	–	4	–	5	–	4	–	3	–	22	22
Spinners,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Shopmen and Shopwomen,	2	1	1	–	–	2	1	–	2	1	6	4	10
Shoemakers,	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	8	–	8
Stonemasons,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Students,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	4
Sailors,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	–	4
Schoolmaster,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Soldiers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Staymaker,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Saddler,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Tailors,	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	4	–	4
Teachers,	–	1	2	1	1	–	2	–	1	1	6	3	9
Weavers,	5	–	5	1	4	1	6	–	5	1	25	3	28
Writing clerks,	2	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	1	–	10	–	10
Washerwomen,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2
Watch-glass maker,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Warper,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	51	71	40	54	23	46	60	59	75	61	255	291	546
CARLOW ASYLUM.													
Agricultural affairs,	16	3	25	8	8	4	9	4	13	8	71	27	98
Commercial pursuits,	6	2	8	1	1	1	2	1	3	–	20	5	25
Artisans,	4	1	3	–	3	–	4	2	4	3	18	6	24
Clergymen or Students,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	3
Showman,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Servants,	1	8	1	6	–	7	–	5	–	5	2	31	33
Female, domestic affairs,	–	12	–	10	–	13	–	11	–	8	–	54	54
Governess or Tutor,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3
Soldier and Pensioners,	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	5
Sailor,	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Policeman,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Jockey,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Unknown,	4	7	2	3	1	5	2	5	1	5	10	25	35
Total,	33	33	45	29	18	30	18	28	23	30	137	150	287
CLONMEL ASYLUM.													
Farm labourers and servants,	5	1	1	1	3	–	3	1	1	1	13	4	17
Tailors,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Shoemakers,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Schoolmaster,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Carpenter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Police,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Old Soldier,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dealer,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Weaver,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Baker,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Unknown,	14	17	9	9	7	10	13	5	5	10	48	51	99
Total,	25	18	13	10	12	10	17	6	6	11	73	55	128
CORK ASYLUM.													
Auctioneer,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Bakers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	4	–	4
Blacksmiths,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	3
Bonnet maker,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Carpenters,	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	5	–	5
Clerks,	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	6	–	6
Coachmakers,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Coopers,	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	6	–	6
Confectioner,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dealers,	1	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	4	5	9
Discharged Soldiers,	2	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	9	–	9
Dyer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dressmakers,	–	4	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	11	11
Excise Service Officer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Engineers, Workmen,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Farmers,	1	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	9	–	18	–	18
Gardeners,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2
Gingle drivers,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Harness maker,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hat trimmer,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Horse-trainer,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Housewives,	–	19	–	17	–	11	–	16	–	16	–	79	79
Labouring class,	26	12	22	10	22	20	21	11	24	8	115	61	176
Leather dressers,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Musicians,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Merchants,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Masons,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Milliners,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Nailors,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	3
No occupation or unknown,	3	12	2	10	1	8	7	11	5	6	18	47	65
Painter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1

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No. 13.—Returns of the Lunatics of each Sex, admitted into the several District Asylums, &c.—*con.*

Previous Occupation in Life	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		Total for Five Years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOT.
CORK ASYLUM—*continued.*													
Police Constables,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	3
Reduced ladies and gentlemen,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2
Seamen,	2	–	2	–	3	–	3	–	2	–	12	–	12
Servants,	2	10	–	7	1	13	–	16	–	21	3	67	70
Skinner,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Slaters,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	4
Ship agents,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Shoemakers,	1	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	10	–	10
Shipwrights,	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	5
Shop porters,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	3
Stonecutters,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Students,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Shop assistants,	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	3	2	5
Shopkeepers,	–	1	–	1	1	–	4	–	3	–	8	2	10
Seamstresses,	–	1	–	2	–	5	–	3	–	6	–	16	16
Shoe binders,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Stenographer,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Stoker,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Tailors,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	4
Teachers,	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	2	–	7	2	9
Turners,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Victuallers,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	3
Weavers,	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	5	–	5
Total,	53	65	54	51	49	63	61	57	76	63	292	298	590
KILLARNEY ASYLUM.													
Apothecary,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Boatman,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Butchers and butchers wife,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	1	4
Carpenters,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Carman,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clergyman,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clerks and clerk's wife,	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	1	6
Coopers,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Divinity students,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	3
Farmers and wives,	4	–	5	1	3	3	–	–	–	4	12	8	20
Labouring class,	2	12	37	26	8	7	11	12	12	8	70	65	135
Gentleman class,	–	–	2	3	1	–	1	1	2	1	6	5	11
Hawker,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Music master,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Police officer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Police constables,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	3
Shoemakers,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	3
Soldiers and soldier's wife,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	5	1	8	1	9
Slater,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Schoolmasters and wives,	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	3	3	6
Shopkeepers and wives,	–	1	–	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	5	7
Servants (domestic),	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	6	–	3	–	14	14
Tailors and tailor's wife,	–	–	2	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	5	1	6
Workwomen,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2
Governesses,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Nun,	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Fisherman and fisherman's wife,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Unascertained,	–	–	4	4	–	2	4	5	3	1	11	12	23
Total,	10	14	64	46	17	19	28	26	28	18	147	123	270
KILKENNY ASYLUM.													
Masons,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Turner,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Carpenters,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Merchant,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Grocer,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clergymen,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Rent warner's wife,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Housekeepers,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2
Spinner,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Paupers,	–	6	–	3	–	2	1	–	–	2	1	12	13
Provision dealer,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Boatman,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dealer in cattle,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Shopkeepers,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	5	5
Clerical students,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Hostler's wife,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Railway labourer's wife,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Mendicant,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Agricultural labourers,	24	2	10	2	4	4	8	7	2	3	48	18	66
Cook,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Butcher and butchers' daughters,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Farmers, and wives or daughters,	7	7	4	2	7	1	5	3	2	1	25	14	39
Servants,	–	17	1	9	1	9	–	2	–	2	2	27	29
Gardener,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Surveyor's wife,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Shoemakers,	4	–	2	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	9	1	10
Dressmakers,	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	4
Soldiers,	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8
Soldier's daughter,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Publicans and publican's wife,	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3

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No. 13.—Returns of the Lunatics of each Sex, admitted into the several District Asylums, &c.—*con.*

Previous Occupation in Life.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		Total for Five Years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOT.
KILKENNY ASYLUM—*con.*													
Hawkers,	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	4
Gunmaker,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Tailors,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Seaman,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Coach painters,	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4
Matron of bridewell,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Living on property,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Nurse,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Stonecutter,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clerks,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Smiths,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2
Plasterer,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Colliers,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Fiddler,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Drayman,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Governesses,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2
Dyer,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Policeman,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hatmaker's wife,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Cooper's wife,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Bakers' wives,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2
Not known,	9	10	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	11	15	26
Total,	68	58	37	17	30	14	21	20	5	15	161	124	265
LIMERICK ASYLUM.													
Cabinetmakers,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	4
Baker,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Domestic servants,	1	1	–	5	–	3	–	4	–	3	1	16	17
Shoemakers,	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	5
Farmers,	–	–	5	–	1	–	6	–	4	–	19	–	19
Labourers,	11	1	16	–	15	1	9	2	15	1	66	5	71
Tailors,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Shopkeepers,	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	4	1	5
Schoolmasters,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	4
Masons,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2
Attorneys,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Nailor,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dealers,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	3	5
Carpenters,	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Pawnbrokers,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Schoolmistresses,	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Woolcombers,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Dressmakers,	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	6	6
Victuallers,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	4
Pounder,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Police officer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Police constables,	2	–	3	–	2	–	4	–	7	–	18	–	18
Printers,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Students,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Dairymaids,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Discharged soldiers,	–	–	3	–	2	–	3	–	1	–	8	–	8
Pensioners,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	4
Shop assistant,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Plain workers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	3
Bell hanger,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Boatman,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Painters,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Slaters,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Writing clerks,	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	4	–	4
Excise officers,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Laundress,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Woodranger,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Tinplate worker,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Miller,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Miner,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cooper,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Unknown,	3	22	8	32	7	32	17	40	14	28	49	154	203
Total,	27	30	54	39	43	40	53	52	53	33	230	194	424
LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.													
Labourers,	16	–	31	–	15	–	16	–	15	–	93	–	93
Housekeepers,	–	42	–	42	–	37	–	32	–	31	–	184	184
Tailors,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Farmers,	2	–	2	–	2	–	6	–	4	–	16	–	16
Teachers,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Servants,	2	2	1	1	–	2	–	9	–	13	3	27	30
Sailors,	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Dealer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Weavers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Dressmakers,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2
Medical,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Shoemakers,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3
Butcher,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Gardener,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Baker,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Soldiers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2
Saddler,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1

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Previous Occupation in Life.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		Total for Five Years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOT.
LONDONDERRY ASYLUM—*con.*													
Painter,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mason,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Police,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2
Spadeworker,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Nurse,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Carman,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Unknown,	5	1	7	1	21	5	7	–	17	5	56	10	66
Total,	37	46	50	41	45	42	57	43	37	49	197	244	421
MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.													
Farmers, Farmers' wives and sons,	6	–	9	3	2	1	4	2	4	4	18	9	27
Soldiers and Soldiers' wives,	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	5	2	7
Labourers and Labourers' wives,	15	2	11	4	5	–	11	–	11	–	57	6	63
Servants,	–	7	1	6	–	4	1	3	–	5	2	25	27
Pensioners and Pensioners' wives,	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Shoemakers,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Miners,	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4
Sailors,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Policeman,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	3
Saddler,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Teachers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2
Dressmakers,	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	2	–	9	9
Shopkeepers,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	2	6
Clergyman,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Tailors' wives,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	4
Not any known pursuit,	1	11	3	1	3	8	3	8	3	2	12	35	47
Clerks,	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3
Weavers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2
Carpenters and Carpenters' wives,	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	5	2	7
Asylum keeper,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Gardener,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Merchants,	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	1	3	4
Baker,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Butcher and Butcher's wife,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	2
Surveyor,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Woodcutter,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Total,	27	27	30	21	20	21	28	17	20	11	131	100	231
MULLINGAR ASYLUM.													
Unknown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	3	3	9	11	20
No occupation,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	–	–	1	13	14
Labouring class,	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	18	31	25	72	53	125
Gardener,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Shopkeepers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	2
Blacksmiths,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2
Farmer's son,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Builder,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Paupers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	1	2	3	7	10
Masons,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	5	–	5
Teacher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Sitter,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Shoemakers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4
Nailors,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2
Soldier,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Miller,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Tailor,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Roman Catholic clergymen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2
Butcher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clerk,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Policeman,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1
Carpenter, Carpenter's wife and son,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	3
Dressmakers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2
Sempstress,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Servants,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	4	–	21	21
Governess,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Weavers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2
Toll collector,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Shopman,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Farming class.	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	6	3	1	9	9
Head constables,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	12	–	12
Total,	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	71	56	49	130	120	250
OMAGH ASYLUM.													
Farmers,	–	–	14	1	11	11	12	8	16	8	53	28	81
Labourers,	–	–	25	–	6	2	8	2	8	3	47	7	54
Needlewomen,	–	–	–	8	–	4	–	3	–	3	–	18	18
Servants,	–	–	–	5	3	10	–	2	1	4	4	21	25
Housekeepers,	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	22	22
Dealers,	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	3	5	3	8
Schoolmasters,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Clerk,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Weavers,	–	–	4	–	1	–	2	–	2	2	9	2	11
Gardener,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Nurses,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Shoemakers,	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Spinners,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	3
Printer,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1

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	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOT
OMAGH ASYLUM—*continued.*													
Baker,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Painters,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Pensioners,	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	6	2	8
Slaters,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Plasterers,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2
Cook,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Tailors,	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	4	1	5
Saddlers,	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	5	–	5
Butchers,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Police,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	5	–	5
Stonecutter,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Woodranger,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Musician,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Governess,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Private life,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	3	4
Miller,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Engineer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	–	3
Cabinetmaker,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Hotel-keeper,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Smith,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Pauper,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Not known,	–	–	13	47	19	16	11	15	17	17	60	95	155
Total,	–	–	80	80	51	43	40	31	50	52	230	209	439
RICHMOND ASYLUM.													
Labourers,	51	–	34	–	40	–	65	–	30	–	220	–	220
Farmers and Gardeners,	6	–	8	–	6	–	4	–	9	–	33	–	33
Carpenters,	1	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	14	–	14
Various,	33	5	40	–	35	–	36	2	24	1	166	8	174
Writing clerks,	2	–	9	–	2	–	13	–	4	–	30	–	30
Teachers,	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	6	9	15
Dealers,	9	–	7	–	6	1	8	6	11	2	41	9	50
Servants,	3	31	5	16	6	12	7	35	5	27	29	121	150
Dressmakers, Plain workers, &c.	–	10	–	7	–	8	–	10	–	5	–	43	43
Professional persons,	2	1	5	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	13	1	14
Unknown,	12	71	10	45	13	19	21	50	10	66	69	301	370
Total,	126	120	120	69	116	72	161	126	98	105	621	492	1,113
SLIGO ASYLUM.													
Labourers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	35	13	3	46	38	84
Farmers and farmer's family,	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	6	7	6	28	12	40
Carpenter,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cabinetmaker,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Dealers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	1	4	5
Shoemakers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	3
Servants,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	4	6
Soldiers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	3
Solicitors,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2
Painter,	–	–		–	–	–	1	–		–	1	–	1
Pensioner,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Miller,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Merchant,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Tinker,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Teacher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Tailors,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	5	–	5
Postboy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Butcher's wife,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Porter's wife,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Prostitute,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Weavers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
[illegible]e police,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	22	2	6	7	28	35
Total,	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	67	33	22	111	86	200
ORD ASYLUM.													
[illegible]	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		–	1	–	1
Clerks,	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	5
Shoemakers,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	3
Tailors,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Carpenters,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Weaver,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Sawer,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Soldiers,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	4
Seamen,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	5	–	5
Housekeeper,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dealers,	2	3	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	5	9
Farmers,	1	1	–	–	3	1	1	–	2	–	7	2	9
Servants,	1	3	1	4	–	3	–	6	1	4	3	19	22
Dressmakers,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	5	5
Carmen,	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4
Labourers,	11	5	10	6	7	6	4	3	7	5	39	25	64
None,	3	11	–	16	7	16	8	15	5	11	23	69	92
Total,	24	24	26	29	24	26	16	25	20	21	106	125	231

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No. 14.—Returns of the Cases admitted into each of the District Asylums, in each year of the last five years, (or for such shorter time as the Asylum may have been open,) distinguishing the number of Cases of Relapse re-admitted within each year, and also distinguishing the Cases re-admitted once, twice, or oftener.

New or Re-admissions.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		Total for 5 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh.												
New admissions,	30	20	41	40	50	22	18	37	48	21	217	140
Re-admissions,*	2	4	4	1	4	1	6	6	6	6	24	22
Total,	32	22	45	41	54	26	24	41	54	27	239	162
Ballinasloe.												
New admissions,	28	37	38	34	39	47	48	27	52	36	205	180
Re-admissions,	2	2	4	5	3	2	4	2	6	4	19	15
Total,	30	39	42	39	42	49	52	29	58	39	224	195
Belfast.												
New admissions,	49	66	35	52	41	44	62	57	72	58	249	277
Re-admissions,	2	5	5	2	4	2	4	2	3	3	18	14
Total,	51	71	40	54	45	46	66	59	75	61	255	291
Carlow.												
New admissions,	43	26	9	21	18	25	15	20	11	27	96	120
Re-admissions,	1	4	5	7	4	7	3	5	4	7	20	30
Total,	17	33	14	28	22	32	18	25	17	34	118	150
Clonmel.												
New admissions,	21	16	12	9	9	9	16	5	1	8	64	47
Re-admissions,	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	3	11	8
Total,	25	18	13	10	12	10	17	6	5	11	75	55
Cork.												
New admissions,	44	45	43	44	38	46	42	50	58	44	225	229
Re-admissions,	8	20	11	7	11	16	19	7	18	19	67	69
Total,	52	65	54	51	49	62	61	57	76	63	292	298
Killarney.												
New admissions,	11	14	20	14	19	19	24	22	25	17	99	86
Re-admissions,	–	–	44	32	1	–	3	4	3	2	51	38
Total,	11	14	64	46	17	19	27	26	28	19	147	124
Kilkenny.												
New admissions,	–	–	27	16	19	14	16	18	2	14	57	62
Re-admissions,	68	58	4	1	4	–	5	2	3	1	84	62
Total,	68	58	27	17	20	14	21	20	5	15	141	124
Limerick.												
New admissions,	20	22	37	31	36	31	40	37	38	23	171	144
Re-admissions,	7	8	17	8	7	9	13	15	15	10	59	50
Total,	27	30	54	39	43	40	53	52	53	33	230	194
Londonderry.												
New admissions,	32	45	49	42	40	41	39	43	37	48	197	219
Re-admissions,	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	4
Total,	33	46	50	44	40	41	39	43	38	49	200	223
Maryborough.												
New admissions,	19	19	19	15	18	18	24	12	27	10	107	74
Re-admissions,	8	8	7	9	2	3	4	4	3	4	24	25
Total,	27	27	26	24	20	21	28	16	30	14	131	99

Times in Asylum.	1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		Total for 5 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh.												
Once before,	2	2	4	4	2	2	4	2	3	3	15	13
Twice before,	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	3	3	7	9
Total,	2	2	4	4	4	4	6	3	6	6	22	22
Ballinasloe.												
Once before,	–	1	2	3	4	1	3	–	5	4	12	9
Twice before,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
Thrice or oftener,	2	–	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	7	3
Total,	2	2	4	5	5	2	4	2	6	4	19	15
Belfast.												
Once before,	1	4	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	9	8
Twice before,	1	3	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	3	5
Thrice or oftener,	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	4	1
Total,	2	5	5	2	4	2	4	2	3	3	16	14
Carlow.												
Once before,	3	3	3	3	4	7	3	1	2	4	15	21
Twice before,	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	1	2	2	4	7
Thrice or oftener,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total,	4	4	5	7	4	7	3	3	4	7	20	30
Clonmel.												
Once before,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1
Twice before,	2	–	1	1	3	1	1	–	1	2	8	4
Thrice or oftener,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3
Total,	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	3	11	8
Cork.												
Once before,	6	11	9	1	4	13	11	6	11	11	44	48
Twice before,	1	3	1	–	4	1	2	1	2	4	10	9
Thrice or oftener,	1	6	1	3	3	2	3	–	5	1	13	12
Total,	8	20	11	7	11	16	16	7	18	19	67	69
Killarney.												
Once before,	–	–	44	32	1	–	3	4	1	2	49	38
Twice before,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Total,	–	–	44	32	1	–	3	4	3	2	51	38
Kilkenny.												
Once before,	68	58	3	1	4	–	2	2	3	1	80	62
Twice before,	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–
Thrice or oftener,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Total,	68	58	4	1	4	–	5	2	3	1	84	62
Limerick.												
Once before,	5	9	13	6	5	6	8	11	11	9	42	38
Twice before,	–	2	–	2	–	1	3	3	1	–	4	8
Thrice or oftener,	2	–	4	–	2	2	2	1	3	1	13	4
Total,	7	8	17	8	7	9	13	15	15	10	59	50
Londonderry.												
Once before,	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3
Twice before,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1
Total,	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	4
Maryborough.												
Once before,	8	5	7	4	2	2	2	4	3	1	22	13
Twice before,	–	3	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	8
Thrice or oftener,	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	4
Total,	8	8	7	6	2	3	4	4	3	4	24	25

* Admissions from other Asylums classed as re-admissions.

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No. 14.—Returns of the Cases admitted into each of the District Asylums, &c.—*continued.*

New or Re-admissions.	1852. M.	1852. F.	1853. M.	1853. F.	1854. M.	1854. F.	1855. M.	1855. F.	1856. M.	1856. F.	Total for 5 years. M.	Total for 5 years. F.
Mullingar.												
New admissions,	–	–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]	41	11	[illegible]	6
Re-admissions,*	–	–	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	47	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	5[illegible]
Total,	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	70	7[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	129
Omagh.												
New admissions,	–	–	71	37	45	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	272	1[illegible]
Re-admissions,	–	–	9	1[illegible]	6	4	5	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	5	[illegible]
Total,	–	–	80	50	51	45	40	[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	2[illegible]0	2[illegible]
Richmond.												
New admissions,	120	115	119	66	109	70	90	115	[illegible]	46	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
Re-admissions,	6	5	7	3	7	2	71	12	5	6	5[illegible]	91
Total,	1[illegible]	120	1[illegible]	69	116	72	161	12[illegible]	9[illegible]	107	[illegible]	492
Sligo.												
New admissions,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2[illegible]	[illegible]	4[illegible]	2[illegible]	5[illegible]	4[illegible]
Re-admissions,	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	39	4	2	5[illegible]	41
Total,	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	67	8[illegible]	9[illegible]	111	8[illegible]
Waterford.												
New admissions,	1[illegible]	12	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	12	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	80	8[illegible]
Re-admissions,	[illegible]	2	5	10	[illegible]	9	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	27	3[illegible]
Total,	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	2[illegible]	4[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	107	12[illegible]

Times in Asylum.	1852. M.	1852. F.	1853. M.	1853. F.	1854. M.	1854. F.	1855. M.	1855. F.	1856. M.	1856. F.	Total for 5 years. M.	Total for 5 years. F.
Mullingar.												
Once before,	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	45	9	8	61	53
Twice before,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	45	9	8	61	53
Omagh.												
Once before,	–	–	39	49	6	9	4	3	5	6	54	51
Twice before,	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	4	3	7
Three or oftener,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
Total,	–	–	39	49	6	11	5	4	8	11	58	62
Richmond.												
Once before,	6	5	7	1	7	2	71	12	3	69	94	89
Twice before,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
Three or oftener,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Total,	6	5	7	3	7	2	71	12	5	69	96	91
Sligo.												
Once before,	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	39	4	2	55	41
Twice before,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	39	4	2	55	41
Waterford.												
Once before,	3	5	5	4	5	5	3	6	3	1	18	18
Twice before,	3	7	–	1	–	6	1	1	2	–	5	9
Three or oftener,	1	5	–	5	–	1	3	1	–	3	4	13
Total,	6	12	5	10	5	1	7	5	4	3	27	30

* Admissions from other Asylums classed as re-admissions.

No. 15.—Summary of Tables of Admissions and Re-admissions, distinguishing the Number of Times in which Cases re-admitted have been in the Asylum.

Asylums.	Average Number of Inmates during the 5 Years.	New Admissions. M.	New Admissions. F.	New Admissions. TOT.	Re-admissions. Once before in Asylum. M.	F.	TOT.	Twice before in Asylum. M.	F.	TOT.	Thrice or oftener before in Asylum. M.	F.	TOT.	Total Re-admissions. M.	F.	TOT.	Total Admissions and Re-admissions. M.	F.	TOT.
Armagh,	131·6	217	140	357	19	19	28	7	9	16	–	–	–	22	22	44	239	162	401
Ballinasloe,	314·8	205	180	385	12	9	21	–	3	3	7	3	10	19	15	34	224	195	419
Belfast,	265·18	239	277	516	9	8	17	3	5	8	4	1	5	16	14	30	255	291	546
Carlow,	185·4	98	120	218	15	21	36	4	7	11	1	2	3	20	30	50	118	150	268
Clonmel,	139·4	62	47	109	3	1	4	8	4	12	–	3	3	11	8	19	73	55	128
Cork,	395·4	225	229	454	44	48	92	10	9	19	13	12	25	67	69	136	292	298	590
Killarney,	127·20	96	86	182	49	38	87	2	–	2	–	–	–	51	38	89	147	124	271
Kilkenny,	133·17	57	62	119	81	62	142	3	–	3	1	–	1	84	62	146	141	124	265
Limerick,	340·2	171	144	315	42	38	80	4	8	12	13	4	17	59	50	109	230	194	424
Londonderry,	211·2	197	219	416	1	3	4	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	4	7	200	223	423
Maryborough,	178·4	107	74	181	22	13	35	2	8	10	–	4	4	24	25	49	131	99	230
Mullingar,	134·	69	66	135	61	53	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	53	114	130	119	249
Omagh,	185·33	172	147	319	54	54	108	3	7	10	1	1	2	58	62	120	230	209	439
Richmond,	469·6	525	401	926	94	89	183	1	2	3	1	–	1	96	91	187	621	492	1,113
Sligo,	111·62	56	48	104	55	41	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	41	96	111	89	200
Waterford,	125·	80	85	165	18	18	36	5	9	14	4	12	16	27	39	66	107	124	231
Totals,	3,467·50	2,576	2,325	4,901	574	509	1,083	54	72	126	45	42	87	673	623	1,296	3,249	2,948	6,197

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No. 16.—Returns of Cures which have taken place in each year during the last Five Years, (or for such shorter period as the Asylum has been open,) in the several District Asylums in Ireland.

Duration of Patients' stay in Asylum.	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
ARMAGH ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months in Asylum,	5	8	13	9	8	17	10	6	16	10	9	19	8	4	12
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	2	1	3	7	6	13	8	4	12	8	5	13	6	3	9
" 6 months, " 1 year,	–	–	–	5	2	7	1	1	7	6	2	8	3	2	5
" 1 year, " 2 years,	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	1	4
" 2 years, " 3 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1
Total,	7	9	16	25	17	20	29	13	35	28	18	46	20	11	31
BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months, in Asylum,	4	2	6	3	2	4	5	4	9	3	1	4	1	2	3
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	2	3	5	2	4	6	7	3	10	6	4	10	4	5	9
" 6 months, " 1 year,	8	3	11	6	9	15	3	12	15	7	5	12	9	3	12
" 1 year, " 2 years,	7	1	8	3	3	6	4	3	5	1	7	8	6	2	8
" 2 years, " 3 years,	1	1	2	1	2	5	–	4	4	2	–	2	2	–	2
" 3 years, " 4 years,	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1
" 4 years, " 5 years,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
" 5 years, " 6 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 6 years, " 7 years,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 7 years, " 8 years,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 8 years, " 9 years,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 9 years, " 10 years,	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	26	12	38	20	22	42	24	26	48	21	17	38	23	13	36
BELFAST ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months in Asylum,	7	14	21	8	10	18	2	8	10	3	5	8	5	13	18
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	5	16	21	7	14	21	4	5	9	6	10	16	7	14	21
" 6 months, " 1 year,	7	7	14	4	8	12	3	4	7	4	5	9	10	9	19
" 1 year, " 2 years,	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
" 2 years, " 3 years,	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	4	4	3	3	4	1	1	2
" 3 years, " 4 years,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–
" 4 years, " 5 years,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
" 5 years, " 6 years,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 6 years, " 7 years,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
" 7 years, " 8 years,	–	1	1	–		–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
" 8 years, " 9 years,	1	–	1	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 9 years, " 10 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	25	43	67	19	37	56	12	25	37	18	26	44	26	40	66
CARLOW ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months in Asylum,	10	7	17	3	5	8	2	1	3	2	6	8	3	1	4
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	7	5	12	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	4	5	2	3	5
" 6 months, " 1 year,	1	2	3	3	1	6	3	2	5	3	4	7	6	3	9
" 1 year, " 2 years,	2	1	3	1	3	4	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	1	4
" 2 years, " 3 years,	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	4	6	1	2	3	1	5	6
" 3 years, " 4 years,	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	1
" 4 years, " 5 years,	2	2	4	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
" 5 years, " 6 years,	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
" 6 years, " 7 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	27	21	48	13	20	33	15	14	29	10	19	29	17	13	30
CLONMEL ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months in Asylum,	9	2	11	1	2	3	1	1	2	6	1	7	1	4	5
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	3	2	5	4	4	8	1	3	4	2	1	3	2	3	5
" 6 months, " 1 year,	3	3	6	4	1	5	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	–	–
" 1 year, " 2 years,	3	2	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
" 2 years, " 3 years,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
" 3 years, " 4 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
" 4 years, " 5 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 5 years, " 6 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 6 years, " 7 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 7 years, " 8 years,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	20	9	29	9	7	16	6	6	12	13	3	16	3	9	12
CORK ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months in Asylum,	7	8	15	2	2	4	11	6	17	9	9	18	7	9	16
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	4	5	9	4	11	15	3	5	8	12	7	19	5	8	14
" 6 months, " 1 year,	3	11	14	3	6	9	10	8	13	5	10	15	3	11	14
" 1 year, " 2 years,	8	5	13	3	4	7	4	3	7	5	6	11	5	2	7
" 2 years, " 3 years,	1	2	3	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	4
" 3 years, " 4 years,	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–

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No. 16.—Returns of Cures which have taken place in each year during the last Five Years, &c.—*con.*

Duration of Patients' stay in Asylum.	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
CORK ASYLUM—*continued.*															
More than 4 years, less than 5 years,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
" 5 years, " 6 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
" 6 years, " 7 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
" 7 years, " 8 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 8 years, " 9 years,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 9 years, " 10 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 10 years, " 11 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total,	24	34	58	16	23	39	30	18	48	34	32	66	25	33	58
KILLARNEY ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months in Asylum,	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	–	–
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	3	3
" 6 months, " 1 year,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	5	8	1	–	1
" 1 year, " 2 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
" 2 years, " 3 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
" 3 years, " 4 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	4	4	4	10	14	3	4	7
KILKENNY ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months in Asylum,	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	1	1
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	–	–	–	7	4	11	5	2	7	3	2	5	1	2	3
" 6 months, " 1 year,	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	3	4	2	3	5	2	2	4
" 1 year, " 2 years,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	1	2
" 2 years, " 3 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
" 3 years, " 4 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	–	12	7	19	9	9	18	9	7	16	4	6	10
LIMERICK ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months in Asylum,	3	7	10	4	5	9	4	3	7	9	7	16	7	2	9
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	2	–	2	3	8	11	3	2	5	5	3	8	6	2	8
" 6 months, " 1 year,	7	1	8	5	3	8	8	2	10	3	3	6	5	3	8
" 1 year, " 2 years,	3	1	4	–	2	2	2	3	5	3	4	7	1	1	2
" 2 years, " 3 years,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	1	4
" 3 years, " 4 years,	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	1
" 4 years, " 5 years,	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 5 years, " 6 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
" 6 years, " 7 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
" 7 years, " 8 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 8 years, " 9 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 9 years, " 10 years,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	15	11	26	15	19	34	19	12	31	20	22	42	24	10	34
LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months in Asylum,	4	5	9	8	8	16	14	9	23	4	3	7	12	8	20
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	6	7	13	7	9	16	1	4	5	4	4	8	4	6	10
" 6 months, " 1 year,	4	2	6	3	6	9	1	1	2	8	16	24	3	6	9
" 1 year, " 2 years,	2	–	2	3	2	5	1	2	3	3	4	7	4	1	5
" 2 years, " 3 years,	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	–	4
" 3 years, " 4 years,	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 4 years, " 5 years,	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
" 5 years, " 6 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 6 years, " 7 years,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 7 years, " 8 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 8 years, " 9 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 9 years, " 10 years,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	18	18	36	23	27	50	18	17	35	21	29	50	27	21	48
MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months in Asylum,	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	–	1	1	3	–	3
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	4	4	8	2	1	3	1	3	4	2	–	2	3	3	6
" 6 months, " 1 year,	2	3	5	4	4	8	3	2	5	4	3	7	6	1	7
" 1 year, " 2 years,	4	3	7	1	2	3	3	3	6	–	3	3	–	–	–
" 2 years, " 3 years,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
" 3 years, " 4 years,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 4 years, " 5 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 5 years, " 6 years,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 6 years, " 7 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 7 years, " 8 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total,	11	13	24	9	11	20	8	12	20	6	7	13	12	6	18

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No. 16.—Returns of Cures which have taken place in each year during the last Five Years, &c.—*con.*

Duration of Patients' stay in Asylum.	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
MULLINGAR ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months in Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	6	1	7
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	5	4	9
" 6 months, " 1 year,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	11
" 1 year, " 2 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	14	14	28
OMAGH ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months in Asylum,	–	–	–	4	6	10	6	3	9	6	2	8	4	6	10
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	2	7	3	4	7	3	6	9
" 6 months, " 1 year,	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	3	7	10	5	–	5
" 1 year " 2 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	1	5
" 2 years, " 3 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	1	3
Total,	–	–	–	5	6	11	16	8	24	16	14	30	18	14	32
RICHMOND ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months in Asylum,	23	7	30	15	10	25	13	5	18	7	13	20	14	4	18
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	12	5	17	8	4	12	8	2	10	8	7	15	12	10	22
" 6 months, " 1 year,	11	3	14	15	9	24	11	10	21	7	12	19	16	12	22
" 1 year, " 2 years,	2	6	8	6	2	8	8	3	11	9	7	16	4	5	9
" 2 years, " 3 years,	3	1	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	–	2	2	2	1	3
" 3 years, " 4 years,	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
" 4 years, " 5 years,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
" 5 years, " 6 years,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 6 years, " 7 years,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 7 years, " 8 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 8 years, " 9 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 9 years, " 10 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total,	51	23	74	48	30	78	43	21	64	32	42	74	43	33	76
SLIGO ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months in Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	9	3	1	4
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	5	2	7
" 6 months, " 1 year,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
Total,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	17	11	6	17
WATERFORD ASYLUM.															
Less than 3 months in Asylum,	3	10	13	6	10	16	5	2	7	5	5	10	5	2	7
More than 3 months, less than 6 months,	1	3	4	1	5	6	2	7	9	3	5	8	2	4	6
" 6 months, " 1 year,	2	–	2	2	3	5	1	1	2	4	1	5	2	5	7
" 1 year, " 2 years,	1	–	1	–	1	1	3	1	4	3	5	8	3	5	8
" 2 years, " 3 years,	–	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	–	2	2	5	2	7
" 3 years, " 4 years,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
" 4 years, " 5 years,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	1	–	1
" 5 years, " 6 years,	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
" 6 years, " 7 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 7 years, " 8 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 8 years, " 9 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 9 years, " 10 years,	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	8	15	23	11	23	34	17	14	31	15	22	37	19	19	38

No. 17.—Table showing the Total Number of Cures effected in each of the District Asylums, in each of the Years 1852, 3, 4, 5, 6, and Grand Total for the Five Years.

Asylums.	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.			Grand Total of Cures.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Armagh,	7	9	16	23	17	40	22	13	35	28	18	46	20	11	31	100	68	168
Ballinasloe,	26	12	38	20	22	42	22	26	48	21	17	38	23	13	36	112	90	202
Belfast,	25	42	67	19	37	56	12	25	37	18	26	44	26	40	66	100	170	270
Carlow,	27	21	48	13	20	33	15	14	29	10	19	29	17	13	30	82	87	169
Clonmel,	20	9	29	9	7	16	6	6	12	13	3	16	3	9	12	51	34	85
Cork,	24	34	58	16	23	39	30	18	48	34	32	66	25	33	58	129	140	269
Killarney,	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	4	4	4	10	14	3	4	7	10	23	33
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	12	7	19	9	9	18	9	7	16	4	6	10	34	29	63
Limerick,	15	11	26	15	19	34	19	12	31	20	22	42	24	10	34	93	74	167
Londonderry,	18	18	36	23	27	50	18	17	35	21	29	50	27	21	48	107	112	219
Maryborough,	11	13	24	9	11	20	8	12	20	6	7	13	12	6	18	46	49	95
Mullingar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	14	14	28	19	17	36
Omagh,	–	–	–	5	6	11	16	8	24	16	14	30	18	14	32	55	42	97
Richmond,	51	23	74	48	30	78	43	21	64	32	42	74	43	33	76	217	149	366
Sligo,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	17	11	6	17	19	15	34
Waterford,	8	15	23	11	23	34	17	14	31	15	22	37	19	19	38	70	93	163
Totals,	232	207	439	226	254	480	237	199	436	260	280	540	289	252	541	1,244	1,192	2,436

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No. 18.—Table showing the Total Cures effected in the several District Asylums, during a period of Admission, and those Cured after Twelve Months' stay in the

Asylums.	Duration of Patients'																	
	Less than 3 Months.			More than 3 and Less than 6 Months			More than 6 Months, Less than 1 Year			More than 1 Year, Less than 2 Years			More than 2 Years, Less than 3 Years.			More than 3 Years, Less than 4 Years.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Armagh,	42	35	77	31	19	50	18	9	27	7	4	11	2	1	3	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	15	11	26	21	19	40	33	32	65	19	16	35	8	7	15	7	2	9
Belfast,	25	50	75	29	59	88	28	33	61	6	6	12	3	12	15	3	4	7
Carlow,	20	20	40	13	17	30	15	15	30	11	8	19	7	14	21	5	5	16
Clonmel,	18	10	28	12	13	25	11	5	16	7	2	9	1	2	3	1	1	2
Cork,	36	34	70	29	36	65	24	41	65	25	20	45	5	5	10	3	3	6
Killarney,	2	7	9	1	8	6	5	6	11	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Kilkenny,	6	4	10	16	16	26	7	9	16	2	4	6	–	2	2	3	–	3
Limerick,	27	24	51	19	15	34	28	12	46	9	11	20	4	5	9	4	1	5
Londonderry,	42	33	75	22	30	52	19	31	50	13	9	22	6	3	9	3	2	5
Maryborough,	6	6	12	12	11	23	19	13	32	8	11	19	1	4	5	–	1	1
Mullingar,	9	1	10	8	6	14	3	8	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	26	17	37	12	12	24	13	10	23	6	2	8	4	1	5	–	–	–
Richmond,	72	39	111	48	28	76	54	46	100	29	23	52	8	7	15	2	2	4
Sligo,	6	7	18	10	5	15	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	24	29	53	9	24	33	11	10	21	10	12	22	9	7	16	2	3	5
Totals,	370	327	697	292	312	604	291	283	574	152	131	283	59	70	129	34	24	58

No. 19.—Table of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during a period of Five Years,

Districts and Years.	Numbers, 1st January in each year.			Daily Average for each year	Admissions			Discharged.						Monthly Return											
								Recovered.			Not recovered.			January.			February.			March.			April.		
	M.	F.	TOT.		M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ARMAGH.																									
1852,	66	66	132	130	32	22	54	7	9	16	9	7	16	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4
1853,	68	65	133	132	45	44	89	23	17	40	19	18	37	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	–	2	–	–	–
1854,	59	70	129	130	54	26	80	22	13	35	20	14	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
1855,	61	67	128	132	54	43	97	28	18	46	18	11	29	1	3	4	1	3	4	–	1	1	–	2	2
1856,	61	64	125	134	54	27	81	20	10	30	22	6	28	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1
BALLINASLOE.																									
1852,	175	150	325	322½	30	39	69	26	12	38	1	3	4	2	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	1	1	2
1853,	165	153	318	324	42	39	81	20	22	42	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	5
1854,	171	153	324	330	42	49	91	22	26	48	5	1	6	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	1	2
1855,	177	157	334	298½	52	29	81	21	17	38	51	38	*89	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	2	2	–	1	1
1856,	148	122	270	290	58	39	97	20	16	36	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	2	3	1	–	1	1	1	2
BELFAST.																									
1852,	154	124	270	279 45	51	71	122	25	41	66	8	12	20	1	2	3	1	1	2	4	1	5	–	–	–
1853,	151	131	282	280 18	40	54	94	19	36	55	16	4	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	3	3	1	1	2
1854,	150	133	283	269 87	23	46	69	12	25	37	10	12	22	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	3	6
1855,	132	123	255	260 54	66	50	129	18	26	44	6	7	13	1	3	4	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	1	1
1856,	167	138	305	316 85	75	61	136	26	40	66	8	6	14	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	1	1
CARLOW.																									
1852,	109	95	204	187 5	47	33	80	22	21	43	29	26	55	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	1	2
1853,	99	76	175	180 25	14	28	42	10	14	24	2	4	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
1854,	97	79	176	184 75	22	32	54	9	14	23	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	3	4	–	–	–
1855,	102	84	186	187·	18	25	43	11	11	22	3	1	4	1	3	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
1850,	104	87	191	187 5	17	32	49	9	16	25	1	5	6	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1
CLONMEL.																									
1852,	66	66	132	137	25	18	43	17	10	27	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	1
1853,	66	70	136	140	13	10	23	8	7	15	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
1854,	70	69	139	140	12	10	22	5	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
1855,	73	69	142	140	17	6	23	9	3	12	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1
1856,	71	69	140	140	6	11	17	3	7	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
CORK.																									
1852,	205	199	404	397	52	65	117	24	34	58	9	6	15	3	4	7	2	–	2	9	2	11	3	4	7
1853,	183	190	373	395	54	51	105	16	23	39	7	9	16	1	3	4	4	2	6	3	5	8	3	4	7
1854,	189	187	376	385	49	62	111	30	18	48	9	6	15	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
1855,	192	215	407	404	61	57	118	34	32	66	6	7	13	5	3	8	1	4	5	1	1	2	3	–	3
1856,	194	216	41[illegible]	426	76	63	139	25	33	58	8	12	20	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	3	3	6
KILLARNEY.																									
1852,	–	–	–	–	11	14	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1853,	11	14	25	92¼	04	46	110	4	6	10	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
1854,	62	52	114	117¼	17	19	36	–	3	3	5	2	7	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	2	2
1855,	70	58	128	142	27	26	53	3	9	12	8	3	11	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
1856,	80	67	147	157¾	28	19	47	5	5	10	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
KILKENNY.																									
1852,	–	–	–	110.[illegible]	68	58	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1853,	67	57	124	131[illegible]	27	17	44	12	7	19	3	1	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
1854,	74	60	134	135	20	14	34	9	9	18	5	1	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1855,	76	62	137	143	21	20	41	9	7	16	–	1	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	–	2
1856,	75	72	147	147	5	15	20	4	6	10	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–

* 50 males and 38 females transferred to Sligo Asylum in April, 1855.

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Five Years, distinguishing those Cured within Three, Six, and Twelve Months from the date of Asylum, in Annual Periods up to Ten Years from date of Admission.

Stay in Asylum. More than 4 Years, Less than 5 Years			More than 5 Years, Less than 6 Years.			More than 6 Years, Less than 7 Years.			More than 7 Years, Less than 8 Years.			More than 8 Years, Less than 9 Years.			More than 9 Years, Less than 10 Years.			More than 10 Years.			Asylums.
M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Armagh.
–	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	4	–	4	3	–	3	–	–	–	Ballinasloe.
1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	Belfast.
5	3	8	5	5	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clonmel.
2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Killarney.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kilkenny.
1	3	4	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Limerick.
2	2	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Londonderry.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Maryborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mullingar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Omagh.
2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Richmond.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sligo.
1	4	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	Waterford.
14	16	30	11	11	22	5	7	12	4	4	8	6	–	6	6	5	11	1	1	2	Totals.

or such shorter period as the Asylum has been open, in each of the District Asylums.

of Deaths May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.			Districts and Years.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	TOT.	
																											ARMAGH.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	14	7	21	1852.
2	1	3	5	1	6	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	18	4	22	1853.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	1854.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	8	17	25	1855.
1	1	2	3	–	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	12	5	17	1856.
																											BALLINASLOE.
4	2	6	1	1	2	–	4	4	–	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	2	2	13	21	34	1852.
1	–	1	3	1	4	2	1	3	3	2	5	2	1	3	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	2	2	16	16	32	1853.
1	2	3	–	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	9	18	27	1854.
2	1	3	1	2	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	9	9	18	1855.
2	1	3	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	2	3	11	9	20	1856.
																											BELFAST.
2	–	2	3	–	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	2	3	4	2	6	–	1	1	19	11	31	1852.
–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	2	2	6	12	18	1853.
–	2	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1†	0	+19	1	–	1	–	–	–	19	19	38	1854.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	10	12	22	1855.
2	2	4	3	1	4	1	2	3	3	2	5	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	–	2	22	9	31	1856.
																											CARLOW.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	5	11	1852.
–	1	1	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	7	11	1853.
–	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	10	16	1854.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	10	12	1855.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–		1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	6	10	1856.
																											CLONMEL.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	8	1852.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1853.
1	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	4	7	1854.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	7	3	10	1855.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	5	1	6	1856.
																											CORK.
7	4	11	5	2	7	2	2	4	–	3	3	2	3	5	4	3	7	2	3	5	2	4	6	41	34	75	1852.
3	3	6	4	3	7	–	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	25	25	50	1853.
1	2	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	2	2	7	10	17	1854.
1	1	2	2	–	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	2	3	19	17	36	1855.
–	–	–	2	–	2	3	1	4	3	2	5	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	2	–	2	17	9	26	1856.
																											KILLARNEY.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1852.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	1853.
–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	1854.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	6	5	11	1855.
–	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	6	9	15	1856.
																											KILKENNY.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1852.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	6	11	1853.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	5	2	7	1854.
–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	2	8	1855.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	7	8	1856.

† Epidemic cholera prevailed.

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No. 19.—Table of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during a period of Five Years, or

Districts and Years	Numbers, 1st January in each year.			Daily Average for each year.	Admissions			Discharged. Recovered			Discharged. Not recovered.			Monthly Return January.			February.			March.			April.		
	M.	F.	TOT.		M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LIMERICK.																									
1852,	168	171	339	344	27	30	57	15	11	26	5	11	16	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
1853,	171	175	346	365	54	39	93	15	21	36	58	35	91	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
1854,	147	150	297	304	43	40	83	19	12	31	10	11	43	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	3	3	–	3
1855,	153	161	314	321	53	52	105	20	22	42	21	11	32	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	3	5	1	2	4
1856,	157	169	326	329	53	38	86	24	10	34	13	12	25	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	3	4	1	5
LONDONDERRY.																									
1852,	121	108	229	236	33	46	79	22	23	45	2	5	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6
1853,	122	116	238	210	50	14	91	24	27	51	33	39	*72	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	4	4	–	1	1
1854,	105	85	192	207	40	41	81	19	14	33	2	–	2	–	3	3	1	–	1	2	4	6	–	1	1
1855,	118	98	216	205	39	43	82	22	21	43	9	18	27	2	–	2	3	1	4	2	1	3	2	1	3
1856,	107	92	199	202	38	49	87	28	23	51	5	8	13	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	2	–	2	2
MARYBOROUGH.																									
1852,	98	95	193	192	27	27	54	15	14	29	1	–	1	2	4	6	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
1853,	96	95	191	187	26	21	47	8	12	20	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	2	2	3	4	7	1	1	2
1854,	99	93	192	191	20	21	41	7	14	21	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	–	3	1	–	1
1855,	99	91	190	175	28	16	44	9	7	16	33	34	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
1856,	80	64	144	147	30	14	44	13	10	23	2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
MULLINGAR.																									
1855,	–	–	–	111	74	70	144	5	3	8	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1856,	64	65	129	157	56	49	105	15	18	33	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	1	1
OMAGH.																									
1853,	–	–	–	–	80	80	160	4	7	11	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1854,	70	69	139	165	51	43	94	18	11	24	12	5	17	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
1855,	83	95	178	182	40	34	74	16	15	31	11	16	27	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	1
1856,	91	89	180	208	59	52	111	23	13	36	13	14	28	1	1	2	–	1	1	2	2	2	–	–	–
RICHMOND.																									
1852,	153	198	351	377	126	120	246	51	33	74	27	44	71	1	1	2	2	–	2	3	1	4	2	–	2
1853,	175	237	412	423	120	69	189	47	30	77	32	32	64	4	–	4	2	4	6	–	–	–	1	1	2
1854,	191	235	426	432	116	72	188	43	31	64	31	12	43	7	–	7	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	–	3
1855,	205	249	454	506	161	126	287	32	43	75	29	21	50	3	1	4	6	5	11	2	1	3	2	1	3
1856,	277	287	564	610	98	105	203	42	32	74	16	8	24	3	3	6	3	1	4	6	4	10	3	2	5
SLIGO.																									
1855,	–	–	–	103	58	67	125	8	9	17	5	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
1856,	56	52	108	120 75	33	22	55	11	6	17	4	3	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WATERFORD.																									
1852,	49	66	115	115	24	24	48	10	18	28	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
1853,	56	69	125	124	21	28	49	13	20	33	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
1854,	59	60	125	128	24	26	50	18	17	35	4	2	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2
1855,	59	69	128	129	18	25	43	14	22	36	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
1856,	59	68	127	129	20	21	41	20	18	38	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* 31 males and 36 females sent to Omagh.

No. 20.—Summary of the foregoing Table of Admissions, Discharges,

Asylums.	Daily Average of Patients during the Period.	Admissions			Discharges. Recovered.			Discharges. Not Recovered.			Discharges. Total Discharges.			Total Monthly Return of Deaths. January.			February.			March.			April.		
	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Armagh,	131·6	239	162	401	100	67	167	33	56	144	133	123	311	5	6	11	5	5	10	4	3	7	4	6	10
Belfmasloe,	314·8	224	195	419	109	93	202	57	44	101	166	137	303	6	4	10	3	6	9	3	8	11	6	6	12
Belfast,	285·18	255	291	546	109	163	263	40	41	89	148	209	357	3	8	11	5	1	6	8	7	15	4	6	10
Carlow,	185·4	118	150	268	61	76	137	37	39	76	98	115	213	3	6	9	2	4	6	3	5	8	2	2	4
Clonmel,	139·4	73	55	128	42	31	76	7	1	8	49	35	84	–	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	4	4	1	5
Cork,	395·4	292	298	590	129	140	269	39	37	76	168	177	345	11	11	22	3	6	14	14	10	24	12	11	23
Killarney,	127·20	147	124	271	12	23	35	21	7	28	33	30	63	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	3	5
Kilkenny,	133·17	141	124	265	34	29	63	14	4	18	48	33	81	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	3	3	2	–	2
Limerick,	346·2	230	194	424	93	76	169	105	82	187	198	158	356	–	1	1	4	4	8	7	5	12	10	4	14
Londonderry,	211·2	209	223	432	115	108	223	51	70	121	166	178	344	3	4	7	6	4	10	5	10	15	4	9	13
Maryborough,	178·4	131	99	230	52	57	109	41	35	76	93	92	185	4	5	9	4	3	7	7	5	12	3	3	6
Mullingar,	134·	130	119	249	20	21	41	3	–	3	23	21	44	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	1	1
Omagh,	195·33	230	209	439	61	41	102	33	33	76	99	79	178	3	2	5	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	1	2
Richmond,	469·6	621	492	1,113	215	149	364	135	117	252	350	266	616	18	5	23	14	11	25	13	7	20	11	4	15
Sligo,	111·62	111	89	200	19	15	34	11	6	17	30	21	51	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Waterford,	125·	107	124	231	75	101	176	4	4	8	79	105	184	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	2	3	–	2	2
Totals,	3,467·50	3,249	2,948	6,197	1,237	1,198	2,435	699	581	1,280	1,936	1,779	3,715	65	60	125	57	49	106	73	74	147	66	59	125

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such shorter period as the Asylum has been open, in each of the District Asylums—*continued.*

of Deaths.

May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.			Districts and Years.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	TOT.	
																											LIMERICK.
1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	4	8	1852.
–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	7	8	15	1853.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	8	4	12	1854.
–	2	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	8	11	19	1855.
1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	11	7	18	1856.
																											LONDONDERRY.
1	–	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	8	10	18	1852.
2	1	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	8	9	17	1853.
–	1	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	8	14	22	1854.
–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	–	1	4	1	5	2	–	2	1	1	2	19	10	29	1855.
–	1	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	3	10	13	1856.
																											MARYBOROUGH.
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	13	13	26	1852.
2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	12	11	23	1853.
1	2	3	–	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	11	9	20	1854.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	2	7	1855.
1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	2	9	1856.
																											MULLINGAR.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	5	1855.
1	1	2	2		2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	5	7	11	1856.
																											OMAGH.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	1853.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	1	1	2	8	6	14	1854.
–	2	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	9	14	1855.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	9	1	10	1856.
																											RICHMOND.
1	1	2	1	3	4	2	–	2	1	2	3	1	1	5	4	–	4	–	3	3	2	3	5	23	15	38	1852.
2	2	4	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	–	2	2	1	3	2	–	2	3	1	4	24	12	36	1853.
1	3	4	–	2	2	–	2	2	3	1	3	–	–	–	5	14	†19	5	1	6	2	–	2	28	25	53	1854.
1	2	3	–	2	2	3	2	5	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	4	8	1	1	5	32	20	52	1855.
3	1	5	4	3	7	2	1	3	4	2	6	1	1	3	2	–	2	5	1	6	2	2	4	38	45	64	1856.
																											SLIGO.
1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	7	3	10	1855.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	6	2	8	1856.
																											WATERFORD.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	4	5	9	1852.
1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3	–	1	1	5	4	9	1853.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	7	1854.
1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	1855.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	3	5	8	1856.

† Cholera year.

and Deaths, in the several District Asylums during the Five Years.

during the Five Years, in each Asylum.

May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total Number of Deaths during the Period			Asylum.
M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	
5	4	9	10	2	12	2	3	5	5	1	6	4	1	5	4	–	4	2	1	3	6	3	9	56	35	91	Armagh.
10	6	16	6	9	15	6	6	12	5	7	12	4	4	8	5	6	11	3	2	5	1	9	10	58	73	131	Ballinasloe.
5	7	12	3	1	9	6	4	10	7	7	14	6	1	7	14	12	26	8	6	14	2	3	5	76	63	139	Belfast.
–	3	3	1	3	4	5	4	9	2	2	4	1	3	4	1	1	2	–	1	1	2	4	6	22	38	60	Carlow.
2	2	4	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	20	16	36	Clonmel.
12	10	22	13	6	19	6	6	12	9	9	18	6	5	11	7	8	15	4	5	9	7	8	15	109	95	204	Cork.
–	4	4	2	1	3	2	3	5	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	–	1	1	3	4	19	23	42	Kilkenny.
2	5	7	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	–	3	2	–	2	2	4	6	18	18	36	Kilkenny.
3	2	5	1	6	7	4	1	5	2	3	5	–	1	1	3	2	5	3	4	7	1	1	2	38	34	72	Limerick.
3	4	7	4	4	8	4	2	6	2	3	5	4	1	5	5	5	10	4	5	9	2	2	4	46	53	99	Londonderry.
4	3	7	4	4	8	3	3	6	6	3	9	3	2	5	2	2	4	3	2	5	5	2	7	48	37	85	Maryborough.
1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	2	4	10	9	19	Mullingar.
2	3	4	1	–	1	2	2	4	2	3	5	2	3	5	3	3	6	4	1	5	2	2	4	25	23	48	Omagh.
8	12	20	8	11	19	11	7	18	11	6	17	8	3	11	14	15	29	16	9	25	13	7	20	145	97	242	Richmond.
1	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	–	1	2	1	3	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	13	5	18	Sligo.
3	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	–	1	1	1	2	5	3	8	–	2	2	19	22	41	Waterford.
69	67	127	64	52	116	58	45	103	57	50	107	46	30	76	67	57	124	59	42	101	50	56	106	722	641	1,363	Totals.

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No. 21.—Returns showing Assigned Causes of Death during a period of Five Years, or such shorter period as the Asylum has been open, in each of the District Asylums.

Causes of Death.	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
ARMAGH ASYLUM.															
Scrofula,	4	–	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Marasmus,	3	–	3	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3
Dropsy,	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Paralysis,	2	–	2	–	1	1	3	–	3	1	–	1	2	–	2
Consumption,	4	5	9	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	5	5	–	2	2
Fever,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery,	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apoplexy,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Continued Excitement,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Epilepsy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1
Inflammation of Lungs,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exhaustion,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	4	2	6
Not known,	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	–	3
Total,	14	7	21	18	4	22	4	2	6	8	17	25	12	5	17
BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.															
Bronchitis with Anasarca,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meningitis,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Phthisis,	4	4	8	3	1	4	2	3	5	3	2	5	1	4	5
Atrophy,	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hæmoptysis,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apoplexy,	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Marasmus,	–	3	3	1	1	2	4	10	14	1	2	3	2	3	5
Maniacal Exhaustion,	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Suicide,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General Debility,	–	3	3	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	3
Epilepsy,	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	1	1	2	1	3	2	–	2
Diarrhœa,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Anthrax and Exhaustion,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Scrofula and Exhaustion,	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scrofula and Phthisis,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abscess on Brain,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ill-treatment,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palsy, Maniacal Excitement,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery and Marasmus,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery and Anasarca,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Epilepsy and Scrofula,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of Bladder,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hydrothorax,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Serous Apoplexy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fever,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dropsy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Pneumonia,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown,	2	4	6	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total,	15	21	34	16	16	32	9	18	27	9	9	18	11	9	20
BELFAST ASYLUM.															
Epilepsy,	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	1	2
Phthisis,	3	4	7	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	4	5	3	1	4
Maniacal Exhaustion,	3	2	5	1	4	5	2	3	5	–	2	2	3	1	4
Paralysis,	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	5	–	5
Apoplexy,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Cerebral Disease,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
Dysentery, Diarrhœa,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	1	4	4	1	5
General Debility,	3	1	4	–	4	4	3	2	5	–	2	2	3	2	5
Spinal Disease,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of the Heart,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jaundice,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dropsy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Epidemic Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	8	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of Liver,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Scrofulous Ulcerations,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Lumbar Abscess,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Suicide,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Chronic Rheumatism,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Marasmus,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	19	11	30	6	12	18	19	19	38	10	12	22	22	9	31
CARLOW ASYLUM.															
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	3	3	–	3	3	3	3	6
Disease of Heart,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1
Maniacal Exhaustion,	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	–	1
Pneumonia,	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Apoplexy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Bright's Kidney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dysentery,	–	–	–	–	4	4	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–
Marasmus,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Paralysis,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Dropsy,	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Epilepsy,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pulmonary Apoplexy,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hæmatemesis,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	6	5	11	4	7	11	6	10	16	2	10	12	4	6	10

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No. 21.—Returns showing Assigned Causes of Death during a period of Five Years, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
CLONMEL ASYLUM.															
Phthisis,	1	2	3	–	2	2	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	1	1
Exhaustion,	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–
Epileptic Exhaustion,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paralysis,	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	–	3	2	–	2
Paralysis with Epilepsy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Old age,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1
Epilepsy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Scrofulous Sores,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apoplexy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	4	4	8	1	4	5	3	4	7	7	3	10	5	1	6
CORK ASYLUM.															
Abscessus Brachialis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Abscessus Cruris,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abscessus Fistulosus,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Anasarca Generalis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Apoplexia Epileptica,	10	3	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Idem è Paralysis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Idem Simplex,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ascites Hepatica,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Idem Splenica,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asthma Epileptica,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bronchitis Acutus,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Idem Apoplexia,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Idem Asthma,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Idem Chronicus.	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1
Idem et Mollities Cerebri,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Idem è Scorbuto,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cancer Uteri,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coma Epileptica,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Carcinoma Glandular,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Catarrhus Chronicus,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–
Idem Paralysis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Idem Senilis,	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1
Debilitas Mania Effectus,	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Diarrhœa Chronica,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Idem Colliquat,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Idem è Scorbuto,	–	1	1	7	1	8	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–
Dysenteria Chronica,	10	4	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Idem è Scorbuto,	–	–	–	3	2	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
Dysphagia Maniacorum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Enteritis Acutus,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Febris Attaxia,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gangrena Pulmonum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hepatitis Chronica,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Homotysis Simplex,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Icterus,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inanitio Maniacalis,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Injuria et Inanitio,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Mania Cataleptica,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mania Phrenitica,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Mollities Cerebri,	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–
Palpitatio Cordis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Paralysis Chronicus è Bronchitis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Idem Epileptica,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Idem è Oduna,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Idem Maniacorum,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	14	16	30	2	5	7	1	4	5	3	4	7	1	4	5
Idem et Moribpectica,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Idem è Scorbuto,	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Pneumonia Chronica,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pericarditis Chronica,	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Prolapsus Uteri,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scorbutus Terrest,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Ruptura Cordis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Ulceratio Scrofulosa,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Total,	41	34	75	25	25	50	7	10	17	19	17	36	17	9	26
KILLARNEY ASYLUM.															
Apoplexy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
Epilepsy,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inflammation of Brain,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bronchitis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Pneumonia,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Phthisis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1	2	–	2
Diarrhœa,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dysentery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chronic Disease of Stomach,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Marasmus,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1
Maniacal Exhaustion,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	4	–	1	1
Gradual Decay,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Old Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fever,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1
Effusion in Chest (Heart Disease),	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Strangulation (Suicide),	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Effusion in the Head,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	–	–	–	3	1	4	4	8	12	6	5	11	6	9	15

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No. 21.—Returns showing Assigned Causes of Death during a period of Five Years, &c.—*con.*

Causes of Death	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
KILKENNY ASYLUM															
Apoplexy,	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dysentery,	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Caries, vertebrarum,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Epileptic Convulsions,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Marasmus,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Phthisis,	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	1	4	2	–	2	–	2	2
Bronchitis,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paralysis des Aliénés,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
General failure of Vital Powers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Chronic Disease of Stomach,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	
Typhoid Erysipelas of Head,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Fever,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
General Dropsy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total,	1	1	2	5	6	11	5	2	7	6	2	8	1	7	8
LIMERICK ASYLUM.															
Exhaustion from Debility and Decline	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	3	4	5	3	8
Marasmus,	2	–	2	2	2	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consumption,	1	2	3	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–
Apoplexy,	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Exhaustion from Epilepsy,	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Paralysis,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2
Decline,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2
Suicide,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chest Affection,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Mortification,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Scrofula,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Disease of Lungs,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dropsy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Secondary Symptoms,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disease of Kidneys,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Hæmoptysis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Congestion of Brain,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3
Total,	4	4	8	7	8	15	8	4	12	8	11	19	11	7	18
LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.															
Phthisis,	4	7	11	2	2	4	1	6	7	2	–	2	–	4	4
Marasmus,	–	2	2	1	3	4	1	4	5	3	1	4	1	2	3
Apoplexy,	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	1	3	1	–	1
Paralysis,	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–
Maniacal Exhaustion,	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dysentery,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	–	1	1
Bronchitis,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Scrofula,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1
Dropsy,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	1
Epilepsy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	1	5	–	–	–
Natural Decay,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Fever, with Empyema,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Softening of the Brain,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Disease of the Heart,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total,	8	10	18	8	9	17	8	14	22	19	10	29	3	10	13
MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.															
Abscess,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apoplexy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Bronchitis,	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cancer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consumption,	2	8	10	6	8	14	6	4	10	–	1	1	2	–	2
Convulsions,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Debility and Marasmus,	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dropsy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery,	5	2	7	1	–	1	1	3	4	–	1	1	2	2	4
Epilepsy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Fever,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Gangrene,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Paralysis,	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peripneumony,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	13	13	26	12	11	23	11	9	20	5	2	7	7	2	9
MULLINGAR ASYLUM.															
Phlegm Erysipelas,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
General Paralysis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Maniacal Exhaustion,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Diarrhœa,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	1	2
Do., with Maniacal Exhaustion,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Do., with Softening of Brain,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Do., with Maniacal Irritation,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Exhaustion from Age and Maniacal Disease,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Fever,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Maniacal Exhaustion, with Softening of Brain,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Epilepsy, with Softening of Brain,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Large Abscesses over Body,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	7	7	14

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No. 21.—Returns showing Assigned Causes of Death during a period of Five Years, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
OMAGH ASYLUM.															
General Dropsy,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Exhaustion,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	3	1	3	4	1	1	2
Aneurism of Aorta,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General Paralysis,	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2
Phthisis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	3	4	–	3	3
Scrofulous Disease,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cancer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Apoplexy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	1	3
Puerperal Mania,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dysentery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1
Asphyxia,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Fœtea Abscess of Lung,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mortification,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Organic Disease of Brain,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Erysipelas of Head,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Epileptic Convulsions,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	–	3	1	4	8	6	14	5	9	14	9	7	16
RICHMOND ASYLUM.															
Apoplexy,	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Exhaustion after Acute Mania,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Paralysis,	1	1	2	4	1	5	3	–	3	5	2	7	3	4	7
Epilepsy,	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	5	3	–	3	4	1	5
Chronic Inflammation of the Brain and its Membranes,	6	2	8	3	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	3	5	1	6
Phthisis,	4	5	9	–	3	3	3	2	5	6	5	11	5	11	16
Bronchitis,	1	–	1	3	1	4	2	–	2	3	4	7	–	–	–
Pneumonia,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
Pleurits,	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	1	3	–	–	–
Pulmonary Apoplexy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hæmoptysis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Organic Disease of the Heart,	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hydrathorax,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hepatitis,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–
Organic Disease of the Liver,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gastritis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Organic Disease of the Stomach,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dysentery,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Diarrhœa,	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1
Ulceration of Intestines,	3	–	3	3	1	4	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1
Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	13	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
General Dropsy,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Organic Disease of Uterus,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Disease of the Bladder,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Erysipelas,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diffuse Inflammation,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scrofula, and Disease of the Bones,	–	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–
General debility and exhaustion,	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	14
Suffocation from food in the Windpipe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Purpura Hæmorrhagica,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Puerperal Fever,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aneurism,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Bed Sores, existing on admission,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Sloughing Ulcer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Suicide,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	23	15	38	24	12	36	28	25	53	32	20	52	38	25	63
SLIGO ASYLUM.															
Disease of Brain, with Paralysis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disease of Brain,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
General Peritonitis from Rupture of Bladder,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Acute Dysentery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Exhaustion and Chronic Gastro-Enteritis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Consumption,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–
Exhaustion,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
Epileptic Convulsions,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Scrofulous Peritonitis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
English Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Pulmonary Congestion, and Disease of Brain,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Exhaustion after Dysentery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Chronic Arachnitis, with effusion and Pleuritis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Delirium Tremens, and Exhaustion,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Pleuro-Pneumonia, and Gangrenous Abscess of Lung,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	6	2	8
WATERFORD ASYLUM.															
Marasmus,	3	3	6	2	3	5	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	3
Paralysis,	–	1	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1
Phthisis,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Dysentery,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apoplexy,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Epilepsy,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dropsy on the Chest,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paralysis, with Ulceration of the Larynx,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
English Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total,	4	5	9	5	4	9	3	4	7	4	4	8	3	5	8

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No. 22.—Abstract of the Daily Arrangements for Patients, in the several District Asylums.

Asylums.	Hour of Rising.		Breakfast Time.		Dinner Time.		Supper Time.		Hour of retiring to Rest.		Arrangements for Exercise and Recreation.
	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Armagh, . .	7	6	8½	8½	2	2	5	8	–	9	Male patients, unfit for outdoor work, walk one or two hours in the grounds, in charge of keeper, every fine morning; female patients similarly, in the evenings. There is a ball-court, also draughts and cards, periodicals, and the women have occasional tea-parties.
Ballinasloe, .	7	6	9	8	2	1	5½	6	7½	8½	Hours of occupation and exercise, in summer, from 7 A.M. till a quarter to 6 P.M., except 1½ hour at dinner-time. Winter, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., except 1½ hour at dinner-time. Singing, dancing, ball-playing, reading, backgammon, draughts.
Belfast, . .	Between 6 & 7	Before 6	9	9	2	2	6	7	7	8	Work in grounds during the day; walk, if unfit for work, an hour after breakfast and dinner; in intervals have access to airing-courts. Dancing, music, light reading; also an entertainment at Hallowe'en.
Carlow, . .	8	6	9	8	2	1	6	6	8	8	Walk in grounds frequently; those fit for it are employed on garden, land, &c., about six hours daily; the others assist in cleaning the house and yards, pumping water, &c.; females sew, wash, spin, and knit. Some play on the fiddle, others dance, play ball, and read books or papers when they can get them.
Clonmel, . .	6½	6	8½	8½	2	2	5	6	7	7	Strong males work on lands about 6½ hours daily; females employed in domestic duties. The weakly are exercised walking an hour or so in the mornings, females according to weather and circumstances. Two ball-courts, a small library, some periodicals. Nearly all inmates of the labouring class.
Cork, . .	7	6	9	8	2	1	5½	6	7	8½	Most of the males are employed working in grounds in intervals between meals; those unfit, exercise in grounds and airing-courts; females also weed, &c.; within doors, the women occupied at knitting, needlework, and embroidery; draughts, occasional reading for those who enjoy it. A ball-court is much wanted.
Killarney, .	6½	6	8½	8	2	2	6½	7	7	8	Healthy males work on farm from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. in summer; from 9·30 to 4·30 in winter, with 1½ hour interval at dinner-time, except ten men, required to work the pump, in relays, for at least six hours—other males on the grounds during these hours; the females take outdoor exercise, generally after dinner in summer, before dinner in winter.
Kilkenny, .	7	6	9	8	2	1	5½	6	8½	8½	Males employed at garden, pump, or house work, from 7 to 8 A.M. in summer, 8 to 9 in winter; after breakfast, forty minutes recreation; after dinner the like time; the rest of the time till supper divided between work and walking exercise; recreation from supper to bed-time. Female patients employed at laundry; farm or house work according to circumstances, varied with walking exercise and recreation.
Limerick, .	7	7	9	9	2	2	6	6	7–8	7–8	Patients exercise in the airing grounds; recreation, reading, instrumental music, ball-playing, cards.
Londonderry, .	7	6	8½	8½	1½	1½	6	6	7–8	7–8	Farm and house work. The females walk in the grounds before dinner, dance, or amuse themselves in the yards in the fine evenings, and in the day-rooms in wet or unpleasant weather.
Maryborough, .	7	6	8	7	2	1	5½	6	7	8	Male patients take walking exercise from 2 to 4 P.M. daily, weather permitting; female patients, in like manner, from noon till 2 P.M.
Mullingar, .	7	6	9	8	2	1	5½	6	7	8	Many patients of both sexes usefully employed; recreation from 10 A.M. to dinner hour, and from 3 P.M. to 4 in winter and 5 in summer.
Omagh, . .	7	6	9	8	2	1	7	7	8–9	8–9	Males and females employed, according to capacity, health, &c., out of doors, or at trades, or needlework, or house cleaning, &c. In bad weather the men break stones, bones, &c. Recreation in walking the open grounds or airing courts, occasional dancing in evening, books, and cards. Resident physician regrets the want of a ball-court.
Richmond, .	7	6	8½	8	2	2	6	6	7	8	A large space for exercise. Males generally employed in grounds, and cultivate vegetables for 600 persons, who receive them six days a-week. Females chiefly employed cleaning the house, washing, carrying food to divisions, knitting, sewing, &c.; some attend school and learn fancy-work. Recreation.—Ball playing, cards, books, &c.; music and dancing once a-week.
Sligo, . .	7	6	9	8	2	1	8	6	7	8	Patients employed at suitable work. Walk about grounds in fine weather, morning and evening; there is a ball-court which they use, and they have a string band, books, and newspapers. The musical entertainments are attended by visitors.
Waterford, .	7	6	8	8	2	1	5½	6	7	8½	Males employed at agriculture and handicrafts; females at spinning, needlework, washing, house cleaning, &c. Recreation—draughts, reading, music, and walking in grounds, yards, and day-rooms; also a ball-alley.

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No. 23.—List of Governors of the several District Asylums, with Dates of their Appointments and, Attendances at Board Meetings, during the Years 1854, 1855, and 1856.

Name.	Residence.	County.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.		
				1854.	1855.	1856.
ARMAGH ASYLUM.						
The Primate,	Armagh,	Armagh,	—	7	2	–
Rev. James Jones,	Near Armagh,	do.	1827,	6	6	5
William Paton, Esq.	Armagh,	do.	1841,	11	8	10
George Robinson, Esq.	do.	do.	1847,	7	6	6
Rev. A. Irwin,	do.	do.	1850,	8	7	6
Thomas Dobbin, Esq.	do.	do.	1851,	5	5	10
Maxwell Cross, Esq.	Near Armagh,	do.	do.	4	4	4
Most Rev. Dr. Dixon,	Armagh,	do.	1854,	2	3	5
Lord Rossmore,	Monaghan,	Monaghan,	1855,	–	2	–
Right Rev. Dr. MacNally,	do.	do.	do.	–	1	1
R. H. Dolling, Esq.	do.	do.	do.	–	1	2
William Foster, Esq.	Clones,	do.	do.	–	1	–
John Nugent, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	Dublin,	Dublin,	—	2	–	–
Sir J. M. Stronge,	Armagh,	Armagh,	—	–	–	–
Right Hon. R. Lucas,	Castleshane,	Monaghan,	—	–	–	–
Earl of Gosford,	Market Hill,	Armagh,	—	–	–	–
Hon. J. P. Maxwell,	Cavan,	Cavan,	—	–	–	–
Sir William Verner, Bart.	Church Hill,	Armagh,	—	–	–	–
E. P. Shirley, Esq.	—	Monaghan,	—	–	–	–
C. P. Leslie, Esq.	—	do.	—	–	–	–
Sir John Young, Bart.	—	Cavan,	—	–	–	–
James Lynch, Esq.	—	do.	—	–	–	–
BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.						
Earl of Clancarty,	Garbally,	Galway,	15 Aug. 1833,	8	5	4
Hon. M. Ffrench,	Ballinamore Park,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Francis G. Bourke, Esq.	Jamestown Lodge,	Leitrim,	do.	–	–	–
John Browne, Esq.	Westport,	Mayo,	do.	–	–	–
Sir Samuel O'Malley,	Kilboyne House, Castlebar,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Lord Crofton,	Moate Park,	Roscommon,	do.	–	–	–
W. R. Wills, Esq.	Abroad,	do.	do.	–	–	–
William Phibbs, Esq.	Seafield,	Sligo,	do.	–	–	–
Lieutenant-Colonel Caulfield,	Bloomfield,	Westmeath,	31 Oct. 1834,	–	–	–
Edward Mitchell, Esq.	Castlestrange,	Roscommon,	do.	–	–	–
Lord Clonbrock,	Clonbrock,	Galway,	31 Dec. 1834,	–	–	–
Robert Trench, Esq.	Montyea,	do.	do.	–	–	–
W. Lawrence, Esq.	Belview,	do.	do.	–	–	1
Lord Ashtown,	Woodlawn,	do.	21 Feb. 1843,	–	–	–
Hon. R. Le Poer Trench,	Ballinasloe,	do.	16 July, 1844,	–	–	–
D. H. Kelly, Esq.	Castlekelly,	do.	do.	–	–	–
P. Blake, Esq.	Gurtnamona,	do.	do.	–	–	–
C. Fulgate, Esq.	Ahascragh,	do.	do.	–	1	–
J. B. H. Esq.	Ardcarne, Ballinasloe,	do.	do.	4	5	6
H. J. Gascoyne, Esq.	Mackney, do.	do.	do.	11	3	2
C. O'Kelly, Esq.	Gallagh, Tuam,	do.	15 Aug. 1844,	–	–	–
Right Rev. Dr. Derry,	Cartron, Loughrea,	do.	13 Sept. 1847,	5	6	5
G. H. D. Kirkaldy, Esq.	Heronsbrook, Kilmor,	do.	do.	–	–	–
C. D. Bellew, Esq.	Mount Bellew,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Andrew Browne, Esq.	Abroad,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Sir T. N. Redington,	Kilcornan, Claren Bridge,	do.	16 Sept. 1852,	–	–	–
John Darcy, Esq.	Not fixed,	Roscommon,	12 Feb. 1855,	–	–	–
H. T. Potts, Esq.	Correen, Ballinasloe,	Galway,	do.	–	5	7
Guy Lloyd, Esq.	Croghan, Boyle,	Roscommon,	10 Dec. 1855,	–	–	–
J. W. Flanagan, Esq.	Drumloe, do.	do.	do.	–	–	–
Sir R. G'Donnel, Bart.	Newport House,	Mayo,	23 Feb. 1856,	–	–	–
Lieutenant-Colonel Ousely Biggins,	Glencorrib,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Charles Strickland, Esq.	Loughglynn,	do.	do.	–	–	–
A. G'Flaherty, Esq., M.P.	Knockbane,	Galway,	4 July, 1856,	–	–	–
Francis White, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	Dublin,	—	1 May, 1852,	3	–	1
John Nugent, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	do.	—	do.	1	1	–
BELFAST ASYLUM.						
Marquis of Donegal,	London,	Antrim,	March, 1829,	–	–	–
Mayor of Belfast,	Belfast,	do.	do.	5	–	1
Rev. Thomas Hincks,	Derrykeighan,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Sir Robert Bateson,	Belvoir Park,	Down,	June, 1829,	11	5	2
William M'Cance, Esq.	Suffolk, Belfast,	Antrim,	January, 1836,	2	3	2
R. J. Tennent, Esq.	Belfast,	do.	do.	3	–	1
John Sinclaire, Esq.	Falls, Belfast,	do.	October, 1836,	17	12	11
Edward Bruce, Esq., J.P.	—	do. (left the district.)	do.	–	–	–
Right Rev. Bishop Denvir,	Belfast,	Antrim,	do.	21	9	2
Rev. John Edgar,	do.	do.	do.	12	6	4
Rev. H. Montgomery,	Dunmurry,	do.	do.	16	15	12
Very Rev. Dean Stannus,	Lisburn,	do.	April, 1842,	–	1	3
Rev. Henry Cooke,	Belfast,	do.	do.	12	4	3
R. B. B. Houston, Esq., D.L.	Orangefield,	Down,	do.	6	6	7
Rev. S. B. Monsel,	England,	Antrim, (left the district.)	July, 1842,	–	–	–
C. B. Grimshaw, Esq.	Belfast,	Antrim,	October, 1846,	21	10	9
John Clarke, Esq., J.P.	do.	do.	Sept., 1847,	19	13	12
Marquis of Downshire,	Hillsborough,	Down,	Nov., 1847,	2	–	–
Robert Gordon, Esq., D.L.	Florida Manor,	do.	do.	3	–	–
Robert Batt, Esq., D.L.	Purdy's Burn,	do.	do.	7	1	–
Major Crawford, J.P.	Crawford's Burn,	do.	do.	18	2	1
Bishop of Down, &c.	Holywood,	do.	April, 1850,	1	–	–

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No. 23.—List of Governors of the several District Asylums, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Residence.	County.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended. 1854.	1855.	1856.
BELFAST ASYLUM—*continued.*						
William Dunville, Esq.	Belfast,	Antrim,	May, 1851,	19	11	8
Rev. T. F. Miller,	do.	do.	Dec., 1851,	7	3	1
Inspectors of Asylums,	Dublin,	Dublin,	April, 1852,	1	5	1
A. J. Manory, Esq.	Belfast,	Antrim,	June, 1852,	7	6	8
Lord Dufferin,	Clandeboge,	Down,	Dec., 1855,		1	–
Thomas M'Clure,	Belfast,	Antrim,	January, 1856,		–	5
CARLOW ASYLUM.						
Sir Thomas Butler, Bart.	Ballintemple,	Carlow,	1 Dec. 1831,	–	–	1
Samuel Haughton, Esq.	Carlow,	do.	do.	8	9	14
Pilsworth Whelan, Esq.	Maryborough,	Queen's,	do.	–	–	–
Right Hon. Lord Downes,	Birt,	Kildare,	21 July, 1834,	–	–	–
Rev. John Bonham,	Ballintaggart,	do.	do.	–	–	–
George Evans, Esq.,	Not known,	Not known.	19 Aug. 1836,	–	–	–
Rev. James Maher,	Carlow,	Carlow,	2 Nov. 1837,	1	2	3
Robert Cassidy, Esq.	Monasterevan,	Kildare,	20 Aug. 1839,	2	2	9
Horace Rochfort, Esq.	Clogreenan,	Carlow,	5 May, 1843,	1	1	1
Thomas Braddell, Esq.	Coolmelagh,	Wexford,	24 April, 1845,	–	–	–
Robert C. Brown, Esq.	Brown's Hill,	Carlow,	15 Feb. 1847,	5	11	5
Sir James Power, Bart.	Edermine,	Wexford,	do.	–	–	–
Patrick W. Redmond, Esq.	Dublin,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Charles A. Walker, Esq.	Tykillen House,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Very Rev. T. T. Taylor, D.D.	Maryborough,	Carlow,	19 Oct. 1848,	–	–	–
John Nolan, Esq.	Kyiballyhue,	do.	do.	1	1	3
Hugh Blackny, Esq.	Ballyellen,	do.	do.	–	1	–
William F. Burton, Esq.	Burton Hall,	do.	7 March, 1850,	3	1	6
The Marquis of Kildare,	Kilkea Castle,	Kildare,	21 Dec. 1853,	–	–	–
Henry Bruen, Esq.	Oak Park,	Carlow,	do.	–	1	2
Right Rev. James Walsh,	Braganza,	do.	do.	1	8	4
William Duckett, Esq.	Russelstown Park,	do.	do.	3	–	6
Philip T. Newton, Esq.	Dunleckney,	do.	do.	–	–	1
The Earl of Courtown,	Courtown,	Wexford,	24 April, 1855,	–	–	–
Colonel R. Gwen,	Marlfield,	do.	do.	–	–	–
John H. Naugle, Esq.	Garrisker,	Kildare,	29 Jan. 1856,	–	–	3
Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.	Geraldine,	do.	do.	–	–	2
Francis White, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	Dublin,	—	do.	1	2	3
John Nugent, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	do.	—	do.	4	2	4
CLONMEL ASYLUM.						
Lord Lismore, Lord Lieutenant,	Clogheen,	Tipperary, S. R.	1834,	–	–	
Earl Glengall, V.L.	London,	do.	do.	–	–	
Earl Hawarden, D.L.	Cashel,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Earl Gough, D.L.	Dublin,	do.	do.	–	–	
John Bagwell, Esq., D.L.	Clonmel,	do.	do.	1	3	6
Stephen Moore, Esq., D.L.	do.	do.	do.	5	5	5
William Perry, Esq., D.L.	do.	do.	do.	.		–
S. W. Barton, Esq., D.L.	do.	do.	do.	5	2	–
George Ryan, Esq., D.L.	Templemore,	Tipperary, N. R.	do.	–	–	–
R. B. H. Lowe, Esq., D.L.	Cashel,	Tipperary, S. R.	do.	–	–	–
Rev. Walter Giles,	Cahir Vicarage,	do.	1835,	9	8	5
Rev. Dr. Burke,	St. Peter's, Clonmel,	do.	1836,	3	5	5
Rev. John Baldwin,	St. Mary's, do.	do.	do.	7	8	11
S. O'Maher, Esq., D.L.	Cahir,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Denis Phelan, Esq.	Dublin,	do.	1838,	–	–	–
Lord Dunally, D.L.	Nenagh,	Tipperary, N. R.	1841,	–	–	–
C. Bianconi, Esq.,	Cashel,	Tipperary, S. R.	do.	3	5	4
Edward Phelan, Esq., M.D.	Clonmel,	do.	do.	7	10	11
James Scully, Esq., J.P.	Tipperary,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Rev. J. B. Pelliser,	Rectory, Clonmel,	do.	1843,	1	–	–
Colonel Phipps, J.P.	Clonmel,	do.	do.	8	6	8
W. H. Riall, Esq., J.P.	do.	do.	do.	4	2	6
Rev. I. Dill,	do.	do.	1844,	2	1	3
Earl of Donoughmore, D.L.	do.	do.	1849,	–	–	1
Thomas Lalor, Esq., D.L.	do.	do.	do.	–	–	1
R. Osborne, Esq. D.L.	Carrick-on-Suir,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Joseph Grubb, Esq.	Clonmel,	do.	do.	11	10	8
Joseph Kenny, Esq., J.P.	do.	do.	1856,	–	–	1
Francis White, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	Dublin,	—	—	–	1	–
John Nugent, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	do.	—	—	2	1	2
CORK ASYLUM.						
Earl of Bandon, D.L.	Castle Bernard, Bandon,	Co. & City of Cork,	4 Oct., 1845,	–	1	–
Earl of Mountcashel, D.L.	Moore Park, Kilworth,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Earl of Bantry, D.L.	Bantry House,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Honourable H. H. W. Hedges, D.L.	Macroom Castle,	do.	do.	1	–	–
Sir C. D. O. J. Norreys, Bart., D.L.	Mallow Castle,	do.	do.	–	1	2
Lord Viscount Doneraile, D.L.	Doneraile House,	do.	do.	1	1	–
General Burke, J.P.	Carrigaline,	do.	do.	–	–	1
Thomas G. French, J.P.	Marino, Passage,	do.	do.	12	2	6
Garret S. Barry, D.L.	Lemlora, Middleton,	do.	do.	3	6	1
William Coppinger,	Barry's Court, Middleton,	do.	do.	–	2	1
Thomas S. Coppinger, J.P.	Middleton,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Horatio Townsend, D.L.	Woodside, Blarney,	do.	do.	4	6	7
Captain Westropp, J.P.	Monkstown,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Cooper Penrose,	Woodhill, Cork,	do.	do.	3	4	4
F. B. Beamish, D.L., M.P.	Cork,	do.	do.	–	4	1
Edward D. Freeman, D.L.	Castle Cor, Mallow,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Richard Tonson Rye, J.P.	Crookstown,	do.	do.	–	2	–

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No. 23.—List of Governors of the several District Asylums, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Residence.	County	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended. 1854.	1855.	1856.
CORK ASYLUM—*continued.*						
William Fagan, D.L., M.P.	Feltrim, Cork,	Co. & City of Cork,	4 Oct. 1845,	–	7	–
James Murphy, J.P.	Blackrock, Cork,	do.	do.	3	2	–
James Morrogh, J.P.	Hyde Park, Cork,	do.	do.	–	2	–
Richard Dowden, (R.)	Rathlee, Cork,	do.	do.	6	7	5
Jeremiah S. Murphy, J.P.	Monkstown,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Right Rev. Dr. Delany, R.C.B.	Blackrock, Cork,	do.	13 March, 1848	4	2	2
The Very Rev. the Archdeacon of Cork, LL.D.	Dyke House,	do.	do.	7	9	7
Thomas Forsyth, Recorder of Cork,	Morrison's Quay,	do.	do.	1	6	–
William J. Sheehy, J.P.	Corbally House, Glanmire,	do.	do.	3	5	5
Captain Atkins, J.P.	Carrigaline,	do.	do.	–	–	1
D. Leahy Arthur, J.P.	Hyde Park, Cork,	do.	do.	4	3	1
A. F. Roche, J.P.	Kinsale,	do.	do.	–	–	–
The Lord Bishop of Cork, &c.	Palace, Cork,	do.	17 June, 1850,	4	2	–
D. W. J. Norreys, J.P.	Mallow Castle,	do.	do.	4	5	4
Francis White, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	Dublin,	do.	1st May, 1852,	5	4	5
John Nugent, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	do.	do.	do.	–	1	–
Saint John Jeffreys, J.P.	Blarney and Cork,	do.	10 Sept. 1852,	–	–	–
Members of Parliament for County of Cork,	Dublin,	do.	18 Feb. 1853,	–	–	–
Members of do. for City of Cork,	Cork,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Member of do. for Bandon,	Bandon,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Member of do. for Kinsale,	Kinsale,	do.	do.	–	3	–
Member of do. for Mallow	Mallow,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Member of do. for Youghal,	Dublin,	do.	do.	–	–	1
Mayor of City of Cork,	Cork,	do.	do.	–	6	2
High Sheriff of County of Cork,	Buttevant,	do.	do.	2	–	–
High Sheriff of City of Cork,	Cork,	do.	do.	1	7	3
Honorable Robert Hare, J.P.	Ballymore, Queenstown,	do.	do.	6	8	4
Nicholas Dunscombe, D.L.	Mount Desert, Cork,	do.	do.	5	12	8
William L. Perrier, J.P.	Cork,	do.	do.	6	5	8
Sir Thomas Tobin, D.L.	Ballincollig,	do.	do.	–	2	8
S. T. W. French, J.P.	Cuskinny, Queenstown,	do.	do.	1	2	1
R. Goold Adams, J.P.	Cloyne,	do.	do.	1	–	–
H. W. O'Donovan, J.P.	Skibbereen,	do.	do.	1	–	2
Benjamin S. Wood, J.P.	Sydney-place, Cork,	do.	do.	7	9	4
Robert D. Beamish, J.P.	Glanmire, Cork,	do.	do.	5	5	5
William R. Meade, J.P.	Ballymartle, Kinsale,	do.	do.	1	1	3
KILLARNEY ASYLUM.						
The Lord Ventry,	Dingle,	Kerry,	26 April, 1852,	–	–	–
The Viscount Castlerosse, M.P.	Killarney,	do.	do.	–	4	2
Saint John Blacker, Esq., J.P.	Tarbert,	do.	do.	–	–	–
James F. Bland, Esq., J.P.	Derryquin Castle, Kenmare,	do.	do.	–	1	–
William Crosbie, Esq., D.L.	Ardfert Abbey, Tralee,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Richard Chute, Esq., J.P.	Blennerville, Tralee,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Stephen Collis, Esq., J.P.	Tarbert,	do.	do.	–	–	–
D. C. Coltsmann, Esq., J.P.	Killarney,	do.	do.	2	7	5
William Denny, Esq., D.L.	Tralee,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Sir William Godfrey, Bart., D.L.	Milltown,	do.	do.	–	2	1
Thomas Gallwey, Esq., J.P.	Killarney,	do.	do.	4	11	6
Wilson Gun, Esq., J.P.	Causeway,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Major Murray Home, J.P.	Listowel,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Henry A. Herbert, Esq., M.P.	Muckross, Killarney,	do.	do.	–	1	1
The Knight of Kerry, D.L.	Valencia,	do.	do.	–	–	–
John Leahey, Esq., J.P.	Killarney,	do.	do.	1	1	5
Denis Shine Lawlor, Esq., J.P.	do.	do.	do.	6	–	8
Daniel Mahony, Esq., J.P.	do.	do.	do.	7	10	8
Richard Mahony, Esq., J.P.	Kenmare,	do.	do.	–	–	–
The M'Gillycuddy of the Reeks, D.L.	Beaufort,	do.	do.	5	4	8
James O'Connell, Esq., J.P.	Killarney,	do.	do.	7	10	12
M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq., J.P.	Millstreet,	Cork,	do.	–	–	–
Thomas Sands, Esq., J.P.	Listowel,	Kerry,	do.	–	–	–
The Venerable J. W. Forster, Archdeacon,	Killarney,	do.	4 April, 1853,	8	8	7
James R. Hewson, Esq., J.P.	do.	do.	17 Sept. 1853,	7	6	8
Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, R.C.B.	Tralee,	do.	13 Nov. 1854,	–	1	–
Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P.	London,	—	—	–	–	–
Francis White, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	—	—	—	–	–	–
John Nugent, Esq., M.D. Inspector,	—	—	—	1	1	1
KILKENNY ASYLUM.						
Earl of Desart,	Desart,	Kilkenny,	26 April, 1852,	–	–	1
George Bryan, Esq., D.L.	Jenkinstown,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Right Honorable W. F. Tighe,	Woodstock,	do.	do.	1	–	4
William Shee, Esq., M.P.	Sussex-place,	Middlesex,	Ex-officio,	–	–	–
John Greene, Esq., M.P.	Reform Club,	—	do.	–	–	–
Michael Sullivan, Esq., M.P.	Lacken Hall,	Kilkenny,	do.	7	2	4
Honorable C. B. Wandesforde,	Mount Juliet,	do.	26 April, 1852,	5	1	1
Rt. Rev. J. O'Brien, Bishop of Ossory and Ferns,	The Palace,	do.	do.	1	6	7
Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, R. C. Bishop,	Kilkenny,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Sir John Power, D.L.	Kilfane,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Sir John Blunden,	Castleblunden,	do.	do.	3	–	3
John H. Jones, Esq., D.L.	Mullinabro,	do.	do.	–	–	–
W. L. Flood, Esq., D.L.	Farmly,	do.	do.	2	7	2
Thomas Lawlor, Esq., J.P.	Cregg,	do.	do.	–	–	–
John De Montmorency, J.P.	Castlemorris,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Thomas Neville, Esq., J.P.	Borrismon House,	do.	do.	–	–	–
James Sandeforde Lane, Esq., J.P.	Shipton,	do.	do.	–	–	–
John N. Greene, Esq., J.P.	Lakeview,	do.	do.	8	12	8
W. F. Finn, Esq., J.P.	Tullaroan,	do.	do.	–	–	–

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No. 23.—List of Governors of the several District Asylums, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Residence.	County.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended. 1854	1855	1856.
KILKENNY ASYLUM.—*continued.*						
Edward Smithwick, Esq., J.P.	Kilcreen,	Kilkenny,	26 April, 1852,	6	9	1
Francis White, Esq. M.D., Inspector,	Dublin,	Dublin,	do.	1	6	2
John Nugent, Esq. M.D., Inspector,	do.	do	do.	4	–	2
Peter Comellan, Esq., D.L.	Coolmore,	Kilkenny,	14 Oct. 1852,	2	2	2
Colonel Henry Wemys, D.L.	Danesfort,	do.	11 Dec. 1852,	8	–	1
James Kearney Aylward, Esq., D.L.	Shankill Castle,	do.	do.	–	–	–
J. M. Telmarsh, Mayor Ex-officio, and by Special Appointment, 1856,	Sion,	do.	1 Jan. 1855.	–	11	9
Lord James Butler,	The Castle,	do.	16 May, 1855,	–	8	1
LIMERICK ASYLUM.						
Lord Clare,	Mount Shannon,	Limerick,	18 Feb. 1822,	–	–	–
Lord Monteagle,	Mount Trenchard,	do.	do.	–	–	1
The Lord Bishop,	See House, Limerick,	Limerick City,	—	2	1	–
The Mayor,	—	—	—	–	3	3
Dean Kirwan,	Deanery,	Limerick City,	—	2	–	2
Archdeacon Foster,	Killarney,	Kerry,	1826,	–	–	1
Darby O Grady, Esq.	County Cork,	Cork,	28 Nov. 1826,	–	–	–
William Hawly, Esq.	Rich Hill,	Limerick,	15 Dec. 1827,	2	2	12
Joseph Gabbett, Esq.	—	Limerick City,	21 June, 1833,	6	6	8
Thomas Gabbett, Esq.	—	do.	do.	4	3	–
William H. Gabbett, Esq.	Caherline,	Limerick,	do.	12	9	13
Henry Maunsell, Esq.	Mallow-street,	Limerick City,	do.	6	5	6
John W. Mahony, Esq.	—	do.	do.	6	6	4
David J. Wilson, Esq.	Belvoir,	Clare,	30 Sep. 1838,	–	3	2
John Singleton,	Quinville Abbey,	do.	do.	1	1	4
William S. O'Brien,	Cahermoyle,	Limerick,	21 June, 1833,	–	–	–
Lord Viscount Gort,	—	—	7 March, 1839,	–	–	–
Sir David Roche,	Carass,	Limerick,	do.	–	–	–
Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Roman Catholic Bishop,	Park House,	do.	do.	–	1	–
Sir Hugh D. Massy,	Doonass,	Clare,	1 Nov. 1845,	–	–	–
John Croker, Esq.	Ballynegarde,	Limerick,	25 June, 1845,	–	–	–
Michael Turnell,	Cahirelly Castle,	do.	1 Nov. 1845,	1	1	1
Henry Watson,	City Limerick,	Limerick City,	do.	5	3	4
Sir M. Barrington,	Glenstal Castle,	Limerick,	15 Feb. 1847,	–	–	–
Francis Spaight,	George-street,	Limerick City,	do.	–	–	2
Richard Russell,	Crescent,	do.	do.	1	–	2
William H. Barrington,	Glenstal Castle,	Limerick,	do.	–	–	–
William Hartigan,	Limerick,	Limerick City,	do.	5	10	12
William Gibson,	do.	do.	do.	2	6	9
Thomas Kelly,	Shannon View,	Limerick,	do.	–	–	–
Patrick A. Shannon,	Corbally,	do.	do.	9	2	4
Sir Vere De Vere,	Curragh Chase,	do.	15 Aug. 1857,	–	–	–
Hon. S. E. S. Rice,	Mount Trenchard,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Right Hon. William Monsell,	Tervoe,	do.	do.	–	–	–
John Lowe,	Kilfinane,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Colonel C. M. Vandeleur,	Kilrush,	Clare,	19 Oct. 1848,	–	–	–
Thomas O'Grady,	The Grange,	Limerick,	June, 1849,	–	–	4
William J. Geary, Esq., M.D.	Limerick,	Limerick City,	Jan. 18 0,	–	–	1
Thomas Boyse,	Spring Fort,	Limerick,	June, 1850,	2	1	2
John Nugent, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	Dublin,	Dublin,	26 Apr. 1852,	1	1	1
Francis White, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	do.	do.	do.	–	–	1
LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.						
The Lord Bishop of Derry,	Palace,	Derry,	1829,	–	4	4
The Mayor of Derry,	Derry,	do.	do.	2	3	–
The Dean of Derry,	Bishop-street,	do.	do.	1	2	1
Archdeacon of Derry,	Dumbo,	do.	do.	2	6	5
Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart., M.P.	Farm,	do.	do.	5	8	8
Sir E. S. Hays, Bart., M.P.	Drumbo Castle,	Donegal,	do.	–	–	4
Thomas Scott, Esq.	Woolsborough,	Derry,	do.	6	8	7
Sir James Stewart, Bart.	Fortstewart,	Donegal,	do.	1	–	5
William Fenwick, Esq.	Green Hills,	do.	do.	3	6	4
John Harvey,	Malin Hall,	do.	do.	–	–	1
Sir Charles Stole, Bart.	Stranorlar,	do.	1830,	–	–	–
Rev. P. B. Maxwell,	Birdstown,	do	do.	–	–	–
Rev. Wm. Knox,	Clonlugh,	do.	do.	2	3	8
W. H. Ash, Esq.	Ashbrook,	Derry,	—	8	8	12
Colonel G. B. Humfrey,	Cavanacor,	Donegal,	1832,	7	7	8
Rev. Edward Bowan,	Bogay House,	do.	1834,	5	2	7
Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.	Castruss,	do.	1836,	8	10	12
Robert M'Clintock, Esq.	Dunmore House,	do.	do.	1	2	–
John V. Stewart, Esq.	Rockhill,	do.	do.	–	–	5
John B. Beresford, Esq.	Learmount,	Derry,	1839,	3	1	4
Connolly Leckey, Esq.	Pump-street,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Rev. J. Molsworth Staples,	Moville,	Donegal,	do.	4	3	–
Rev. Lord E. Chichester,	Raphoe,	do.	1843,	–	–	–
Marcus M'Causland,	Fruit Hill,	Derry,	do.	–	–	–
Rev. J. S. Knox,	Maghera,	do.	1845,	–	–	–
Lord Lifford,	Meinglass,	Donegal,	do.	–	–	1
Rev. W. M'Clure,	Waterside,	Derry,	do.	10	8	8
William Greer,	Derry,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart.	Downhill,	do.	1847,	4	4	4
Rev. Thomas Lindesay,	Cumber Rectory,	do.	1848,	4	2	5
John Ferguson, Esq.	Castletoward,	Donegal,	1847,	2	2	6
Alexander John R. Stewart,	Ards House,	do.	1849,	–	–	3
William L. Conyngham, Esq.	Spring Hill,	Derry,	1847,	–	–	–

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No. 23.—List of Governors of the several District Asylums, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Residence.	County.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended. 1854	1855.	1856.
LONDONDERRY ASYLUM—*continued.*						
Right Rev. Dr. Kelly,	Bishop-street,	Derry,	1849,	–	–	–
Rev. B B Gough,	Urney Glebe,	Donegal,	do.	2	2	3
William L Brown,	Cumber House,	Derry,	—	–	1	3
Francis White, Esq, M.D., Inspector,	Dublin Castle,	—	1852,	1	1	–
John Nugent Esq, M.D., Inspector,	do.	—	do.	2	2	4
Anthony Babington, Esq.	—	Derry,	do.	5	11	12
John G. Bowan,	Burt House,	Donegal,	1855,	–	–	5
Harvey Nicholson, Esq.	Derry,	Derry,	1853,	2	3	3
Thomas Batt, Esq.	Rathmullen,	Donegal,	do.	–	1	6
Thomas Connolly, Esq, M.P.	Cliff,	do.	1856,	–	–	–
Robert Montgomery, Esq.	Conway House,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Wybrants Olphert, Esq.	Ballyconnol House,	do.	do.	–	–	1
William Sinclair, Esq.	Drumlag,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Thomas Brook, Esq.	Lough Esk House,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Francis Mansfield,	Ardrummen,	do.	do.	–	–	3
MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.						
Colonel Lloyd,	Gloster,	King's,	6 April, 1833,	–	–	–
F. L. Dames Esq.,	Greenhills,	do.	do.	–	–	–
C. H Minchin, Esq	Sinurone,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Rev. H. King,	Ballylinn,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Robert Cassidy, Esq.	Monasterevan,	do.	9 March, 1838,	1	1	6
Henry Trench, Esq.	Congort Park,	do.	9 Aug. 1843,	–	–	–
David Thompson, Esq.	The Castle,	do.	22 April, 1846,	–	–	7
Viscount De Vesci,	Abbeyleix House,	Queen's,	6 April, 1833,	3	2	–
Rev. Thomas Harpur,	New Park,	do.	do.	12	10	10
A. M Mosse, Esq.	Annefield,	do.	do	9	11	6
George Adair, Esq	Bellgrove,	do.	24 Mar. 1835,	3	2	3
R. M. Alloway, Esq.	Ballyshanduff,	do.	do.	2	–	–
J. R. Price, Esq.	Westfield Farm,	do.	2 Feb. 1841,	1	1	5
Rev. J. T. Moore,	Roscleghan House,	do.	7 Aug 1841,	10	9	11
R. S Hawksworth, Esq.	Forrest,	do.	12 Apr. 1846,	3	5	5
Right Hon. J. W Fitzpatrick,	Grantstown Manor,	do.	9 Oct., 1850,	2	–	3
Thomas Kemmis, Esq.	Killeen,	do.	10 Nov. 1850,	1	1	6
Rev Dr Taylor,	Maryborough,	do.	16 May, 1855,	–	3	11
John Nugent, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	Rutland-square,	—	10 Nov. 1850,	2	2	9
Francis White, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	Monkstown,	—	do.	2	2	9
MULLINGAR ASYLUM.						
Marquess of Headfort,	Kells,	Meath,	8 July, 1854.	–	–	–
Earl of Fingal,	Killeen Castle,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Earl of Mayo,	Hayes,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Lord Bishop of Meath,	Ardbraccan,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Right Hon Sir W Somerville,	Somerville,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Matthew E. Corbally, M.P.	Corbalton,	do.	do.	–	–	–
J. W. L Naper,	Loughcrew,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Robert Fowler, D.L.	Rathmolyon,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Henry Meredyth, D.L.	Carlanstown,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Samuel Winter, D.L.	Aghar,	do.	do.	–	2	3
Richard Bolton,	Beetive Lodge,	do.	do.	–	–	–
John Farrell,	Moynalty,	do.	do.	–	1	–
Edward M'Evoy, M.P.	Tobertinan,	do.	do.	–	–	9
Major J. L Naper,	Loughcrew,	do.	1 May, 1856.	–	–	–
John Nugent, Esq, M.D., Inspector,	Dublin Castle,	—	8 July, 1854.	–	1	7
Marquess of Westmeath,	Clonyn,	Westmeath,	do.	–	–	–
Lord Kilmaine,	Gallstown,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Francis White, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	Dublin Castle,	—	do.	–	5	2
Lord Castlemaine,	Moydrum,	Westmeath,	do.	–	–	–
Lord Vaux of Harrowden,	Rosmead,	do.	do.	–	–	2
Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell,	Mullingar,	do.	do.	–	6	12
Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.	Donore,	do.	do.	–	–	2
Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.	Knockdrin Castle,	do.	do.	–	–	7
U. P. Urquhart, M.P.	Kinturk,	do.	do.	–	2	1
Hugh M. Tuite, D.L.	Sonna,	do.	do.	–	5	1
Sir Benjamin Chapman, Bart.	Killiea Castle,	do.	do.	–	–	–
John C. Lyons, D.L.	Ledestown,	do.	do.	–	7	6
J W. M. Berry, D.L.	Ballinegall,	do.	do.	–	3	–
George A. Boyd, D.L.	Middleton Park,	do.	do.	–	6	8
Colonel Caulfield,	Bloomfield,	do.	do.	–	3	3
Sir F. Hopkins.	Rochford,	do.	do.	–	–	–
William H. Magan, M.P.	Clonearl,	do.	do.	–	1	3
Earl of Longford,	Pakenham,	Longford,	do.	–	–	
Hon. L King Harman,	Newcastle,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Anthony Lefroy, D.L.	Carriglass,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Rev. Dr. Kilduff,	Longford,	do.	do.	–	–	2
Rev. Mr Edgeworth,	Kilshruly,	do.	do.	–	1	–
Colonel Greville, M.P.	Clonyn,	do.	do.	–	1	–
John L. O Farrell, D.L.	Lisard,	do.	do.	–	3	2
Henry Masters, D.L.	Bryanstown,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Henry G. Hughes, M.P.	Cornadrung,	do.	do.	–	1	–
John Thompson, D.L.	Clonfin,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Philip O Reilly,	Colamber,	do.	do.	–	5	4
Frederick Jessop,	Droory Hall,	do.	do.	–	2	–
John Shouldham,	Moygh House,	do.	do.	–	–	–
George Ewers,	Minard,	do.	do.	–	1	5
Willoughby Bond, D.L.	Farra,	do.	do.	–	–	–

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No. 23.—List of Governors of the several District Asylums, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Residence.	County.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended. 1854.	1855.	1856.
OMAGH ASYLUM.						
Marquis of Abercorn,	Baronscourt,	Tyrone,	10 Sept. 1852,	–	–	–
Earl of Charlemont,	Roxborough,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Lord Claud Hamilton,	Baronscourt,	do.	do.	1	1	1
Right Hon. T. L. Corry,	Hill-street, London,	do.	do.	1	–	1
Hon. W. S. Knox,	Dungannon,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Hon. A. G. Stuart,	Crevenagh, Omagh,	do.	24 May, 1855,	–	4	9
Sir R. Ferguson, Bart.	The Farm, Derry,	do.	14 Sept. 1852,	1	2	–
Sir James M. Stronge,	Tynan Abbey,	do.	10 Sept. 1852,	–	–	–
The High Sheriff of the Co. Tyrone, *ex officio*,	—	do.	do.	–	–	–
The Members of Parliament for the Co. Tyrone, *ex officio*,	—	do.	do.	–	–	–
R. W. Lowry, Esq.	Pomeroy,	do.	11 Dec. 1852,	1	–	1
T. R. Browne, Esq.	Aughentain,	do.	do.	1	–	1
W. Ogilby, Esq.	Donemana,	do.	do.	2	–	1
James Anderson, Esq.	Castlederg,	do.	10 Sept. 1852,	3	6	2
William Verner, jun., Esq.	Church Hill,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Rev. H. Tottenham,	Fintona,	do.	14 Oct. 1852,	5	7	5
Samuel Vesey, Esq.	Derrabane,	do.	10 Sept. 1852,	2	5	9
Francis Ellis, Esq.	Facary,	do.	do.	9	7	9
Samuel Galbraith, Esq.	Clanabogan,	do.	do.	5	10	7
H. L. Prentice, Esq.	Caledon,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Sir T. Staples, Bart.	Lissan,	do.	do.	–	–	–
John Humphreys, Esq.	Milltown,	do.	do.	5	10	7
Charles Eccles, Esq.	Ecclesville,	do.	do.	1	–	1
W. S. R. Brady, Esq.	Oaklands,	do.	do.	1	–	–
Robert Evans, Esq.	Dungannon,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Francis J. Gervais, Esq.,	Cecil,	do.	do.	6	4	5
David White, Esq.	Mountjoy,	do.	do.	–	4	2
Charles Scott, Esq.	Straginroy,	do.	do.	7	9	7
George T. Spiller, Esq.	Lislimaghan,	do.	14 Dec. 1856,	–	–	4
Anketel Montry, Esq.	Favor Royal,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Marquis of Ely,	Ely Lodge,	Fermanagh,	10 Sept. 1852,	–	–	–
Earl of Erne,	Crom Castle,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Earl of Enniskillen,	Florence Court,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Rev. Lord Adam Loftus,	Ardess Glebe,	do.	do.	1	–	–
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude,	Chanter Hill,	do.	do.	–	–	2
Captain Archdall,	Riversdale,	do.	do.	1	1	1
The High Sheriff of the County, *ex officio*,	—	do.	do.	–	–	–
The Members of Parliament, *ex officio*,	—	do.	do.	–	–	–
Rev. J. G. Porter,	Kilskerry,	do.	do.	8	9	8
William D'Arcy, Esq.	Alcarn Castle,	do.	do.	–	–	–
William Patterson, Esq.	Fivemiletown,	do.	do.	1	–	–
William Archdall, Esq.	Drumard,	do.	do.	5	1	1
H. M. Richardson, Esq.	Rosfad,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Charles Ovenden, Esq.	Enniskillen,	do.	do.	–	–	–
George Brook, Esq.	Ashbrook,	do.	do.	–	–	–
John Lowry, Esq.	Pomeroy,	Tyrone,	do.	–	–	–
James Lendrum, Esq.	Corkhill,	Fermanagh,	do.	–	–	–
Henry D. Hoey, Esq.	Alcarn Castle,	do.	do.	–	1	–
John G. V. Porter, Esq.	Kilskerry,	do.	do.	1	–	–
Robert Archdall, Esq.	Riverstown,	do.	do.	–	1	1
John Nugent, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	Dublin,	—	—	2	2	2
Francis White, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	do.	—	—	–	–	–
RICHMOND ASYLUM.						
The Earl of Meath,	Kilruddery,	Wicklow,	6 Sept. 1830,	–	–	–
The Archbishop of Dublin,	Palace, St. Stephen's-green,	Dublin City,	8 Sept. 1830,	–	–	–
The Right Hon. the Recorder,	Kimmage House,	Dublin County,	do.	–	–	–
Henry White, Esq.	Woodlands,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.	Merrion-square,	Dublin City,	do.	–	–	–
The Earl of Fingal,	Killeen Castle,	Meath,	1 Dec. 1831,	–	–	–
The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's,	Harcourt-street,	Dublin City,	24 Feb. 1844,	2	3	1
John Ennis, Esq.	Merrion-square,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Sir Edward Borough, Bart.	Leinster-street,	do.	do.	–	–	–
The Hon. Edward Preston,	Gormanstown,	Dublin County,	19 Oct. 1848,	–	–	–
Sir George Hodson, Bart.	Holly Brooke,	Wicklow,	24 Feb. 1844,	16	12	17
Michael Stannton, Esq.	Fleet-street,	Dublin City,	15 Feb. 1847,	15	14	21
Thomas Hutton, Esq.	Summer-hill,	do.	do.	18	7	19
Very Rev. Dr. Yore,	Queen-street,	do.	do.	22	20	17
G. H. Hamilton, Esq., M.P.	Hampton,	Dublin County,	do.	–	–	–
John Lentaigne, Esq.	Great Denmark-street,	Dublin City,	do.	19	6	9
Henry Meredyth, Esq.	Rutland-square,	Meath,	19 Oct. 1848,	–	–	–
John Nugent, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	do.	Dublin City,	26 April, 1852,	18	15	15
Francis White, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	Monkstown,	do.	do.	21	18	17
Thomas Lee Norman, Esq.,	Corbalias, Ardee,	Louth,	2 Aug. 1856,	–	–	1
Laurence Waldron, Esq.,	Ballybrack, Dalkey,	Dublin County,	do.	–	–	4
SLIGO ASYLUM.						
The Right Hon. John Wynne, M.P. (Chairman,)	Harlewood,	Sligo,	10 Sept. 1852,	5	9	7
H. L. Montgomery, M.P.	Bellbavel,	Leitrim,	do.	1	1	1
The Right Honorable Lord Clements,	Lough Ryan,	do.	do.	1	1	–
Colonel White,	Newtown Lodge,	do.	do.	2	–	1
John Dickson, Esq.	Tullaghan,	do.	do.	1	1	1
Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett,	Rathanna,	Sligo,	do.	5	7	6
Simon Armstrong, Esq.	Hollymount,	Leitrim,	do.	1	1	1
William Johnstown, Esq.	Kinlough,	do.	do.	1	1	–
Richard Brinkley, Esq.	Ardagh,	Sligo,	do.	1	–	–
F. M. Olpherts, Esq.	Mountshannon,	do.	do.	3	7	11

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No. 23.—List of Governors of the several District Asylums, &c.—*continued*

Name.	Residence.	County.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended. 1854	1855.	1856.
SLIGO ASYLUM—*continued.*						
P. O Cogan, Esq.	Lisconny House,	Sligo,	10 Sept. 1852,	3	7	4
Peter O'Connor, Esq.	Carrinfoot,	do.	do.	5	10	14
William Phibbs, Esq.,	Seafield,	do.	29 Oct. 1852,	3	5	5
Major Ffolliott,	Hollybrook,	do	10 Sept. 1852,	2	–	–
Edward Smyth, Esq.	Cottage,	do	do.	1	–	2
John Nugent, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	14, Rutland-square, East,	Dublin,	—	2	–	1
Robert Culbertson, Esq.	Avena,	Sligo,	10 Sept. 1852,	3	1	1
Charles W. Cooper, Esq.	Cooper's Hill,	do	do.	1	–	1
Captain Wood.	Woodville,	do	do.	–	1	4
Sir Robert G. Booth, Bart, M.P.	Lissadill,	do.	do.	–	–	1
George Armstrong, Esq.	Chaffpool,	do.	do.	–	–	1
E. J. Cooper, Esq.	Markree Castle,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Captain Cox,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	Leitrim,	do	–	–	–
F. N Cullen, Esq.	Corry Lodge,	do.	do.	–	–	–
J. R Godey, Esq.	Killegar House,	do.	do.	–	–	–
J. A Holmes, Esq.	Clogher House,	Sligo,	do.	–	–	–
J. Jones, Esq.	Castletown,	do.	do.	–	–	–
J. W. King, Esq.	Woodhill,	do.	do.	–	–	–
F. Latouche, Esq.	Drumkearney,	Leitrim,	do.	–	–	–
F. O'Beirne, Esq.	Jamestown Lodge,	do.	do.	–	–	–
E. H Peyton, Esq.	Driney House,	do	do.	–	–	–
J. H. Peyton, Esq.	Port,	do.	do.	–	–	–
P. Simpson, Esq	Cloncarrick Castle,	do.	do.	–	–	–
C M St George, Esq.	Hartley Manor,	do.	do.	–	–	–
Francis White, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	Belmont Lodge,	Dublin,	do.	–	–	–
High Sheriffs for Cos. Leitrim and Sligo, *ex officio*,	—	—	—	–	–	–
WATERFORD ASYLUM.						
Right Hon. Earl Fortescue,	London,	—	31 Oct. 1834,	–	–	–
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire,	London,	—	do.	–	–	–
Right Hon Lord Stuart de Decies,	—	Waterford,	do.	–	–	–
Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford,	—	do.	do.	–	–	–
The Right Hon. Lord Carew,	—	do.	do.	–	–	–
Sir Richard Musgrave,	—	do.	do.	–	–	–
William Christmas, Esq.	—	do.	do.	–	–	–
John Congreve, Esq.	—	do.	do.	–	–	–
John Power O'Shea, Esq	—	do.	do.	–	–	–
Nicholas Power, Esq	—	do.	do.	–	–	–
Thomas Wyse, Esq.	Greece,	—	do.	–	–	–
Sir Henry W Barron, Bart.	—	Waterford,	8 May, 1835,	–	–	–
Captain W S. S Doyle,	—	do.	do.	–	–	2
Richard Duckett, Esq.	—	do.	do.	–	–	–
Henry Denny, Esq.	—	Waterford City,	13 Feb. 1836,	1	–	1
Thomas Sheppard, Esq.	—	do.	do.	–	–	–
Thomas Aylward, Esq.	—	do.	18 Aug. 1841,	–	–	–
Thomas Meagher, Esq., M.P.	—	do.	do.	–	–	–
Sir Benjamin Morris, J.P.	—	do.	do.	3	–	–
James Keating, Esq., J.P.	—	do.	19 Oct 1848,	4	2	2
Very Rev. E. N. Hoare,	—	do	8 Dec., 1851,	4	7	5
John Power, Esq., J.P.	—	Waterford City,	8 Dec. 1851,	5	4	4
Edward Roberts, Esq.	—	do.	do.	3	2	3
W. M. Ardagh, Esq., J.P.	—	do.	do.	5	4	3
Charles Newport, Esq., J.P.	—	do.	1 Aug. 1853,	4	7	7
Robert Newport, Esq.	—	do.	do.	1	–	–
Lieutenant-Colonel Emanuel Roberts,	—	do.	do.	6	5	5
Rev M Flynn,	—	do.	19 June, 1854,	4	8	5
Right Rev Dr O'Brien.	—	do.	22 Apr. 1856,	–	–	1
The Members of Parliament for County and City, *ex officio*,	—	—	—	–	–	–
The High Sheriffs for Co. and City, *ex officio*,	—	—	—	1	–	–
The Mayor of Waterford, do.	—	—	—	–	1	2
John Nugent, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	Dublin,	—	—	3	1	2
Francis White, Esq., M.D., Inspector,	do.	—	—	–	1	1
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Cashel, &c., &c	—	Waterford City,	—	2	–	–

No. 24.—Dietaries in use in the several District Asylums, furnished to the Commissioners by the Managers of each.

Armagh Asylum.

Breakfast.—One quart of stirabout (wt. 2½ lbs.); one-third quart new milk.

Dinner.—For six days: one-half lb. bread; one quart soup. Friday: one-half lb bread; one-third quart milk.

Supper.—One-half lb. bread; one-third quart milk.

Such as are actively employed during the week, get one-fourth lb. of beef on soup days, and the sick are allowed tea, rice, wine, or any other change that the physician may consider necessary. The servants have one lb. of beef each, three days in the week, with a pint of beer on Sunday.

Ballinasloe Asylum.

Ordinary House Diet.

Breakfast.—One quart of stirabout, made of one-half lb. oatmeal; one-third quart mixed milk, half new half buttermilk.

Dinner.—Sunday and Thursday: one quart of soup, made of one-half lb. beef, 1½ stone meal, vegetables, &c., &c.; one-half lb. bread. Tuesday and Saturday: one-half pint soup, made of one-fourth lb. beef, one ox head, 1½ stone meal, vegetables, &c., &c.; one-half lb. bread. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: 3½ lb. potatoes, or twelve oz. bread for males, and eight oz. for females; one-third quart of mixed milk.

Supper.—Soup days: one pint of flummery, made of one-

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half lb. unsifted meal, one-half pint new milk. Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays: six oz bread; one-half pint new milk.

Sick Diet.

Breakfast.—One-half lb. white bread; one-third quart new milk.

Dinner.—One-half lb. white bread; one-third quart new milk.

Supper.—Six oz. white bread; one-third quart new milk.

Extra Diets.—Beef-tea, one-half lb. beef, without bone; mutton chop, one-half lb. mutton, without bone; beef tea, one-half lb. beef, to one pint; rice, two oz to one pint milk; tea, one-eighth oz. tea, one oz. sugar, and milk, to one pint; coffee, one-half oz. coffee, one oz sugar, and milk, to one pint; eggs; porter; laundry women, one-half lb. bread, one pint tea at eleven o'clock, A.M.; working men, one-half lb. bread extra at breakfast.

Belfast Asylum.

Breakfast.—Males: one quart stirabout, made with eight oz. fine, or seven oz. coarse meal, and three-fourths of a pint mixed milk, viz, equal parts of new milk and buttermilk. Females: 1½ pint stirabout, and one-half pint mixed milk.

Dinner.—Males and females, three days a-week: one-half lb. loaf bread, or three lbs. potatoes, six oz. solid meat, and one pint soup. Males, three days a-week: one-half lb. loaf bread, or three lbs. potatoes, and one quart soup, made with ox heads, and the bones cut out of meat, vegetables, oatmeal, barley, pease, &c. Females, three days a-week: one-half lb. loaf bread, or three lbs. potatoes, and 1½ pint soup. Males, one day a-week: three-fourths of a lb. loaf bread, or 3½ lbs. potatoes, and one pint mixed milk. Females, one day a-week: one-half lb. loaf bread, or three lbs. potatoes, and one pint mixed milk.

Supper.—Males, summer six months: one-half lb. loaf bread, and three-fourths of a pint mixed milk Females, summer six months. one-half lb. loaf bread, and one half-pint mixed milk. Males, winter six months: one quart stirabout, and three-fourths of a pint new milk Females, winter six months: 1½ pint stirabout, and one-half pint new milk.

Sick and extra diet varies according to circumstances, and as the Medical Officers may direct in special cases. It comprises the following Medical and other comforts, viz.:—tea, coffee, eggs, meats, soups, rice, sago, arrow root, milk, wine, porter, ale, and spirits.

Carlow Asylum.

Breakfast.—Eight oz of meal made into one quart of stirabout, with one-third of a quart of new milk

Dinner.—On Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—males: 10½ oz. of bread, and one pint of mixed milk Females, on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: eight oz. of bread, and one pint mixed milk. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays: one quart of beef soup, with the meat and vegetables cut up in it, instead of the milk; bread the same.

Supper.—One-half lb. bread, with one pint of cocoa.

The above quantities are increased from time to time, as occasion requires; and tea, wine, porter, or other extra articles of diet are directed for individual cases, when the state of health demands them

Clonmel Asylum.

Breakfast.—Eight oz. of cutlins made into stirabout, or eight oz. best bread for those whom stirabout will not agree with; two-thirds of a pint new milk to each patient. This is the daily ordinary breakfast.

Dinner.—Four days in the week: twelve oz. bread and one pint new milk to working men; eight oz. bread to idle men and women; two-thirds of a pint of new milk to each man and woman. Three days in the week: at the rate of forty-six lbs prime beef per 100 patients, is boiled into soup, with pease, rice, and other vegetable (according to the season); one imperial pint of this fine soup is given to each patient, with the usual quantity of bread. The meat is distributed amongst the working patients, male and female.

Supper.—Eight oz. bread to working men; six oz. bread to idle men and women; two-thirds of a pint new milk, all round.

Medical dietary is regulated daily for the sick, by the medical officers.

Cork Asylum.

Breakfast.—Seven oz of oatmeal in stirabout, and one pint of skimmed boiling milk.

Dinner.—On Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays: three-fourths of a lb. of bread for males, and one-half lb. of bread for females, and 1½ pint of soup for males and females, made out of six oz. of beef, without bone, and seasoning On Mondays and Wednesdays: three-fourths of a lb. of bread for males, and one-half lb bread for females. On Fridays: 3½ lbs of potatoes for males, and three lbs for females, and one pint of skimmed boiling milk each day.

Supper.—Six oz of bread, and one pint of skimmed milk for males and females.

Extras.—In lieu of the ordinary diet, when thought expedient, the following changes are very commonly ordered:—

Breakfast.—Eight oz. of bread, and one pint of tea, coffee, or cocoa; cocoa generally used.

Supper.—Six oz. of bread, and one pint of tea, coffee, or cocoa; cocoa generally used.

Infirmary.—The ordinary diet is used in the Infirmary, but when required, extra articles are specially ordered, for individual cases, by the physician or surgeon. Extras are not very general, in consequence of the majority of the inmates being chiefly invalids.

Killarney Asylum.

Breakfast.—Males, on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursdays: 3½ lbs. of potatoes, and one-half pint of sweet milk. Females, on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday: 2½ lbs of potatoes, and one-half pint of sweet milk. Males and females, on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday: eight oz. of oatmeal, made into stirabout, and one-half pint of sweet milk.

Dinner.—Males, on Sunday: ten oz. beef, free from bone, and 2½ lbs potatoes. Females, on Sunday: eight oz. beef, free from bone, and two lbs. potatoes. Males and females, on Monday and Friday: one quart of vegetable soup, and one-half lb. of bread, soup made of oatmeal, rice, pease, vegetables, pepper, salt, &c Males, on Tuesday and Thursday: one quart of beef soup, and 2½ lbs of potatoes. Females, on Tuesday and Thursday: one quart of beef soup, and two lbs. of potatoes. Males, on Wednesday and Saturday: one pint of sweet milk, and 3½ lbs. of potatoes. Females, on Wednesday and Saturday: one pint of sweet milk, and 2½ lbs of potatoes.

Supper.—Males and females, every day: one-half lb. of bread, and one-half pint sweet milk

Kilkenny Asylum.

Low Fever Diet.—Four oz bread, and three pints of whey daily.

Bread Diet.—Breakfast: eight oz. bread; one pint of milk Dinner: eight oz bread; one pint of milk. Supper: eight oz bread; one pint of milk

Tea Diet.—Breakfast: six oz. bread; one pint of tea. Dinner: ordinary Supper: ordinary

Rice Diet.—Breakfast: four oz bread; one pint of milk. Dinner: four oz bread; two oz. rice, one pint of milk. Supper. four oz bread; one pint of milk

Meat Diet.—Breakfast: eight oz bread; one pint of tea. Dinner: eight oz bread; eight oz. meat Supper. eight oz. bread; one pint of milk

Full Bread Diet.—Breakfast: twelve oz bread; one pint of tea. Dinner: twelve oz. bread, one pint of milk. Supper: twelve oz bread; one pint of milk.

Ordinary Dietary of the Asylum.—Six and a-half oz of oatmeal, and one oz of rice, made into stirabout; and two-thirds of a pint of new milk to each patient, for breakfast, six days. Sunday: eight oz. of bread, and two-thirds of a pint of new milk. Dinner: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday: twelve oz. of bread, and one pint of new milk to working men; eight oz. of bread, and two-thirds of a pint of new milk to idle men and women. Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday: at the rate of forty lbs. of beef, per 100 patients, to be boiled into soup, with seven lbs of pease, or 3½ lbs of oatmeal, or thirty-six oz of rice, and vegetables according to the season; one imperial pint of this soup to be given to each patient, with the usual quantity of bread. Supper: eight oz. of bread, and two-thirds of a pint of new milk to working men; six oz. of bread, and two-thirds of a pint of new milk to idle men and women.

In all the dietaries of which milk forms a part, new milk only is given.

Limerick Asylum.

Breakfast.—Seven oz. of Indian meal, made into stirabout, and one pint of new milk, for males and females. Males: twelve oz. of bread, and one pint of new milk. Females: eight oz. of bread, and one pint of new milk, for such as cannot use stirabout for breakfast.

Dinner.—Males, on Sundays and Thursdays: twelve oz. of meat, one pint of soup, and 3½ lbs. of potatoes. Females, on Sundays and Thursdays: twelve oz. of meat, one pint of soup, and three lbs. of potatoes, for about four months of the year; and twelve oz. of bread for males, and eight oz. of

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bread for females, in lieu of potatoes, for eight months. Males, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays: twelve oz. of bread, eight oz of meat, and one pint of soup. Females, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays: eight oz. of bread, eight oz. of meat, and one pint of soup. Males, on Wednesdays and Fridays. twelve oz. of bread, and one pint of milk Females, on Wednesdays and Fridays. eight oz. of bread, and one pint of milk.

Supper.—Six oz. of bread, and one-half pint new milk, for each patient, male and female.

Extra Diet, or Medical Comforts.—Tea, butter and eggs, wine, porter, beef tea, rice, and arrow root, given in such quantities as required, when deemed necessary.

Londonderry Asylum.

Breakfast—Seven oz of meal, made into porridge, and one-third of a quart of new milk; eight oz extra for men working on the farm.

Dinner.—Males, Sundays and Thursdays: one quart of soup, and twelve oz of bread, or four lbs of potatoes Females, Sundays and Thursdays: one quart of soup, and eight oz of bread, or three lbs. of potatoes; this soup is made from forty lbs of beef, for 100 quarts Males, Tuesdays and Saturdays: one quart ox-head soup, and twelve oz. of bread. Females, Tuesdays and Saturdays: one quart ox-head soup, and eight oz of bread; this soup is made from ox heads, one to twenty-five quarts Males, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: one quart vegetable soup, and twelve oz. of bread Females, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. one quart vegetable soup, and eight oz. of bread.

Supper.—Five oz. of meal, made into porridge, and one-third of a quart new milk

Besides the above dietary, there is a number, varying from thirty to forty, whose state of health requires that they should be kept on a

Bread and Milk Diet.—One lb eight oz of bread, and one quart of new milk.

The soup contains oatmeal, rice, pease, and garden vegetables

Any extra articles of diet thought necessary for the sick in hospital are furnished under direction of the physician.

Maryborough Asylum.

Ordinary Dietary—Breakfast, males and females: eight oz patent oatmeal made into stirabout, with one-third quart new milk. Dinner for four days, males: twelve oz. bread, or four lbs potatoes, with one pint new milk. Females: ten oz. bread, or 3½ lbs. potatoes, with one pint new milk. Dinner for three days, males twelve oz bread, or 3½ lbs potatoes, with one-half lb beef, made into soup. Females: ten oz bread, or three lbs potatoes, with one-half lb. beef, made into soup. Supper, males and females: six oz. bread, with one-third quart new milk.

Bread Diet—Breakfast, males: ten oz. bread, with one pint new milk. Females: eight oz. bread, with one pint new milk. Dinner, males: twelve oz bread, with one pint new milk. Females: ten oz. bread, with one pint new milk. Supper, males and females: same as ordinary diet.

Full.—Breakfast, males: eight oz patent oatmeal, made into stirabout, with one pint new milk. Females: eight oz. patent oatmeal, made into stirabout, with one pint new milk. Dinner, males: twelve oz. bread, or 3½ lbs. potatoes, with one lb. beefsteak, and one pint beer. Females: ten oz. bread, or three lbs. potatoes, with one lb. beefsteak, and one pint beer. Supper, males and females: same as ordinary diet.

Half Full.—Breakfast, males and females: eight oz. patent oatmeal, made into stirabout, with one-third quart new milk. Dinner, males: twelve oz bread, or 3½ lbs of potatoes, with one-half lb. beefsteak, and one-half pint beer. Females: ten oz. bread, or three lbs. potatoes, with one-half lb. beefsteak, and one-half pint beer. Supper, males and females: same as ordinary diet.

Broth.—Breakfast, males. ten oz. bread, with one pint new milk. Females: eight oz. bread, with one pint new milk. Dinner, males: twelve oz. bread, with one-half lb. beef, made into soup. Females: ten oz. bread, with one-half lb. beef, made into soup. Supper, males and females: same as ordinary diet.

Low—For the day: eight oz. bread; two quarts of new milk, to be made into whey; five oz. patent oatmeal, for gruel.

Mullingar Asylum.

Breakfast.—Males, Sunday: one pint milk, and eight oz. bread. Females, Sunday: one pint milk, and eight oz. bread. Males, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: six oz. oatmeal, one oz. rice, and one pint milk Females, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: six oz oatmeal, one oz. rice, and one pint milk. Males, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays: six oz. oatmeal, one oz. rice, and one pint milk. Females, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays: six oz. oatmeal, one oz rice, and one pint milk.

Dinner—Males, Sunday: eight oz. bread, and eight oz. meat. Females, Sunday: eight oz. bread, and eight oz. meat. Males, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: ten oz. bread, and one pint milk. Females, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: ten oz. bread, and one pint milk. Males, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays: eight oz. bread, and eight oz. meat Females, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays: eight oz. bread, and eight oz. meat.

Supper.—Males, Sundays: eight oz. bread, two-thirds of an oz. cocoa, one-sixth of a pint of milk, and one-half of an oz sugar. Females, Sunday: six oz bread, two-thirds of an oz cocoa, one-sixth of a pint of milk, and one-half of an oz. sugar. Males, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: eight oz. bread, two-thirds of an oz cocoa, one-sixth of a pint of milk, and one-half of an oz. sugar Females, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: six oz bread, two-thirds of an oz. cocoa, one-sixth of a pint of milk, and one-half of an oz. sugar. Males, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays: eight oz of bread, two-thirds of an oz. cocoa, one-sixth of a pint of milk, one-half of an oz. sugar. Females, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays: six oz. bread, two-thirds of an oz. cocoa, one-sixth of a pint of milk, and one-half of an oz. sugar.

Sick diets, as ordered by the physician, come under the designation of extras in this asylum.

Omagh Asylum.

Breakfast—Nine oz. of meal, made into porridge, and one-third of a quart of new milk.

Dinner.—Males, Sunday, Monday, and Saturday: one pint of soup, and twelve oz bread. Females, Sunday, Monday, and Saturday one pint of soup, and eight oz bread. Males, Wednesday and Thursday: one pint of ox-head soup, and twelve oz. bread. Females, Wednesday and Thursday: one pint of ox-head soup, and eight oz bread. Males, Friday: one pint of new milk, and twelve oz. bread Females, Friday: one pint of new milk, and eight oz. bread.

Supper.—Seven oz. oatmeal, made into porridge, and one-third of a pint of new milk.

The soup given on Sunday, Monday, and Saturday, is made from seventy-five lb. of beef, without bone, together with oatmeal and vegetables That given on Wednesday and Thursday is made from ox heads and bones Tuesday, Dinner: boiled rice and molasses. The seventy-five lb. of beef is cut into the soup, and distributed in equal quantities among the patients.

Extra Dietary.—Boiled bread and milk; cold milk and bread; mutton chops and bread; porter or wine, as the case may require.

Sick Dietary.—Beef tea, or wine, tea, cocoa, coffee, &c., as the physician may deem necessary.

No printed formulas of dietary have ever been kept.

Richmond Asylum.

Breakfast.—One quart of stirabout, composed of eight oz. oatmeal, and 1½ oz rice, and one pint of new milk, or eight oz. white bread, and one pint of tea.

Dinner.—Females: one-half lb. meat, and one pint of soup, with eight oz. bread, or two lbs. of potatoes. Males: one-half lb meat, and one pint of soup, with ten oz bread, or two lbs. potatoes

Supper.—Eight oz. bread, and one pint cocoa.

Dinner on Fridays, females: eight oz. bread, or 2½ lb. potatoes, and one pint of new milk; males: ten oz. bread, or 2½ lbs. potatoes, and one pint of new milk.

Servants' Rations.—The same as above, with the exception of one-fourth lb. additional meat for dinner.

Sligo Asylum.

Breakfast.—One quart stirabout; one-third quart new milk.

Dinner.—Sunday: seven oz. uncooked meat; three lbs potatoes; twelve oz. vegetables. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday: three lbs. potatoes; one-third quart new milk. Tuesday: three lbs. potatoes; one quart meat soup, with vegetables, &c. Thursday and Saturday; males: ten oz. bread, and one quart meat soup, with vegetables, &c.; females: eight oz bread, and one quart meat soup, with vegetables, &c.

Supper.—Males: eight oz. bread; one pint cocoa. Females. six oz. bread; one pint cocoa.

1. Stirabout in the following proportions—for one quart, oatmeal (cutlins) six oz.; rice, 1½ oz. 2. Meat soup with

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vegetables, for thirty-two patients, six lb. beef, one ox head, two lb. oatmeal, or split pease, with pepper, salt, onions, and other vegetables. 3. Rice milk—four oz. rice, one-third quart of new milk, one oz. treacle. 4. Tea—tea, one oz., sugar, four oz., water, seven pints, new milk, one pint. 5. Cocoa, four oz., sugar, four oz., water, six pints, new milk, two pints. 6. Laundry women, six oz. bread, and one pint tea each, at eleven o'clock, A.M. 7. Feeble and sick patients, whatever is ordered by the medical officers, as chops, steaks, eggs, fowl, beef tea, arrow root, sago, rice-milk, fruit, wine, porter, ale, &c.

Waterford Asylum.

Ordinary Diet for Patients

Breakfast.—6½ oz. oatmeal and rice in quart of stirabout, and two-thirds of a pint new milk. When the physician considers that bread should be given instead of stirabout, the male patients get eight oz., and the females, seven oz. bread.

Dinner.—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, males: ten oz bread, and one pint skimmed milk. Females: eight oz bread, and one pint skimmed milk. Tuesday and Thursday, males: ten oz. bread, with one-half lb. beef, made into one quart of soup. Females: 8 oz. bread, and soup as the males. Sunday, males: twelve oz. beef. Females: ten oz. beef, made into soup, bread as before. Male patients working get one-half lb. beef, in soup, instead of skimmed milk, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, or (if they prefer) six oz bread additional, every day for dinner.

Supper.—Males: one-half lb. bread, and two-thirds of a pint skimmed milk. Females: seven oz bread, and two-thirds of a pint skimmed milk.

Sick Diet.—Arrow root, rice, bread and milk, &c., as may be ordered by the physician, instead of the ordinary diet.

Extras.—Groceries, wine, beer, whiskey, fowls, &c., as may be ordered by the physician.

APPENDIX B.—HOUSE OF INDUSTRY (HARDWICKE CELLS) AND LIFFORD.

HARDWICKE CELLS (HOUSE OF INDUSTRY).

No. 1.—State of Asylum, 31st March, 1857.

Total Numbers in the House, 32 Males, 73 Females, Total 105; all returned as "probably incurable."*

No. 2.—Return of Admissions and Discharges for Five Years.

—	Years ending 31st March.														
	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Numbers, 31st March in each year,	33	74	107	33	73	106	32	74	106	27	67	94	33	76	109
Daily Average for each year,	–	–	108	–	–	105	–	–	106	–	–	100	–	–	101
Admissions,	7	15	22	12	8	20	4	4	8	5	7	12	31	47	78
Discharged:—															
Recovered,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not recovered,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	23	36	59

No. 3.—Monthly Return of Deaths during same period.

Months.	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
January,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	–	1	–	–	–
February,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
March,	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
April,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	3	–	1	1
May,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
June,	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
July,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
August,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
September,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	1
October,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
November,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
December,	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	6	6	3	1	4	4	13	17	6	2	8	1	3	4

No. 4.—Assigned Causes of Death.

There has been no record kept of the cause of death. On the death of a lunatic, the physician merely stated that he had examined the body, and that there were no marks of violence.

(Signed) H. H. Stewart, Governor.

LIFFORD CELLS.

Number of Inmates, January 1, 1857—3 Idiots, 1 Male, and 2 Females.

* Not classed according to "forms of mental disease."

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APPENDIX C.—CENTRAL CRIMINAL ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

No. 1.—Return—State of the Asylum on 1st January, 1857.

	M.	F.	TOT.
Total Numbers, 1st January, 1857,	84	43	127
State as to probability of recovery:			
Probably curable,	12	6	18
Probably incurable,	63	29	92
Forms of Mental Disease:*			
Mania—Acute,	4	2	6
Ordinary,	3	1	4
Chronic,	25	15	40
Moral Insanity,	5	4	9
Melancholia,	15	2	17
Congenital Idiocy,	7	4	11
Congenital Imbecility,	8	4	12
Dementia,	8	3	11
Epileptics,	7	2	9
Dangerous to others,	30	1	31
Suicidal,	9	6	15
Of dirty habits,	3	2	5
Received from Gaols:			
Criminal Lunatics,	84	43	127

* 17 Inmates are returned as not considered insane.

No. 2.—Return of Admissions and Discharges during a Period of Five Years.

—	Years ending 31st December.														
	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Numbers, 1st January in each year,	64	35	96	67	41	108	75	42	117	83	42	125	79	43	122
Daily Average for each year,	–	–	105	–	–	114	–	–	122	–	–	128	–	–	128
Admissions,	8	6	14	9	3	12	8	2	10	4	2	6	16	3	19
Discharged:															
Recovered,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	1	7	5	2	7
Not recovered,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1	–	1

* Transmitted to Private Asylum.

No. 3.—Monthly Return of Deaths during same period.

Months.	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
March,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
May,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
June,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
September,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
October,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1
November,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
December,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	3	–	3	4	1	5

No. 4.—Return—Assigned Causes of Death during same period.

Causes.	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Apoplexy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Tubercular Cavity in the Lungs,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Softening of the Brain and Paralysis,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Same in the Heart Disease,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hard Tubercular Liver, with Jaundice and Dropsy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vomiting, Wasting of Flesh, and Retention of Urine,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Totals,	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	3	–	3	4	1	5

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No. 5.—Return of the Number of Beds for Patients.

	M.	F.	TOT.
Exclusive of Infirmaries, or Rooms originally intended for Sick:			
In Single Rooms,	20	10	30
In Associated Dormitories,	*50	33	83
Infirmaries, or Rooms originally intended for Sick:			
In Single Rooms,	–	–	–
In Associated Dormitories,	14	–	14
Total Beds:			
In Single Rooms,	20	10	30
In Associated Dormitories,	64	33	97
Grand Total of Beds,	84	43	127

* To this number should be added 14 who sleep associated in the building intended for an hospital.

No. 6.—Return—Quantity and Appropriation of Land—1st January, 1857.

Quantity and Appropriation.	Statute Measure. A.	R.	P.
Site of Buildings, Offices, and Airing Courts,	1	1	38
Under Spade Cultivation,*	13	1	29
Otherwise Cultivated—Grapes, Vetches, Corn,†	8	0	11
Remainder, including Airing Grounds, exclusive of the Yards, Roads, or Passages, small Grass Plots,	8	0	23
Total,	29	0	21

* This is as near to that in spade cultivation as can at present be arrived at; but there is a field of four acres and a-half, nearly, now dug, in which it is intended to plant potatoes, opening the drills by the plough.
† Of this eight acres, six acres one rood are now sown, nearly four acres with wheat and grass seeds; the remainder with grass seeds.

No. 7.—Return of Expenditure and Receipts for the Year ending 31st December, 1856.

Items.		Amount. £	s.	d.
Salaries, Wages, and Allowances, Clothing, Rations, &c., of Officers and Servants,		1,477	5	1
Patients' Provisions, including Medical Diet,		860	2	11¾
Groceries,		150	9	2
Wine, Spirits, Beer, and Porter,		59	3	9
Medicines, Medical and Surgical Appliances,		20	1	6
Tobacco and Snuff,		31	8	0
Patients' Clothing,		56	14	7½
Fuel, Light, Soap, &c.,		385	3	4½
Furniture,		28	11	0
Advertisements,		8	8	6
Farm and Garden,		95	1	7¼
Repairs and Alterations,		16	12	11½
Cost of six cows procured for the use of the Asylum,		85	2	6
Keep of ditto,		46	7	2½
Miscellaneous and Incidental Expenses,		33	8	1½
Total Expenditure,		3,374	0	4½
Deduct Receipts from—				
Sale of Produce,	92 18 8			
Other Sources,	8 4 10			
Total Receipts,		101	3	8
Daily Average Number of Patients, 128. Net Expenditure,		3,272	18	10½

No. 8.—Return of the Cases admitted into the Central Criminal Asylum in each of the past seven years (or for such shorter period as the Asylum may have been open), distinguishing the number of Cases of Relapse re-admitted within each year; and also, distinguishing the Cases re-admitted once, twice, or oftener.

New or Re-Admissions.	1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		Total for Seven Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New admissions,	2	5	1	2	8	6	9	3	8	2	4	2	18	3	107	51
Re-admissions,*	49	28	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Total,	51	33	11	2	8	6	9	3	8	2	4	2	18	3		

* No person, once discharged, has been re-admitted.

No. 9.—Return of Cures which have taken place in each year during the last five years (or for such shorter period as the Asylum may have been open), in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, distinguishing them, as in the subjoined Table.

Duration of Patients' stay in Asylum.	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M	F.	TOT.
More than 6 months, less than 1 year,	2	–	2	1	3	4	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
More than 1 year, less than 2 years,	1	–	1	2	4	6	4	2	6	–	–	–	1	–	1
More than 2 years, less than 3 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
Total,	3	–	3	3	7	10	6	3	9	3	1	4	3	2	5

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No. 10.—A Return of the Lunatics of each Sex admitted into the Central Criminal Asylum in each of the last seven years (or for such shorter period as the Asylum may have been open), showing the previous Occupations in life, as far as can be ascertained, into which the cases may be distributed, and the numbers in each Class; as also, those whose previous Occupation is unknown.

Previous Occupation in Life.	1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		Total for Seven Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Captain, merchant service,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Schoolmaster,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Clergyman,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Gentleman,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Bank clerk,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Law clerk,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Apothecary's assistant,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Farmers,	3	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	–
Clothier,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Dealer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Weavers,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–
Hackler,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Gun smith,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Sawyer,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Whitesmith,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Blacksmith,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Tin smith,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Joiner,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Carpenter,	2	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Printer,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Shoemaker,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Labourer,	1	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	9	–
Farm labourers,	22	–	5	–	1	–	2	–	4	–	2	–	3	–	39	–
Servants,	–	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	11
Soldiers,	3	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	9	–
Farmers' wives,	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
Tradesmen's wives,	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Dressmakers,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Unknown,	5	12	2	–	1	4	1	3	–	1	1	2	6	3	16	25
Policeman's wife,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

No. 11.—Nominal List of Officers and Return of Number of Attendants in Asylum, 1st January, 1857.

Name of Officer or Servant.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Nature of Office.	Resident or Non-resident.	Salaries.	Allowances (if any), including Clothing and Rations.
					£	
William Corbet,	59	April, 1850,	Resident Physician and Governor,	Resident,	260	Some rations, milk, 4 lbs. of bread per week, beer, butter, the computed value of these matters being for Matron and Resident Physician about £21 per annum, for both together; also, vegetables raised on the farm, or about £10 10s. each.
Robert Harrison,	61	April, 1850,	Visiting Physician,	Non-resident,	150	
John Mullen,	29	February, 1852,	Clerk and Storekeeper,	Non-resident,	100	
Sarah M'Donnell,	44	June, 1850,	Matron,	Resident,	80	
P. W. Long,	40	May, 1850,	Apothecary,	Non-resident,	40	
Rev. J. Ennis,	60	May, 1850,	R. C. Chaplain,	Non-resident,	60	
Rev. A. N. Bredin,	49	July, 1851,	Protestant Chaplain,	Non-resident,	40	

Beside the above officers, there are seven male attendants and four female attendants, a hall-porter, gate-porter, stoker, gardener, tailor, and a female assistant storekeeper, cook, laundress, and housemaid.

No. 12.—Arrangements for Exercise, Recreation, &c., Central Asylum.

"By referring to page fourteen of the general rules and regulations herewith sent, the Commissioners will find the hours for rising and retiring to bed for the patients, as well as the hours for breakfast, dinner, and supper. The only change in these matters is, that breakfast and supper are half an hour earlier than the time set down.

"As to exercise, there are usually about fifty of the males occupied out of a total of eighty-three. Twenty-six of the fifty in garden or farm work; about seven at tradework, as shoemaking, &c.; six in general cleaning the house, sometimes more; the residue, eleven in number, are employed on the great water pump, on the foul-tank pump, or on the kitchen-yard pumps, &c. This pump work may average each day four hours' duration. I consider that all these men have exercise enough for the week days. The tradesmen are in the workshops, from nine, A.M., till four, P.M., except the dinner time of the attendants, and their own dinner hour; according to the season, these people get one or two hours for recreation, before evening meal. Of the remaining thirty-three, scarcely any thing useful can be made of them, for the most part they are in the great yard, whilst the pumping is carried on, any that can be induced may take a share in the work; but from six to ten usually, from sickness, delicacy, or unmanageableness, are left in their rooms or divisions.

"On Sundays and holidays, after divine service, the men in general go out on the pleasure ground, with attendants, until dinner hour; and again after dinner, until five o'clock in summer, or until dusk in winter.

"The amusements are not many: we have had draughts and cards within doors; bowling, cricket, foot-ball, hand-ball outside: these please for a time, and are thrown aside. Our population are almost all of the humbler class, very many do not read or write, and so far as I have tried, little encouragement has been given me to get up a library. Two weekly papers are in general sent round among the people, *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, some of the National Education books; these are often ill-used and torn. One drawback to the reading class is the want of a separate room, properly lighted, where readers alone should be admitted, for the day-rooms are too noisy and unquiet for reading in. As regards Testaments and prayer books, I have from time to time distributed them through the divisions to such as wished them, and lent some of my own books to proper persons, who asked for them.

"Of the women, in number forty-four, nine in general are in the laundry; eleven at needlework or knitting stockings; six in cleaning their divisions; four in miscellaneous matters, assisting the cook, &c.; fourteen are confined to bed, or are incompetent. These people have the two airing yards open to them, such as can make use of them, others, especially the laundry people, have one or two hours walking in the pleasure grounds, when their work is done, towards evening.

"At uncertain intervals, about every second month, we have had music and dancing, a kind of fête, on which occasions males and females have been brought into a large day-room, have got tea, and half a pint of beer, and appeared to have been made, so far, happy; these parties end at half-past ten o'clock, P.M."

(Signed), W. Corbet, M.D.,
Governor.

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No. 13.—Dietary of the Central Criminal Asylum.

Breakfast.—Ordinary, six days in the week: 5½ oz best oatmeal and one oz. best rice, made into one quart of stirabout, and three-fourths of a pint new milk. Bread and milk: one-half lb. white bread, and three-fourths of a pint new milk. Tea: one oz. tea, and six oz. sugar, for each patient in the week, made by the cook into one pint of tea each day, and one-half lb. white bread. Ordinary, on Sunday, cocoa: 2½ lbs rock cocoa, four lbs. sugar, and six quarts new milk, to seventy patients, each patient to receive one pint of this mixture, and one-half lb. white bread.

Dinner.—Ordinary, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, males: eight oz. prime beef, 10½ oz white bread, with vegetables, or in lieu of bread, two lbs. potatoes. Females: eight oz. beef, vegetables, and eight oz. bread, or in lieu of bread, 1½ lb. potatoes. Ordinary, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, soup: three ox-heads, weight from eighteen to twenty lbs. each, twenty lbs. beef, six lbs. meal, vegetables, pepper, allspice, &c., in due proportion, for 116 patients, each male patient to receive one quart of this soup, and 10½ oz. bread, and each female patient to receive one quart of this soup, and eight oz. bread. Friday, potatoes and milk: each male patient to receive three lbs. potatoes, and one pint milk, and each female patient to receive two lbs. potatoes, and three-fourths of a pint milk: or pea soup, 2½ stones split pease, with vegetables, pepper, &c., for 116 patients, each male patient to receive one quart of this soup, and 10½ oz. bread, and each female patient to receive one quart of soup, and eight oz. bread.

Supper.—Bread and milk, males: one-third of a quart of milk, and eight oz. bread. Females: one-third of a quart of milk, and seven oz. bread.

APPENDIX D.—LUNATICS IN GAOLS AND GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

No. 1.—Criminal Lunatics within the Provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV., cap. 33, secs. 16, 17, viz.: Persons indicted and tried, and acquitted on the ground of Insanity, or found Insane on arraignment and not tried, 1st of January, 1857.

Asylum District.	Gaol.	Total.			Nature of Offence.						Mental State						Duration of Imprisonment.								
					Felony.			Assault.			Insane			Idiotic.			Less than 1 Year.			More than 1, less than 2 Years.			More than 2, less than 3 Years.		
		M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Ballinasloe,	Roscommon,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	Downpatrick,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Carlow,	Carlow,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Athy,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel,†	Nenagh,	2	1	3	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Totals,	7	1	8	4	–	4	3	1	4	5	–	5	1	1	2	4	1	5	2	–	2	1	–	1

* Returned Sane.
† No Lunatics of this class were confined in the Gaols comprised in the Armagh, Cork, Killarney, Kilkenny, Limerick, Londonderry, Maryborough, Mullingar, Omagh, Richmond, Sligo, or Waterford Asylum Districts.

No. 2.—Criminal Lunatics who had, while under sentence of Imprisonment or Transportation, become and were Insane, 1st of January, 1857.

a. In Gaols.

Asylum District.	Gaol.	Total.			Nature of Offence.						Mental State.			Duration of Imprisonment.
					Assault.			Desertion.			Insane.			Less than 1 year.
		M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Carlow,	Wexford,	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2

* No Lunatics of this class in Gaols of any other District.

b. In Government Prisons.

Prison.	When received.	Names.	Sex.		Age.	Offence.	Present Mental state.
			M.	F.			
Philipstown Convict Depot,*	14th December, 1854,	John Loftus,	1	–	24 Years.	Felony after former conviction.	Both dangerous lunatics.
" "	25th June, 1856,	James Geraghty,	1	–	21 Years.	Burglary.	

* No lunatic in any other Government Prison at this date.

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No. 3.—Persons under Committal for Trial, and Insane, 1st of January, 1857.

Asylum District.	Gaol.	Total.			Nature of Offence. Felony.			Nature of Offence. Assault.			Mental State. Insane.			Duration of Imprisonment. Less than 1 year.		
		M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Clonmel,	Nenagh,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Richmond,*	City of Dublin Male Prison,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
	Totals,	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2

* No Lunatics of this class in the Gaols of any other District.

No. 4.—Persons in Custody under any Warrant in default of Surety to keep the Peace, and Insane, 1st of January, 1857.

Asylum District.	Gaol.	Total.			Nature of Offence. Threatening Suicide.			Nature of Offence. Breach of Peace.			Mental State. Insane.			Duration of Imprisonment. Less than 1 year.		
		M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Richmond,*	Dublin Female Penitentiary,	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	3	3	–†	2	2	–	4	4

* None of this class in any other prison. † The other prisoners of this class returned "convalescent."

No. 5 (a).—Dangerous Lunatics and Idiots Committed to Gaol by Justices, under the Acts 1 Vict., cap. 27, sec. 1, and 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 107, sec. 10, in custody on 1st of January, 1857.

Asylum District.	Gaol.	Total.			Mental State. Insane.			Mental State. Idiotic.			Duration of Imprisonment. Less than 1 Year.			More than 1 Year and less than 2 Years.			More than 2 Years and less than 3 Years.			More than 3 Years and less than 4 Years.			More than 4 Years and less than 5 Years.		
		M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Armagh,	Cavan County,	2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	Galway County,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mayo County,	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	Down County,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	Kildare County,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Wexford County,	17	5	22	13	4	17	4	1	5	6	5	11	8	–	8	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel,	Tipperary County:																								
	Clonmel,	8	5	13	6	2	8	2	3	5	6	2	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1
	Nenagh,	7	4	11	4	2	6	3	2	5	3	4	7	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	Cork County,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny County,	8	1	9	7	1	8	–	1	1	8	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	" City,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	Limerick County,	2	5	7	1	1	2	1	4	5	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Clare County,	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Londonderry,	Donegal County,	11	–	11	9	–	9	2	–	2	6	–	6	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Londonderry County,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	Queen's County,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	King's County,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	Fermanagh County,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	Dublin County,	–	*13	13	–	11	11	–	1	1	–	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dublin City:																								
	Richmond B.,	7	–	7	7	–	7	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grangegorman P.,	–	26	26	–	26	26	–	–	–	–	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Louth County,	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Drogheda Town,	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Wicklow County,	1	4	5	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Totals,	73	76	149	58	63	121	14	13	27	51	73	124	11	1	12	7	–	7	2	1	3	2	1	3

* 1 returned as "recovered and fit to be discharged."

Note.—One male lunatic was confined in Louth Gaol, (Richmond District,) whose case would not admit of being classed under any of the foregoing heads.

[Table.

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No. 5 (*b*).—Dangerous Lunatics and Idiots Committed to Gaol by Justices, under the Acts 1 Vict., Imprisonment had not exceeded One Year, distinguishing the numbers

Asylum District.	Gaol	Total.			Not exceeding 1 Month.			Exceeding 1 and not exceeding 2 Months.			Exceeding 2 and not exceeding 3 Months.			Exceeding 3 and not exceeding 4 Months.			Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 5 Months.		
		M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Armagh,	Cavan County,	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	Galway County,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mayo County,	–	2	2	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	Down County,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	Kildare County,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Wexford County,	6	5	11	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel,	Clonmel,	6	2	8	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Nenagh,	3	4	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Cork,	Cork County,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny County,	8	1	9	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
	,, City,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	Limerick County,	2	5	7	2	2	4	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Clare County,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Londonderry,	Londonderry County,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Donegal County,	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Maryborough,	King's County,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Queen's County,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	Fermanagh County,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	Dublin County,	–	13	13	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	1	1
	Dublin City:																		
	Richmond B.,	7	–	7	5	–	5	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grangegorman P.,	–	26	26	–	6	6	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	3	3
	Louth County,	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Drogheda Town,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Wicklow County,	1	4	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Totals,	51	73	124	21	18	39	6	6	12	3	11	14	2	8	10	2	6	8

No. 6.—Lunatics of all Classes confined in the several Gaols in Ireland (arranged in Asylum

Asylum District.	Gaol.	Total.			Not exceeding 3 Months.			Exceeding 3, not exceeding 6 Months.			Exceeding 6, not exceeding 9 Months.			Exceeding 9, not exceeding 12 Months		
		M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Armagh,	Cavan County,	2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	Galway County,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mayo County,	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Roscommon County,	*1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	Down County,	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	Carlow County,	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kildare County:															
	Naas,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Athy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Wexford County,	19	5	24	3	3	6	2	–	2	–	1	1	3	1	4
Clonmel,	Tipperary County:															
	Clonmel,	8	5	13	5	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2
	Nenagh,	10	5	15	–	1	1	3	1	4	1	–	1	1	3	4
Cork,	Cork County,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny County,	8	1	9	3	1	4	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2
	,, City,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Limerick,	Limerick County,	2	5	7	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Clare County,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Londonderry,	Londonderry County,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Donegal County,	11	–	11	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	1
Maryborough,	King's County,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Queen's County,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	Fermanagh County,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	Dublin County,	–	13	13	–	3	3	–	5	5	–	2	2	–	3	3
	Dublin City:															
	Richmond B.,	8	–	8	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Grangegorman P.,	–	30	30	–	16	16	–	5	5	–	4	4	–	5	5
	Louth County,	2	2	4	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Drogheda Town,	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Wicklow County,	1	4	5	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–
	Totals,	85	81	166	33	39	72	15	15	30	4	10	14	8	14	22

* This man was committed June 19, 1854; found insane on arraignment; sent

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cap. 27, sec. 1, and 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 107, sec. 10 (included in the foregoing Table), whose Period of received, in the several Gaols, in each Month, during the year.

Exceeding 5, and not exceeding 6 Months.			Exceeding 6, and not exceeding 7 Months.			Exceeding 7, and not exceeding 8 Months.			Exceeding 8, and not exceeding 9 Months.			Exceeding 9 and not exceeding 10 Months.			Exceeding 10 and not exceeding 11 Months.			Exceeding 11 and not exceeding 12 Months.			Gaol.	Asylum District.
M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cavan County,	ARMAGH.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Galway County,	BALLINASLOE.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mayo County.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Down County,	BELFAST.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kildare County,	CARLOW.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	Wexford County.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Clonmel,	CLONMEL.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	Nenagh.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cork County,	CORK.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	Kilkenny County,	KILKENNY.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	" City	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Limerick County,	LIMERICK.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clare County.	
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Londonderry County,	LONDONDERRY.
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Donegal County.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	King's County,	MARYBOROUGH.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Queen's County.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Fermanagh County.	OMAGH.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	Dublin County,	RICHMOND.
																					Dublin City:	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Richmond B.,	
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	1	1	Grangegorman P.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Louth County,	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Drogheda Town.	
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wicklow County,	
5	1	6	3	4	7	1	4	5	1	2	3	4	4	8	2	4	6	1	5	6	Totals.	

Districts), on the 1st of January, 1857, showing the duration of Imprisonment in the several Cases.

Exceeding 12 Months, not exceeding 2 Years.			Exceeding 2, not exceeding 3 Years.			Exceeding 3, not exceeding 4 Years.			Exceeding 4, not exceeding 5 Years.			Exceeding 5, not exceeding 6 Years.			Exceeding 10 Years.			Gaol.	Asylum District.
M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT	M	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cavan County,	ARMAGH.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Galway County,	BALLINASLOE.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mayo County.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Roscommon County.	
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Down County,	BELFAST.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carlow County,	CARLOW.
																		Kildare County:	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Naas.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Athy.	
8	–	8	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wexford County.	
																		Tipperary County:	CLONMEL.
–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	Clonmel.	
2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nenagh.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cork County,	CORK.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kilkenny County,	KILKENNY.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	" City.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Limerick County,	LIMERICK.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clare County.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Londonderry County,	LONDONDERRY.
2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	Donegal County.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	King's County,	MARYBOROUGH.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Queen's County.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Fermanagh County,	OMAGH.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dublin County,	RICHMOND.
																		Dublin City.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Richmond B.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Grangegorman P.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Louth County.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Drogheda Town.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wicklow County.	
13	1	14	8	–	8	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	2	–	2	Totals.	

to Central Criminal Asylum; and received back for trial, November 24, 1856.

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APPENDIX E.—LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

No. 1—Number of Insane and Weak-minded Persons in the several Union Workhouses, on the 1st January, 1857, arranged in Alphabetical Order, and classified according to Forms of Mental Disease.

Name of Union.	Total Numbers in Workhouse.			Distribution according to Forms of Mental Disease. Mania—Acute, Ordinary, Chronic. Moral Insanity.			Melancholia (whether or not attended with Delusions or Excitement).			Congenital Idiocy. Congenital Imbecility.			Other forms of Mental Disease. Dementia.			Numbers of the foregoing subject to Epileptic Fits.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Abbeyleix,	6	12	18	2	5	7	1	1	2	3	6	9	–	–	–	1	2	3
Antrim,	2	7	9	–	1	1	–	2	2	1	5	0	–	–	–	–	3	3
Ardee,	1	6	7	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Armagh,	8	8	16	1	5	6	–	–	–	7	3	10	–	–	–	5	3	8
Athlone,	3	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	3	4	3	3	0
Athy,	7	14	21	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	14	20	–	–	–	1	2	3
Belleborough,	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	1	2
Balbina,	5	12	17	1	10	11	1	–	1	2	2	4	1	–	1	–	4	4
Ballinasloe,	4	5	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	4	8	–	–	–	1	1	2
Balbnrobe,	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballycastle,	2	7	9	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2
Ballymahon,	2	3	5	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballymena,	3	8	11	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	5	6	–	3	3	1	3	4
Ballymoney,	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	5	1	6
Ballyshannon,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballyvaughan,	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1
Balrothery,	5	10	15	2	5	7	–	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	4	2	3	5
Baltinglass,	2	7	9	2	7	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Banbridge,	8	8	10	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	6	11	1	2	3	1	3	4
Bandon,	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	4	4
Bantry,	1	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	2	3	–	–	–
Bawnboy,	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	1	1
Belfast,	30	58	88	21	38	50	3	4	7	5	14	19	1	2	3	15	16	31
Belmullet,	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrisokane,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boyle,	4	2	6	–	2	2	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1
Cahirciveen,	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	–	2
Callan,	9	8	17	–	–	–	0	1	7	3	7	10	–	–	–	2	–	2
Carlow,	10	10	20	2	–	2	–	2	2	8	8	16	–	–	–	1	4	5
Carrickmacross,	4	5	9	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	3	2	5
Carrick-on-Shannon,	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	1	2
Carrick-on-Suir,	3	11	14	–	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	4	5	1	4	5
Cashel,	4	8	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	–	–	–	4	8	12
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castleblayney,	5	7	12	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	–	2	3	5	8	3	1	4
Castlecomer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlederg,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlerea,	1	4	5	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
Castletown,	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Castletowndelvin,	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	4	4	8	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3
Celbridge,	2	6	8	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	3	5
Claremorris,	4	7	11	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	5	7	1	1	2	2	1	3
Clifden,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clogheen,	5	8	13	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	5	7	2	2	4	2	3	5
Clogher,	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	4	1	4	5
Clonakilty,	5	3	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	2	2	1	–	1
Clones,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel,	11	19	30	1	12	13	–	1	1	9	4	13	1	2	3	1	0	7
Coleraine,	3	10	13	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	8	9	1	1	2	1	4	5
Cookstown,	1	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	9	–	–	–	–	1	1
Cootehill,	4	7	11	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	3	6	1	2	3	1	2	3
Cork,	0	10	16	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	6	11	2	2	4
Corofin,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croom,	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	2	2	–	3	3
Dingle,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Donaghmore,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donegal,	2	0	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	8	–	–	–	–	2	2
Downpatrick,	9	3	12	4	–	4	–	1	1	5	2	7	–	–	–	1	–	1
Drogheda,	8	8	16	–	6	6	–	–	–	5	–	5	3	2	5	5	3	8
Dromore, West,	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	1
Dublin, North,	22	55	77	4	8	12	2	20	22	1	6	7	15	21	36	9	23	32
Dublin, South,	49	47	96	24	27	51	1	5	6	16	4	20	8	11	19	12	20	32
Dundalk,	5	8	13	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	4	7	–	–	–	4	2	6
Dunfanaghy,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dungannon,	9	6	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	12	1	2	3	3	1	4
Dungarvan,	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1
Dunmanway,	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dunshaughlin,	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	1	1
Edenderry,	3	5	8	–	5	5	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Ennis,	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	2	4
Enniscorthy,	0	18	27	2	3	5	1	3	4	3	10	13	3	2	5	7	8	15
Enniskillen,	4	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	1	1	–	1	1
Ennistymon,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fermoy,	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	1	1	1	–	1
Galway,	2	5	7	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	2	3
Glennamaddy,	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	1	2	–	1	1
Glenties,	4	4	8	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	1	2
Glin,	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gorey,	6	4	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	1	1
Gort,	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1
Gortin,	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Granard,	5	10	15	1	1	2	4	9	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7
Inishowen,	6	6	12	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	11	–	1	1
Kanturk,	4	12	10	–	3	3	1	–	1	–	5	5	3	4	7	2	5	7

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No. 1.—Number of Insane and Weak-minded Persons, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Total Numbers in Workhouse.			Distribution according to Forms of Mental Disease. Mania—Acute, Ordinary, Chronic. Moral Insanity.			Melancholia (whether or not attended with Delusions or Excitement).			Congenital Idiocy. Congenital Imbecility.			Other forms of Mental Disease. Dementia.			Numbers of the foregoing subject to Epileptic Fits.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Kells,	7	10	17	–	1	1	–	–	–	7	3	10	–	6	6	–	5	5
Kenmare,	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	1	2
Kilkeel,	1	4	5	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1
Kilkenny,	7	14	21	1	3	4	1	–	1	1	4	5	4	7	11	4	4	8
Killadysart,	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	2	2	4
Killala,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
Killarney,	7	8	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	13	1	1	2	1	–	1
Kilmacthomas,	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Kilrush,	8	11	19	1	2	3	–	2	2	5	4	9	2	3	5	6	8	14
Kilmallock,	9	11	20	2	1	3	1	1	2	5	8	13	1	1	2	3	2	5
Kinsale,	5	2	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	3
Larne,	7	13	20	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	9	14	2	3	5	2	3	5
Letterkenny,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	9	16	25	4	11	15	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	5	7
Lisburn,	6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	–	–	–	2	–	2
Lismore,	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	1	1
Lisnaskea,	–	7	7	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	4	4
Listowel,	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Londonderry,	19	17	36	7	5	12	–	–	–	11	12	23	1	–	1	2	4	6
Longford,	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	2	1	3	5	2	7
Loughrea,	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lowtherstown,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lurgan,	7	7	14	–	2	2	1	–	1	3	3	6	3	2	5	2	5	7
Macroom,	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	1	2	3
Magherafelt,	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mallow,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manorhamilton,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Midleton,	6	4	10	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	–	2
Milford,	5	7	12	–	2	2	–	1	1	2	3	5	3	1	4	3	–	3
Millstreet,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mitchelstown,	1	6	7	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3
Mohill,	3	5	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	3	3	1	4	5
Monaghan,	1	10	11	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	3	–	6	6	–	2	2
Mountbellew,	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	1	1
Mountmellick,	3	4	7	–	1	1	–	1	1	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	1	1
Mullingar,	4	17	21	–	5	5	2	4	6	1	–	1	1	8	9	3	14	17
Naas,	11	17	28	–	1	1	–	2	2	7	3	10	4	11	15	7	8	16
Navan,	4	5	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	–	2
Nenagh,	8	7	15	1	2	3	–	–	–	7	5	12	–	–	–	3	1	4
Newcastle,	3	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
New Ross,	12	14	26	4	6	10	–	–	–	8	6	14	–	2	2	1	2	3
Newry,	6	12	18	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	11	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newtownlimavady,	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newtownards,	9	12	21	2	7	9	–	–	–	4	4	8	3	1	4	2	1	3
Oldcastle,	4	11	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	13	–	2	2	3	9	12
Omagh,	3	6	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	4	5
Oughterard,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Parsonstown,	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portumna,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rathdown,	12	16	28	5	9	14	–	1	1	3	2	5	4	4	8	2	5	7
Rathdrum,	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rathkeale,	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	2	2
Roscommon,	5	10	15	1	–	1	1	2	3	1	5	6	2	3	5	–	1	1
Roscrea,	1	8	9	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	4	5	–	2	2	–	3	3
Scariff,	1	3	4	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Shillelagh,	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	1	1	1	1	2
Skibbereen,	4	6	10	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	5	7	1	–	1	2	3	5
Skull,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Sligo,	7	17	24	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	11	14	4	5	9	2	4	6
Strabane,	1	6	7	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Stranorlar,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strokestown,	3	8	11	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	5	1	4	5	1	4	5
Swineford,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Thomastown,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Thurles,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tipperary,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tobbercurry	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	1	1
Tralee,	1	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	7	1	6	7
Trim,	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	2	2
Tuam,	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	1	–	1	1	3	4
Tulla,	1	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	9	–	–	–	–	4	4
Tullamore,	4	9	13	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	5	7	2	2	4	2	3	5
Urlingford,	4	2	6	1	1	2	–	1	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1
Waterford,	6	26	35	–	16	16	–	–	–	3	5	8	6	5	11	2	3	5
Westport,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1
Wexford,	9	18	27	9	18	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	9
Youghal,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	667	1040	1707	123	279	402	43	103	146	367	432	799	134	226	360	210	349	559

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No. 2.—Number of Insane and Weak-minded Persons in the several Union Workhouses on the

Asylum Districts, County, and Union.	Total Numbers in Workhouse.			Distribution according to Forms of: Mania—Acute, Ordinary, Chronic. Moral Insanity.			Melancholia (whether or not attended with Delusions or Excitement).			Congenital Idiocy. Congenital Imbecility.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
ARMAGH DISTRICT.												
Co. Armagh:												
Armagh (part in Tyrone),	4	4	8	1	2	3	–	–	–	3	2	5
Banbridge (part in Down),	4	4	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	3	5
Castleblayney (part in Monaghan),	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1
Dundalk (part in Louth and Monaghan),	2	3	5	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Lurgan (part in Antrim and Down),	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2
Newry (part in Down),	3	6	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	5	8
Co. Cavan:												
Ballieborough,	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
Bawnboy (part in Leitrim),	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Cavan,	4	4	8	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Cootehill (part in Monaghan),	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Enniskillen (part in Tyrone and Fermanagh),	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Granard (part in Westmeath and Longford),	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–
Kells (part in Meath),	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
Oldcastle (part in Meath,)	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6
Co. Monaghan:												
Carrickmacross,	4	5	9	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	4	7
Castleblayney (part in Armagh),	3	4	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clogher (part in Tyrone),	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clones (part in Fermanagh),	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cootehill, (part in Cavan),	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	2
Dundalk (part in Louth and Armagh),	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2
Monaghan,	1	10	11	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	3
BALLINASLOE DISTRICT.												
Co. Galway:												
Galway, City of	1	3	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Galway,	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
Ballinasloe (part in Roscommon),	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Ballinrobe (part in Mayo),	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Clifden, (part in Mayo),	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Glenamaddy (part in Roscommon),	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Gort (part in Clare),	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2
Loughrea,	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2
Mountbellew,	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oughterard (part in Mayo),	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portumna,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roscommon (part in Roscommon),	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3
Scariff (part in Clare),	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuam,	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
Co. Mayo:												
Ballina (part in Sligo),	2	7	9	1	5	6	–	–	–	1	2	3
Ballinrobe (part in Galway),	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Belmullet,	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlerea (part in Roscommon),	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Claremorris,	4	7	11	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	5	7
Clifden (part in Galway),	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killala,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Oughterard (part in Galway),	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Swinford (part in Roscommon),	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Westport,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Co. Roscommon:												
Athlone (part in Westmeath),	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Ballinasloe (part in Galway),	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4
Boyle (part in Sligo),	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Carrick-on Shannon (part in Leitrim),	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Castlerea, (part in Mayo),	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
Glenamaddy (part in Galway),	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Roscommon (part in Galway),	3	5	8	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	3	3
Strokestown,	3	8	11	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	5
Swinford (part in Mayo),	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
BELFAST DISTRICT.												
Co. Antrim:												
Antrim,	2	7	9	1	–	1	–	2	2	1	5	6
Ballycastle,	2	7	9	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	–	–
Ballymena,	3	8	11	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	5	6
Ballymoney (part in Londonderry),	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Belfast (part in Down),	15	29	44	10	10	29	2	2	4	2	7	9
Coleraine (part in Londonderry),	1	5	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	4
Larne,	7	13	20	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	9	14
Lisburn (part in Down),	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
Lurgan (part in Down and Omagh),	2	2	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
Co. Down:												
Banbridge (part in Armagh),	4	4	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	3	6
Belfast (part in Antrim),	15	29	44	11	19	30	1	2	3	3	7	10

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1st January, 1857, classified (as nearly as ascertainable) according to Asylum Districts.

Mental Disease. Other forms of Mental Disease. Dementia.			Numbers of the foregoing subject to Epileptic Fits.			Total Numbers in County.			Total Numbers in Asylum District.			Asylum Districts, County, and Union.
M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	
												ARMAGH DISTRICT.
												Co. Armagh.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Armagh (part in Tyrone).
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Banbridge (part in Down).
1	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castleblayney (part in Monaghan).
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundalk (part in Louth and Monaghan).
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lurgan (part in Antrim and Down).
-	-	-	-	-	-	18	23	41	-	-	-	Newry (part in Down).
												Co Cavan:
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballieborough.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bawnboy (part in Leitrim).
1	1	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cavan.
-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cootehill (part in Monaghan).
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Enniskillen (part in Tyrone and Fermanagh).
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Granard (part in Westmeath and Longford)
-	1	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kells (part in Meath).
-	1	1	1	4	5	18	26	44	-	-	-	Oldcastle (part in Meath).
												Co. Monaghan:
-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carrickmacross.
2	3	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castleblayney (part in Armagh).
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clogher (part in Tyrone).
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clones (part in Fermanagh).
1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cootehill (part in Cavan).
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundalk (part in Louth and Armagh).
-	6	6	-	2	2	11	27	38	47	76	123	Monaghan.
												BALLINASLOE DISTRICT.
												Co. Galway:
-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	4	-	-	-	Galway, City of
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Galway.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballinasloe (part in Roscommon).
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballinrobe (part in Mayo).
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clifden (part in Mayo).
1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glenamaddy, (part in Roscommon).
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gort (part in Clare).
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Loughrea.
1	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mountbellew.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oughterard (part in Mayo).
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portumna.
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roscommon (part in Roscommon).
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scariff (part in Clare).
1	-	1	1	3	4	14	23	37	-	-	-	Tuam.
												Co. Mayo:
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballina (part in Sligo).
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballinrobe (part in Galway).
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belmullet.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castlebar.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castlerea (part in Roscommon).
1	1	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Claremorris.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clifden (part in Galway).
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Killala
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oughterard (part in Galway).
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Swinford (part in Roscommon).
2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westport.
1	-	1	-	-	-	15	19	34	-	-	-	Newport.
												Co. Roscommon:
1	1	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Athlone (part in Westmeath).
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballinasloe (part in Galway).
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boyle (part in Sligo).
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carrick-on-Shannon (part in Leitrim).
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castlerea (part in Mayo).
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glenamaddy (part in Galway).
1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roscommon (part in Galway).
1	4	5	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Strokestown.
-	-	-	-	1	1	15	22	37	45	67	112	Swinford (part in Mayo).
												BELFAST DISTRICT.
												Co. Antrim:
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Antrim.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballycastle.
-	3	3	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballymena.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballymoney (part in Londonderry).
1	1	2	7	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belfast (part in Down).
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Coleraine (part in Londonderry).
2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Larne.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lisburn (part in Down).
1	-	1	-	2	2	37	74	111	-	-	-	Lurgan (part in Down and Cmagh).
												Co. Down:
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Banbridge (part in Armagh).
-	1	1	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belfast (part in Antrim).

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No. 2.—Number of Insane and Weak-minded Persons

Asylum Districts, County, and Union.	Total Numbers in Workhouse.			Distribution according to Forms of: Mania—Acute, Ordinary, Chronic. Moral Insanity.			Melancholia (whether or not attended with Delusions or Excitement).			Congenital Idiocy. Congenital Imbecility.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
BELFAST DISTRICT—*continued.*												
Co. Down—*continued.*												
Downpatrick,	9	3	12	4	–	4	–	1	1	5	2	7
Kilkeel,	1	4	5	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	2	3
Lisburn (part in Antrim),	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
Lurgan (part in Antrim and Armagh),	2	2	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
Newry (part in Armagh),	3	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	9
Newtownards,	9	12	21	2	7	9	–	–	–	4	4	8
CARLOW DISTRICT.												
Co. Carlow:												
Baltinglass (part in Kildare and Wicklow),	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow (part in Queen's and Kildare),	4	4	8	2	–	2	–	1	1	2	3	5
Enniscorthy (part in Wexford),	4	9	13	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	5	6
New Ross (part in Kilkenny and Wexford),	4	4	8	1	2	3	–	–	–	3	2	5
Shillelagh (part in Wicklow and Wexford),	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Co. Kildare:												
Athy (part in Queen's),	3	8	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	11
Baltinglass (part in Carlow and Wicklow),	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow (part in Queen's and Carlow),	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
Celbridge (part in Dublin and Meath),	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edenderry (part in King's and Meath),	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Naas (part in Wicklow),	6	9	15	–	1	1	–	1	1	4	2	6
Co. Wexford:												
Enniscorthy (part in Carlow),	5	9	14	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	5	7
Gorey,	6	4	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	3	9
New Ross (part in Carlow and Wicklow),	4	5	9	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4
Shillelagh (part in Carlow and Wicklow)	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Wexford	9	18	27	9	18	27	–	–	–	–	–	–
CLONMEL DISTRICT.												
Co. Tipperary:												
Borrisokane,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Callan (part in Kilkenny),	5	3	8	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	3	4
Carrick-on-Suir (part in Waterford),	2	6	8	–	2	2	1	1	2	–	1	1
Cashel,	4	8	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12
Clogheen (part in Waterford),	2	4	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	3
Clonmel (part in Waterford),	6	10	16	1	7	8	–	1	1	5	1	6
Nenagh,	8	7	15	1	2	3	–	–	–	7	5	12
Parsonstown (part in King's),	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Roscrea (part in King's and Queen's),	1	3	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	3
Thurles,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Tipperary (part in Limerick),	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Urlingford (part in Kilkenny),	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2
CORK DISTRICT.												
Co. Cork:												
Cork City,	3	5	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
Bandon,	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Bantry,	1	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Clonakilty,	5	3	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	5
Cork,	3	5	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
Dunmanway,	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Fermoy,	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Kanturk (part in Limerick),	2	6	8	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	3	3
Kilmallock (part in Limerick),	4	5	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	4	6
Kinsale,	5	2	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
Lismore (part in Waterford),	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Macroom,	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6
Mallow,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Midleton,	6	4	10	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	3	5
Millstreet,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Mitchelstown (part in Limerick),	1	3	4	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Skibbereen,	4	6	10	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	5	7
Skull,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Youghal (part in Waterford),	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Castletown,	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
KILLARNEY DISTRICT.												
Co. Kerry:												
Cahirciveen,	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4
Dingle,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Glin (part in Limerick),	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Kenmare,	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
Killarney,	7	8	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	13
Listowel,	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Tralee,	1	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KILKENNY DISTRICT.												
Co. Kilkenny:												
Kilkenny City,	3	7	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	3
Callan (part in Tipperary),	4	5	9	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	4	6
Castlecomer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	4	7	11	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	2	2

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in the several Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Mental Disease. Other forms of Mental Disease, Dementia.			Numbers of the foregoing subject to Epileptic Fits.			Total Numbers in County.			Total Numbers in Asylum District.			Asylum Districts, County, and Union
M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	
												BELFAST DISTRICT—*continued.*
												Co. Down—*continued*
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Downpatrick.
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kilkeel.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lisburn (part in Antrim).
1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lurgan (part in Antrim and Armagh)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Newry (part in Armagh).
3	1	4	2	1	3	46	62	108	83	136	219	Newtownards.
												CARLOW DISTRICT.
												Co. Carlow:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Baltinglass (part in Kildare and Wicklow).
–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carlow (part in Queen's and Kildare).
2	1	3	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	Enniscorthy (part in Wexford).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	New Ross (part in Kilkenny and Wexford).
–	–	–	–	–	–	13	20	33	–	–	–	Shillelagh (part in Wicklow and Wexford).
												Co. Kildare:
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Athy (part in Queen's).
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Baltinglass (part in Carlow and Wicklow).
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carlow (part in Queen's and Carlow).
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Celbridge (part in Dublin and Meath).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Edenderry (part in King's and Meath).
2	5	7	4	4	8	15	25	40	–	–	–	Naas (part in Wicklow).
												Co. Wexford:
1	1	2	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Enniscorthy (part in Carlow).
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Gorey.
–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	New Ross (part in Carlow and Wicklow)
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Shillelagh (part in Carlow and Wicklow).
–	–	–	3	6	9	25	37	62	53	82	135	Wexford.
												CLONMEL DISTRICT.
												Co. Tipperary:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Borrisokane.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Callan (part in Kilkenny).
1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carrick-on-Suir (part in Waterford).
–	–	–	4	8	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cashel
1	1	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clogheen (part in Waterford).
–	1	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clonmel (part in Waterford).
–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nenagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Parsonstown (part in King's).
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Roscrea (part in King's and Queen's).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thurles.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Tipperary (part in Limerick).
–	–	–	–	–	–	35	44	79	35	44	79	Urlingford (part in Kilkenny).
												CORK DISTRICT.
												Co. Cork:
2	3	5	1	1	2	3	5	8	–	–	–	Cork City.
–	2	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bandon.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bantry.
–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clonakilty.
2	3	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dunmanway.
–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Fermoy.
1	2	3	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kanturk (part in Limerick).
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kilmallock (part in Limerick).
3	1	4	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kinsale.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lismore (part in Waterford).
–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Macroom.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mallow.
2	1	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Midleton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Millstreet.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mitchelstown (part in Limerick).
1	–	1	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Skibbereen.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Skull.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Youghal (part in Waterford).
–	–	–	1	–	1	44	54	98	47	59	106	Castletown.
												KILLARNEY DISTRICT.
												Co. Kerry:
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cahirciveen.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dingle.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Glin (part in Limerick).
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kenmare.
1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Killarney.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Listowel.
1	6	7	1	6	7	19	20	39	19	20	39	Tralee.
												KILKENNY DISTRICT.
												Co. Kilkenny:
2	4	6	3	2	4	3	7	10	–	–	–	Kilkenny City.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Callan (part in Tipperary).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Castlecomer.
2	3	5	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kilkenny.

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No. 2.—Number of Insane and Weak-minded Persons

Asylum Districts, County, and Union.	Total Numbers in Workhouse.			Distribution according to Forms of: Mania—Acute, Ordinary, Chronic, Moral Insanity.			Melancholia (whether or not attended with Delusions or Excitement).			Congenital Idiocy, Congenital Imbecility.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
KILKENNY DISTRICT—*continued.*												
Co. Kilkenny—*continued.*												
New Ross (part in Carlow and Wexford),	4	5	9	1	2	3	–	–	–	3	2	5
Thomastown,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urlingford (part in Tipperary),	2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Waterford (part in Waterford and City of Waterford),	3	8	11	–	5	5	–	–	–	1	2	3
LIMERICK DISTRICT.												
Co. Limerick:												
Croom,	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Glin (part in Kerry),	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Kantuk (part in Cork),	2	6	8	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Kilmallock (part in Cork),	5	6	11	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4	7
Limerick (part in Clare and City of Limerick),	3	6	9	2	4	6	1	1	2	–	–	–
Limerick City,	3	5	8	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	1	2
Mitchelstown (part in Cork),	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Newcastle,	3	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	9
Rathkeale,	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Tipperary (part in Tipperary),	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Clare:												
Ballyvaughan,	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corofin,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Ennis,	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ennistymon,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Gort (part in Galway),	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Kildysart,	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8
Kilrush,	8	11	19	1	2	3	–	2	2	5	4	9
Limerick (part in Limerick and City of Limerick),	3	5	8	1	4	5	–	1	1	1	–	1
Scariff (part in Galway),	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
Tulla,	1	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	9
LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.												
Co. Derry:												
Ballymoney (part in Antrim),	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Coleraine (part in Antrim),	2	5	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	4	5
Londonderry (part in Donegal),	10	9	19	4	3	7	–	–	–	6	6	12
Magherafelt,	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	3
Newtownlimavady,	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Donegal:												
Ballyshannon (part in Fermanagh and Leitrim),	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donegal,	2	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	8
Dunfanaghy,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Glenties,	4	4	8	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Inishowen,	6	6	12	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Letterkenny,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Londonderry (part in Derry),	6	8	17	3	2	5	–	–	–	5	6	11
Milford,	5	7	12	–	2	2	–	1	1	2	3	5
Strabane (part in Tyrone),	1	3	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
Stranorlar,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT.												
King's Co.:												
Edenderry (part in Kildare and Meath),	1	2	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mountmellick (part in Queen's),	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3
Parsonstown (part in Tipperary),	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Roscrea (part in Tipperary and Queen's),	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Tullamore (part in Westmeath),	2	5	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	3	4
Queen's Co.:												
Abbeyleix,	6	12	18	2	5	7	1	1	2	3	6	9
Athy (part in Kildare),	4	6	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	6	9
Carlow (part in Carlow and Kildare),	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	2	5
Donaghmore,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Mountmellick (part in King's),	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Roscrea (part in Tipperary and King's),	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
MULLINGAR DISTRICT.												
Co. Longford:												
Ballymahon (part in Westmeath),	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Granard (part in Westmeath and Cavan),	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	–	–	–
Longford,	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5
Co. Meath:												
Ardee (part in Louth),	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1
Castletowndelvin (part in Westmeath),	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Celbridge (part in Dublin and Kildare),	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drogheda (part in Louth and Town of Drogheda),	4	4	8	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Dunshaughlin (part in Dublin),	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edenderry (part in King's and Kildare),	1	2	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Kells (part in Cavan),	4	5	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	1	5
Navan,	4	5	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	4
Oldcastle (part in Cavan),	2	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7
Trim,	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5

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in the several Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Mental Disease. Other forms of Mental Disease. Dementia.			Numbers of the foregoing subject to Epileptic Fits			Total Numbers in County.			Total Numbers in Asylum District.			Asylum Districts, County, and Union.
M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	
												KILKENNY DISTRICT—*continued.*
												Co. KILKENNY—*continued:*
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	New Ross (part in Carlow and Wexford).
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Thomastown.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Urlingford (part in Tipperary).
2	1	3	–	1	1	17	37	44	20	34	54	Waterford (pt. in Waterford and City of Waterford)
												LIMERICK DISTRICT.
												Co. LIMERICK:
–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Croom.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Glin (part in Kerry).
2	2	4	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kanturk (part in Cork).
–	–	–	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kilmallock (part in Cork).
–	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Limerick (part in Clare and City of Limerick).
1	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	8	–	–	–	Limerick City.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mitchelstown (part in Cork).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Newcastle.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rathkeale.
–	–	–	–	–	–	17	35	52	–	–	–	Tipperary (part in Tipperary).
												Co. CLARE:
1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballyvaughan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Corofin.
2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ennis.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ennistymon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Gort (part in Galway).
–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kildysart.
2	3	5	6	8	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kilrush.
1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Limerick (part in Limerick and City of Limerick).
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Scariff (part in Galway).
–	–	–	–	4	4	22	36	58	42	76	118	Tulla.
												LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.
												Co. DERRY:
–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballymoney (part in Antrim).
1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Coleraine (part in Antrim).
–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Londonderry (part in Donegal).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Magherafelt.
–	–	–	–	–	–	16	21	37	–	–	–	Newtownlimavady.
												Co. DONEGAL:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballyshannon (part in Fermanagh and Leitrim).
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Donegal.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dunfanaghy.
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Glenties.
6	5	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dunfanaghy.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Letterkenny.
1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Londonderry (part in Derry).
3	1	4	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Milford.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Strabane (part in Tyrone).
–	–	–	–	–	–	30	36	66	46	57	103	Stranorlar.
												MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT.
												KING'S Co
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Edenderry (part in Kildare and Meath).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mountmellick (part in Queen's).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Parsonstown (part in Tipperary).
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Roscrea (part in Tipperary and Queen's).
1	1	2	1	2	3	7	13	20	–	–	–	Tullamore (part in Westmeath).
												QUEEN'S Co.:
–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Abbeyleix.
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Athy (part in Kildare).
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carlow (part in Carlow and Kildare).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Donaghmore.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mountmellick (part in King's).
–	1	1	–	1	1	14	26	40	21	39	60	Roscrea (part in Tipperary and King's.)
												MULLINGAR DISTRICT.
												Co. LONGFORD:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballymahon (part in Westmeath).
–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Granard (part in Westmeath and Cavan).
2	1	3	5	2	7	9	7	16	–	–	–	Longford.
												Co. MEATH:
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ardee (part in Louth).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Castletowndelvin (part in Westmeath).
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Celbridge (part in Dublin and Kildare).
1	1	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Drogheda (part in Louth and Town of Drogheda).
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dunshaughlin (part in Dublin).
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Edenderry (part in King's and Kildare).
–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kells, (part in Cavan).
1	3	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Navan.
–	1	1	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	Oldcastle (part in Cavan).
–	–	–	–	2	2	16	34	50	–	–	–	Trim.

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No. 2.—Number of Insane and Weak-minded Persons

Asylum Districts, County, and Union.	Total Numbers in Workhouse.			Distribution according to Forms of: Mania—Acute, Ordinary, Chronic, Moral Insanity			Melancholia (whether or not attended with Delusions or Excitement.			Congenital Idiocy, Congenital Imbecility.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
MULLINGAR DISTRICT—*continued.*												
Co. Westmeath:												
Athlone (part in Roscommon),	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Ballymahon (part in Longford),	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Castletowndelvin (part in Meath),	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Granard (part in Cavan and Longford).	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–
Mullingar,	4	17	21	–	5	5	2	4	6	1	–	1
Tullamore (part in King's),	2	4	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	3
OMAGH DISTRICT.												
Co. Fermanagh:												
Ballyshannon (part in Donegal and Leitrim),	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clones (part in Monaghan),	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enniskillen (part in Cavan and Tyrone),	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Lisnaskea,	–	7	7	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Louthcrstown (part in Tyrone),	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Co. Tyrone:												
Armagh (part in Armagh),	4	4	8	–	3	3	–	–	–	4	1	5
Castlederg,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Clogher (part in Monaghan),	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cookstown,	1	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	9
Dungannon,	9	6	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	12
Enniskillen, (part in Cavan and Fermanagh),	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Gortin,	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6
Louthcrstown (part in Fermanagh),	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Omagh,	3	6	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	6
Strabane (part in Donegal),	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
RICHMOND DISTRICT.												
Co. Dublin:												
Dublin City, North,	22	55	77	4	8	12	2	20	22	1	6	7
Dublin City, South,	49	47	96	24	27	51	1	5	6	16	4	20
Balrothery,	5	10	15	2	5	7	–	1	1	2	1	3
Celbridge (part in Kildare and Meath),	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dunshaughlin (part in Meath),	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Rathdown (part in Wicklow),	6	8	14	2	5	7	–	–	–	2	1	3
Co. Louth:												
Ardee (part in Meath),	1	3	4	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	1
Drogheda (part in Meath and Town of Drogheda),	4	4	8	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	–	2
Dundalk,	2	3	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	2	3
Co. Wicklow:												
Baltinglass (part in Carlow and Wicklow),	1	3	4	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Naas (part in Kildare),	5	8	13	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	4
Rathdown (part in Dublin),	6	8	14	3	4	7	–	1	1	1	1	2
Rathdrum,	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8
Shillelagh (part in Carlow and Wexford),	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
SLIGO DISTRICT.												
Co. Leitrim:												
Ballyshannon (part in Donegal and Fermanagh),	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Bawnboy (part in Cavan),	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Carrick-on-Shannon (part in Roscommon),	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Manorhamilton,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mohill,	3	5	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	1	4
Co. Sligo:												
Ballina (part in Mayo),	3	5	8	–	5	5	1	–	1	1	–	1
Boyle (part in Roscommon),	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Dromore, West,	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	4
Sligo,	7	17	24	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	11	14
Tubbercurry,	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	4
WATERFORD DISTRICT.												
Co. Waterford:												
Carrick-on-Suir (part in Tipperary),	1	5	6	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Clogheen (part in Tipperary),	3	4	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	4
Clonmel (part in Tipperary),	5	9	14	–	5	5	–	–	–	4	3	7
Dungarvan,	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilmacthomas,	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2
Lismore,	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Waterford (part in Kilkenny),	3	10	13	–	6	6	–	–	–	1	2	3
Waterford City,	3	8	11	–	5	5	–	–	–	1	1	2
Youghal (part in Cork),	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Totals,	367	1,040	1,707	121	279	402	43	103	146	367	432	799

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in the several Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Mental Disease. Other forms of Mental Disease. Dementia.			Numbers of the foregoing subject to Epileptic Fits.			Total Numbers in County.			Total Numbers in Asylum District.			Asylum Districts, County, and Union.
M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	
												MULLINGAR DISTRICT—*continued.*
												Co. WESTMEATH:
–	2	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Athlone (part in Roscommon).
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballymahon (part in Longford).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Castletowndelvin (part in Meath).
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Granard (part in Cavan and Longford).
1	8	9	3	14	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mullingar.
1	1	2	1	1	2	9	29	38	34	70	104	Tullamore (part in King's).
												OMAGH DISTRICT.
												Co. FERMANAGH:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballyshannon (part in Donegal and Leitrim).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clones (part in Monaghan).
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Enniskillen (part in Cavan and Tyrone).
–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lisnaskea.
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	9	12	–	–	–	Loutherstown (part in Tyrone).
												Co. TYRONE.
–	–	–	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Armagh (part in Armagh).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Castlederg.
–	2	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clogher (part in Monaghan).
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cookstown.
1	2	3	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dungannon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Enniskillen (part in Cavan and Fermanagh).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Gortin.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Loutherstown (part in Fermanagh).
1	1	2	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Omagh.
–	1	1	–	1	1	26	32	58	29	41	70	Strabane (part in Donegal).
												RICHMOND DISTRICT.
												Co. DUBLIN:
15	21	36	9	23	32	21	55	77	–	–	–	Dublin City, North.
8	11	19	12	20	32	49	47	96	–	–	–	Dublin City, South.
1	3	4	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Balrothery.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Celbridge (part in Kildare and Meath).
1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dunshaughlin (part in Meath).
2	2	4	1	2	3	11	22	33	–	–	–	Rathdown (part in Wicklow).
												Co. LOUTH:
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ardee (part in Meath).
2	1	3	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Drogheda (part in Meath and Town of Drogheda).
–	–	–	2	1	3	7	10	17	–	–	–	Dundalk.
												Co. WICKLOW:
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Baltinglass (part in Carlow and Wicklow).
2	6	8	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	Naas (part in Kildare).
2	2	4	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rathdown (part in Dublin).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rathdrum.
–	–	–	1	–	1	17	24	41	108	158	266	Shillelagh (part in Carlow and Wexford).
												SLIGO DISTRICT.
												Co. LEITRIM:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballyshannon (part in Donegal and Fermanagh).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bawnboy (part in Cavan).
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carrick-on-Shannon (part in Roscommon).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Manorhamilton.
–	3	3	1	4	5	4	9	13	–	–	–	Mohill.
												Co. SLIGO:
1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballina (part in Mayo).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boyle (part in Roscommon).
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dromore, West.
4	5	9	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	1	1	17	28	45	21	37	58	Tubbercurry.
												WATERFORD DISTRICT.
												Co. WATERFORD:
–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carrick on Suir (part in Tipperary).
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cloghcen (part in Tipperary).
1	1	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clonmel (part in Tipperary).
1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dungarvan.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kilmacthomas.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lismore.
2	2	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Waterford (part in Kilkenny).
2	2	4	1	1	2	3	8	11	–	–	–	Waterford City.
–	–	–	–	–	–	14	36	50	17	44	61	Youghal (part in Cork).
134	226	360	210	349	559	667	1,040	1,707	667	1,040	1,707	Totals.

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No. 3.—Number of Insane and Weak-minded Persons in the several Union Workhouses, on the 1st of January, 1857, classified (as nearly as ascertainable) in Counties and Asylum Districts.

Asylum Districts and Counties.	Total Number in Workhouses			Distribution according to Forms of Mental Disease. Mania—Acute, Ordinary, Chronic Moral Insanity			Melancholia (whether or not attended with Delusions or Excitement).			Congenital Idiocy. Congenital Imbecility.			Other forms of Mental Disease. Dementia.			Numbers of the foregoing subject to Epileptic Fits.			Total Numbers in Asylum Districts.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Armagh:																					
Armagh,	18	23	41	1	3	4	3	3	6	11	12	23	3	5	8	7	5	12	47	76	123
Cavan,	18	26	44	1	2	3	2	3	5	14	14	28	1	7	8	7	11	18			
Monaghan,	11	27	38	1	2	3	–	5	5	7	8	15	3	12	15	6	8	14			
Ballinasloe:																					
Galway,	14	23	37	–	3	3	–	2	2	9	13	22	5	5	10	3	6	9	45	67	112
Galway Town,	1	3	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2			
Mayo,	15	19	34	2	5	7	1	2	3	8	10	18	4	2	6	3	5	8			
Roscommon,	15	22	37	1	2	3	1	3	4	10	10	20	3	7	10	3	11	14			
Belfast:																					
Antrim,	37	74	111	13	21	34	5	9	14	15	31	49	1	10	14	12	23	35	83	136	219
Down,	46	62	108	17	29	46	2	3	5	23	27	50	4	3	7	14	13	27			
Carlow:																					
Carlow,	13	20	33	4	5	9	–	3	3	7	11	18	2	1	3	4	6	10	53	82	135
Kildare,	15	25	40	1	5	6	–	1	1	11	13	24	3	6	9	6	8	14			
Wexford,	25	37	62	12	23	35	1	1	2	11	10	21	1	3	4	8	13	21			
Clonmel:																					
Tipperary,	35	44	79	2	13	15	6	4	10	25	23	48	3	4	6	11	17	28	35	44	79
Cork:																					
Cork,	44	54	98	4	5	9	3	3	6	25	29	54	12	17	29	13	18	31	47	59	106
Cork City,	3	5	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	1	2			
Killarney:																					
Kerry,	10	20	30	1	–	1	–	1	1	15	12	27	3	7	10	6	8	14	19	20	39
Kilkenny:																					
Kilkenny,	17	27	44	3	10	13	3	1	4	7	10	17	4	6	10	3	6	9	20	34	54
Kilkenny City,	3	7	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	4	6	2	2	4			
Limerick:																					
Limerick,	17	35	52	3	8	11	3	2	5	9	19	28	2	6	8	4	11	15	42	76	118
Limerick City,	3	5	8	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2			
Clare,	22	36	58	2	6	8	1	3	4	13	19	32	6	8	14	10	20	30			
Londonderry:																					
Derry,	10	21	37	4	7	11	–	2	2	11	12	23	1	–	1	5	4	9	46	57	103
Donegal,	30	36	66	7	9	16	–	1	1	12	20	32	11	6	17	6	6	12			
Marybrough:																					
Kings,	7	13	20	–	3	3	–	2	2	6	6	12	1	2	3	2	4	6	21	39	60
Queen's,	14	26	40	3	6	9	1	3	4	10	15	25	–	2	2	2	6	8			
Mullingar:																					
Longford,	9	7	16	2	2	4	1	3	4	4	1	5	2	1	3	7	3	10	34	70	104
Meath,	16	34	50	–	7	7	1	2	3	13	14	27	2	11	13	7	14	21			
Westmeath,	9	29	38	–	7	7	3	8	11	4	3	7	2	11	13	6	17	23			
Omagh:																					
Fermanagh,	3	9	12	–	1	1	–	1	1	3	3	6	–	4	4	–	5	5	29	41	70
Tyrone,	26	32	58	–	4	4	–	1	1	24	21	45	2	6	8	7	11	18			
Richmond:																					
Dublin City,	71	102	173	28	35	63	3	25	28	17	10	27	23	32	55	21	43	64	108	158	266
Dublin County,	13	22	35	4	11	15	–	1	1	4	3	7	5	7	12	4	7	11			
Louth,	7	10	17	1	5	6	1	1	2	3	3	6	2	1	3	4	4	8			
Wicklow,	17	24	41	4	7	11	–	2	2	9	7	16	4	8	12	6	8	14			
Sligo:																					
Leitrim,	4	9	13	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	3	3	2	4	6	21	37	58
Sligo,	17	28	45	–	7	7	2	1	3	10	15	25	5	5	10	2	8	10			
Waterford:																					
Waterford,	14	36	50	1	13	14	–	1	1	8	14	22	5	8	13	3	10	13	17	44	61
Waterford City,	3	8	11	–	5	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2			
Total,	667	1,040	1,707	123	279	402	43	103	146	367	432	799	134	226	360	219	349	559	667	1,040	1,707

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APPENDIX F.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

No. 1.—Table of Licensed Houses, with Numbers and Classification of Patients in each, on the 1st of January, 1857.

Name of Licensed House.	Total Numbers, 1st January, 1857.		State as to probability of recovery				Forms of Mental Disease.								Epileptics.		Dangerous to others.		Suicidal.	
			Probably Curable		Probably Incurable.		Mania—Acute, Ordinary, Chronic, Moral Insanity		Melancholia (whether or not attended with Delusions or occasional Excitement).		Congenital Idiocy. Congenital Imbecility		Other forms of Mental Weakness. Dementia.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Eagle Lodge, Finglas,*	10	13	–	3	10	10	3	4	2	1	4	3	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamestown House, Finglas,	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Bellevue, Finglas,	24	10	2	1	22	9	20	8	1	–	–	–	3	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Farnham House, Finglas,	29	15	10	6	19	9	12	6	9	5	2	2	6	2	2	–	3	–	2	3
Lysle House, Crumlin,	–	8	–	2	–	6	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hartfield House, Drumcondra	21	22	8	12	13	10	2	3	4	6	–	–	15	13	1	2	5	3	–	–
Hampstead House, Glasnevin,	18	10	3	2	15	8	9	5	–	–	1	–	8	5	1	–	1	1	–	–
Cittadella, Cork,	11	8	7	6	4	2	5	4	–	2	–	1	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lindville, Cork,	22	10	7	4	15	6	20	10	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Bushy Park, Palliskenry,	5	3	3	2	2	1	–	–	3	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Midland Retreat, Annebrook, near Maryborough,	–	8	–	6	–	2	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Midland Retreat, Woodville, near Maryborough,	12	–	7	–	5	–	9	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Retreat, Armagh,	14	10	6	5	8	5	9	7	1	1	3	1	1	1	–	–	3	1	–	–
Totals,	166	121	53	49	113	72	89	57	20	20	13	9	45	34	7	2	21	6	2	6

No. 2.—Returns—Admissions and Discharges in each of the Licensed Houses, during the Five Years ending 31st December, 1856.

—	Years ending 31st December.														
	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
Eagle Lodge, Finglas.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Numbers, 1st January, in each year,	10	11	21	–	–	–	6	8	14	8	9	17	7	10	17
Admissions,	No return.			No return.			1	1	2	2	4	6	1	3	4
Discharged:	–	–	–	–	–	–									
Recovered,	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	2
Not recovered,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2
Jamestown House, Finglas.															
Numbers, 1st January, in each year,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	3	5
Admissions,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	2	5	–	5	5
Discharged:															
Recovered,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Not recovered,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	3	3
Bellevue, Finglas.															
Numbers, 1st January, in each year,	20	9	29	20	10	30	22	9	31	22	9	31	22	10	32
Daily average for each year,	–	–	31	–	–	33	–	–	32	–	–	33	–	–	33
Admissions,	6	2	8	5	1	6	3	–	3	2	1	3	4	1	5
Discharged:															
Recovered,	3	1	4	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2
Not recovered,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Farnham House, Finglas.															
Numbers, 1st January, in each year,	25	11	36	25	12	37	26	12	38	25	12	37	26	12	38
Daily average for each year,	–	–	37	–	–	36	–	–	37	–	–	36	–	–	36
Admissions,	6	4	10	9	5	14	5	7	12	7	5	12	12	10	22
Discharged:															
Recovered,	2	3	5	7	2	9	4	4	8	5	4	9	6	3	9
Not recovered,	2	–	2	1	2	3	–	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	6
Lysle House, Crumlin.															
Numbers, 1st January, in each year,	–	5	5	–	7	7	–	7	7	–	10	10	–	6	6
Admissions,	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	4	4
Discharged:															
Recovered,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1
Not recovered,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Hartfield House, Drumcondra.															
Numbers, 1st January, in each year,	21	18	39	22	13	35	21	12	33	24	22	46	21	18	39
Admissions,	9	9	18	7	6	13	11	21	32	7	3	10	10	11	21
Discharged:															
Recovered,	3	12	15	5	4	9	7	5	12	6	6	12	6	6	12
Not recovered,	3	2	5	2	2	4	–	3	3	1	1	2	–	–	–

* It will be seen that the returns from this Asylum are irregular, the several numbers not agreeing with each other.

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No. 2.—Returns—Admissions and Discharges, &c.—*continued.*

	Years ending 31st December.														
	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT.	M	F.	TOT.	M	F.	TOT.
Hampstead House, Glasnevin.															
Numbers, 1st January, in each year,	16	6	22	22	7	29	23	7	30	20	8	28	17	11	28
Daily average for each year,	–	–	24	–	–	26	–	–	26	–	–	25	–	–	29
Admissions,	13	5	18	9	1	10	4	3	7	6	8	14	10	3	13
Discharged:															
Recovered,	2	1	3	1	–	1	2	2	4	2	3	5	4	3	7
Not recovered,	4	3	7	6	1	7	4	–	4	5	2	7	1	1	2
Cittadella, Cork.															
Numbers, 1st January, in each year,	10	4	14	14	4	18	11	5	16	14	6	20	13	8	21
Daily average for each year,	–	–	18	–	–	16	–	–	19	–	–	19	–	–	19
Admissions,	10	2	12	2	2	4	6	2	8	5	4	9	4	4	8
Discharged:															
Recovered,	2	1	3	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	1	3	4	2	6
Not recovered,	3	–	3	2	1	3	–	1	1	4	–	4	2	2	4
Lindville, Cork.															
Numbers, 1st January, in each year,	21	17	38	21	15	36	23	14	37	23	13	36	24	9	33
Daily average for each year,	–	–	37	–	–	36	–	–	36	–	–	34	–	–	32
Admissions,	6	3	9	10	5	15	14	7	21	8	6	14	6	6	12
Discharged:															
Recovered,	4	2	6	8	4	12	6	4	10	2	5	7	2	2	4
Not recovered,	1	1	2	–	–	–	7	2	9	3	2	5	6	3	9
Bushy Park, Pallaskenry.															
Numbers, 1st January, in each year,	3	2	5	3	2	5	5	4	9	5	4	9	5	2	7
Daily average for each year,	–	–	5	–	–	7	–	–	9	–	–	9	–	–	7
Admissions,	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	2	7	5	–	5	2	2	4
Discharged:															
Recovered,	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	4	7	4	1	4	1	1	2
Not recovered,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1
Midland Retreat, Annebrook.															
Numbers, 1st January, in each year,	–	7	7	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	6	6	–	7	7
Admissions,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3
Discharged:															
Recovered,	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Not recovered,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Midland Retreat, Woodville.															
Numbers, 1st January, in each year,	9	–	9	9	–	9	7	–	7	14		14	11	–	11
Daily average for each year,	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	12	–	–	10
Admissions,	2	–	2	1	–	1	10	–	10	2	–	2	3	–	3
Discharged:															
Recovered,	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1
Not recovered,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	1	–	1
Retreat, Armagh.															
Numbers, 1st January, in each year,	10	9	19	9	11	20	14	10	24	14	13	27	12	9	21
Daily average for each year,	–	–	20	–	–	22	–	–	25	–	–	23	–	–	23
Admissions,	6	6	12	9	5	14	4	5	9	3	1	4	7	6	13
Discharged:															
Recovered,	6	2	8	2	2	4	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	1	3
Not recovered,	1	2	3	2	3	5	–	1	1	1	3	4	3	2	5

No. 3.—Monthly Return of Deaths during Five Years, ending 31st December, 1856.

Months.	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
Eagle Lodge, Finglas.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
February,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
April,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
July,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
September,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
Jamestown House, Finglas.															
January,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
February,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
July,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2
Bellevue, Finglas.															
June,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
July,	2	–	2	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
August,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
September,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	2	–	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–

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No. 3.—Monthly Return of Deaths during Five Years ending 31st December, 1856—*continued.*

Months.	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Farnham House, Finglas.															
January,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
June,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
July,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
October,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
November,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
December,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1
Lysle House, Crumlin.															
September,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Hartfield Retreat, Drumcondra.															
March,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
April,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
May,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
June,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
July,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
August,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
September,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
October,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
November,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
December,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1
Total,	2	–	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	–	3	4	1	5
Hampstead House, Glasnevin.															
January,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
April,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
May,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
June,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
August,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
September,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
November,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Total,	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	4	–	4
Cittadella, Cork.															
January,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
May,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
July,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
August,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
December,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Lindville, Cork.															
January,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
February,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
June,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
July,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
August,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
October,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
November,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
December,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	3	2	–	2	1	2	3	2	3	3	–	–	–
Bushy Park, Pallaskenry.															
January,	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Midland Retreat, Woodville.															
February,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retreat, Armagh.															
January,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
March,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
April,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
October,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
November,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	2	2

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No. 4.—Returns—Assigned Causes of Death in the several Licensed Houses, in the Five Years ending 31st December, 1856.

Causes.	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Jamestown House, Finglas.															
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
General Paralysis, with Dementia,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Serous Apoplexy, with Maniacal Exhaustion,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Eagle Lodge, Finglas.															
Phthisis,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bronchitis,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Epilepsy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Bellevue, Finglas.															
Inflammation of Brain,	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paralysis,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bronchitis,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farnham House, Finglas.															
Softening of the Brain,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apoplexy (Serous),	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Simple Exhaustion,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suicide by Strangulation,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exhaustion from Inanition,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Effusion on Brain,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ascites and General Debility,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Acute Phrenitis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Exhaustion from repeated Epileptic Fits,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Lysle House, Crumlin.															
Internal Hæmorrhage,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Hartfield House, Drumcondra.															
Marasmus,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paralysis,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2
Phthisis,	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
Serous Effusion on the Brain,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	2	1	–	1
Hampstead House, Glasnevin.															
General Paralysis,*	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Apoplexy,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Epilepsy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
General Paralysis and Comæ,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Phthisis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Rupture of the Liver,†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cittadella, Cork.															
Epilepsy,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apoplexy,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exhaustion,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bronchitis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Diarrhœa, after Epilepsy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lindville, Cork.															
Acute Bronchitis,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Softening of Brain,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consumption,	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Epilepsy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Old Age and Exhaustion after Excitement,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cancer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
General Decline,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Bronchitis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
General Exhaustion and Weakness,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Disease of the Brain,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Epilepsy and Paralysis,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bushy Park, Pallaskenry.															
Liver Disease, with General Debility,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Midland Retreat, Woodville.															
Apoplexy, with Convulsions,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retreat, Armagh.															
Effusion on the Brain,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perforation of the Bowels,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paralysis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Exhaustion,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2

* *Post mortem* examination disclosed thickening of the membranes and abscess in substance of brain.

† Caused by this patient squeezing through the iron sash of his bed-room window, which, along with the window-shutter, he had broken at four o'clock in the morning. By *post mortem* examination the liver was found in a state of softening from previous disease, the lungs were also unhealthy. A Coroner's Inquest was held: the verdict was accidental, and no blame was attached to any of the officers of the establishment.

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APPENDIX G.—TABLES AND DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

No. 1.—Return—State of the House on the 1st January, 1857.

	M.	F.	TOT.
Total Numbers, 1st January, 1857,	76	72	148
State as to probability of recovery:			
Probably curable,	16	18	34
Probably incurable,	60	54	114
Forms of Mental Disease:			
Mania.—Acute, Ordinary, Chronic. Moral Insanity,	50	52	102
Melancholia (whether or not attended with delusions or occasional excitement),	3	4	7
Congenital Idiocy. Congenital Imbecility,	4	3	7
Other forms of Mental Weakness. Dementia,	19	13	32
Epileptics,	2	–	*2
Dangerous to others,	20	10	30
Of dirty habits,	19	15	34
Patients paid for by their friends,	42	41	83

No. 2.—Return of Admissions and Discharges during a Period of Five Years.

–	Years ending 31st December.														
	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Numbers, 1st January in each year,	74	69	143	78	65	143	73	72	145	72	73	145	73	73	146
Daily Average for each year,	–	–	140	–	–	144	–	–	145	–	–	145	–	–	148
Admissions,	11	3	14	9	16	25	12	9	21	8	7	15	7	6	13
Discharged:															
Recovered,	3	3	6	5	4	9	4	5	9	4	1	5	–	1	1
Not recovered,	1	3	4	2	3	5	2	1	3	1	–	1	2	1	3

No. 3.—Return of Deaths during same Period.

Months	Monthly Return of Deaths during Five Years, ending 31st December, 1857.														
	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
January,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–
February,	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
March,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
April,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
May,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
June,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	2	2
August,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1
September,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
October,	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
November,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
December,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total,	3	1	4	7	2	9	7	2	9	3	5	8	2	5	7

No. 4.—Return—Assigned Causes of Death during same Period.

Causes of Death.	Totals	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
		M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Marasmus,	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Paralysis,	4	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of Urinary Organs and Caries of the Spine,	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Consumption,	7	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inflammation of the Lungs,	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Debility and Senility,	11	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	4	5	–	3	3
Disease of the Brain,	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	2	–	2
Apoplexy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	37	3	1	4	7	2	9	7	2	9	3	5	8	2	5	7

* The two epileptic cases occurred since admission.

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No. 5.—Return of Insane Persons Admitted or Rejected at St. Patrick's Hospital in each of the undermentioned Years.

	Year ending 31st December,											
	1846.	1847	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Total.
Average Number of Free Patients in Hospital,	83	77	77	73	71	70	71	70	69	65	65	701
Average Number of Paying Patients in Hospital,	62	61	63	66	70	76	69	74	76	80	83	782
Number of Applications for Free Patients in the year,	11	14	14	3	4	7	7	8	5	4	6	83
Number of Applications for Paying Patients in the year,	29	34	35	32	28	26	20	27	24	22	22	299
Number of Free Applicants rejected in the year,	6	7	7	1	4	2	3	5	3	–	3	41
Number of Paying Applicants rejected in the year	15	9	12	14	4	4	8	4	6	8	13	97
Causes for rejection of Free Applicants:												
Want of room,	3	1	1	1	2	–	–	4	–	–	2	14
Other causes,	3	6	6	–	2	2	3	1	3	–	1	27
Causes for rejection of Paying Applicants:												
Want of room,	6	2	1	–	–	1	3	–	2	4	8	27
Other causes,	9	7	11	14	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	70

No. 6.—Return specifying the Rates at which Paying Patients have been admitted into St. Patrick's Hospital in each of the undermentioned years, and the numbers admitted at each rate in those years respectively.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Totals.
At £42 per annum,	4	6	7	5	3	7	1	–	–	–	–	33
At £40 per annum,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	9
At £35 per annum,	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	5
At £32 per annum,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
At £31 10s. (thirty guineas) per annum,	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
At £30 per annum,	3	5	5	7	10	5	6	10	8	9	2	70
At £28 10s. per annum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2
At £25 per annum,	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	3	–	–	12
At £24 per annum,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
At £21 per annum,	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	5
At £20 per annum,	2	13	9	4	7	8	2	2	3	4	3	57
At £15 per annum,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
At £10 per annum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
At £5 per annum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
At £4 10s. per annum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Total,	14	25	23	18	24	22	12	23	18	14	6	202

No. 7.—Return of Hospital Income.

	Year ending 31st March,											
	1851.			1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.			1857.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rents, after deducting Agent's Fees and all Rates, Taxes, &c.,	1,959	7	3	2,317	4	1	2,083	9	6	2,000	0	0	2,463	7	9	2,708	4	8	2,260	3	0
Dividends on Stock and Securities,	675	5	8	673	8	8	673	8	8	683	13	8	662	19	11	823	19	4	817	13	8
Payments for Boarders,	1,762	3	8	2,001	14	2	2,011	18	11	2,027	4	10	2,140	0	5	2,077	10	6	2,328	11	8
Receipts from other sources,	7	19	9	5	15	2	5	14	4	50	11	0	60	5	8	6	12	5	6	4	8
Total,	4,404	16	4	4,998	2	1	4,774	11	5	4,741	0	6	5,335	13	9	5,414	7	2	5,212	13	0

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No. 8.—Return of Hospital Expenditure, Year ending 31st March.

Items.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries, wages, and allowances, clothing, rations, &c., of Officers and Servants,	1,315 3 7	1,355 6 6	1,363 4 0	1,365 19 8	1,434 14 9	1,395 9 9	1,413 3 5
Patients' provisions, including medical diet,	1,144 4 11	1,246 4 2	1,269 1 5	1,480 13 0	1,707 2 8	1,769 0 11	1,721 11 7
Groceries,	310 19 7	319 19 9	340 7 2	316 15 8	343 9 1	387 14 5	522 9 9
Wine, spirits, beer, and porter,	244 3 6	271 1 0	264 0 6	320 16 0	386 13 10	471 11 10	554 4 6
Medicines, medical and surgical appliances,	39 11 8	52 10 3	51 16 7	54 12 9	36 9 5	94 10 11	15 17 10
Tobacco and snuff,	21 4 0	24 1 0	24 17 5	—	29 7 10	35 5 7	34 19 5
Patients' clothing,	97 1 6	198 10 0	173 14 8	157 11 5	156 4 11	265 13 5	297 6 10
Fuel, light, soap, &c.,	295 13 9	241 4 1	281 14 8	332 17 6	350 17 10	416 0 8	367 2 0
Bedding and furniture,	134 5 4	218 12 5	107 1 10	198 16 3	200 2 7	289 1 2	245 19 4
Stationery, printing, and advertisements,	51 13 4	23 14 2	51 19 8	44 15 9	42 7 4	31 1 1	36 15 3
Farm and garden,	56 6 3	57 14 10	56 10 4	52 6 4	70 13 11	52 11 1	77 15 3
Repairs and alterations,	127 4 11	200 3 3	170 17 8	318 13 10	398 2 11	216 2 0	156 17 9
Rent, taxes, and insurance,	133 14 5	133 14 5	133 14 5	133 14 5	133 14 5	133 19 1	133 19 7
Miscellaneous and incidental expenses,	18 14 0	23 5 6	24 15 11	35 2 4	20 3 10	37 3 9	25 5 0
Law costs, &c.,	176 11 5	73 1 10	53 15 7	45 0 4	55 12 10	24 1 2	47 11 7
Total,	4,156 12 2	4,436 3 2	4,427 11 11	4,806 15 5	5,365 18 2	5,619 6 10	5,050 19 1

No. 9.—Statement No. 1.—Showing the Annual Income derived from the Bequest of Dean Swift to St. Patrick's Hospital from Land and from other sources.

This hospital was founded, by the late Doctor Jonathan Swift, for the reception of Idiots and Lunatics. By his will, dated 8th May, 1740, he left the whole of his personal estate and effects (save some few legacies) to build said hospital, and to purchase lands of inheritance, in fee simple, for its support. The Governors were incorporated, by Charter, in the year 1746; and they commenced building the front part of the hospital and part of the cells, for the reception of patients, upon a lot of ground which they had taken a lease of, in fee farm, from the Trustees of Doctor Steevens' Hospital, at the rent of £10 per annum; and as directed by Testator's will, they purchased, from the year 1750 to 1809, the fee and inheritance of the townlands of Saggart, in the County of Dublin, and from time to time, as funds came to their hands, continued enlarging the hospital, and took several parcels of ground adjoining thereto, which they added to the hospital—the whole of which ground now contains about 6½ acres. The sums expended in building boundary walls, &c., amounts to upwards of £32,400.* Those purchases of the lands of Saggart, and the sums expended in building, were partly out of the assets of the late Dean Swift and by benefactions and pecuniary legacies from charitable persons. Annual Rental of Saggart Estate—One year, to March, 1856, ... £1,892 12 4

N.B.—Those lands are subject to quit rent and rent-charges (exclusive of Receiver's fees, Poor rates, &c.), amounting to £95 9s. 9d.

No. 10.—Statement No. 2.—As to the Annual Income derived from the Bequests of other Parties, and giving the name of the Donor in each case.

The late Reverend Charles Worrell, by his will, in the year 1751, bequeathed to his Executors in Trust, for charitable purposes, his interest in certain leasehold lands, at Golden Bridge, near Kilmainham, County Dublin, held under the Petty Canons of Saint Patrick's, at the head rent of £5 10s. 9d., and which were assigned, by the Executors of said Charles Worrell, to the Governors and their successors for the use of the hospital. The annual rental, subject to said head rent, amounts to £57 0 2

The late Reverend John Grattan, by his will, dated in 1754, bequeathed to the Governors, for the use of the hospital, two Debentures, of fifty pounds each, late currency, chargeable on the Dunleer Turnpike Road; the annual interest payable thereon amounted to £4 12s. 4d. No interest has been paid thereon since the year 1841. By the Act 18 & 19 Vic., cap. 69, intituled "The Dublin and other Roads Turnpike Abolition Act," the Commissioners appointed under said Act awarded to the Governors the sum of £4 12s. 4d. (being the one-twentieth part of the principal), and executed a mortgage to them for that amount, payable by the Grand Jury of County of Dublin.

The Reverend Doctor Thomas Smith, by his will, dated in 1734, bequeathed to the Governors, for the use of the hospital, two Debentures, of fifty pounds each, late currency, chargeable on the Turnpike Road leading from Dublin to Kinnegad, County of Westmeath, and, by the Act of Parliament before mentioned, a mortgage has been executed to the Governors by the Commissioners for the sum of £92 6s. 1½d., payable by the Grand Jury of the County of Dublin, with interest, at three per cent. The annual interest amounts to, . . . 2 15 4½

By the will of the late James Symes, Esq., of Hammersmith, County of Middlesex, England, dated in 1730, this hospital is entitled to the surplus rents or profits of certain Townlands in the parish of Ferns and County of Wexford, thereby vested in Mitchelburne Symes, Esq., and his Heirs for ever, as Trustees, that, subject to the arrangement and payment of charges, as in said will directed, the profit rents should be paid over and applied for the better support of this hospital, and which now yield, on an average, per annum, ... 550 0 0

By the will of the late Reverend John Taylor, of Ashburn, in the County of Derby, England, dated in 1788, he bequeathed to the Governors and their successors, for the use of this hospital, his leasehold interest, situate in Francis-street, Mark's-alley, Spittalfields, and Wall's lane, City of Dublin, held by him under the Governors of Ashburn School, subject to all rents wherewith the same is charged, and which produce an annual rental of, . 503 16 0

Head rent and quit rent amount to £211 9s. (exclusive of Receiver's fees, Poor rates, &c.)

* It is probable that the cost of building the Hospital was considerably more than the amount named; but any additional sum that may have been expended cannot be stated with accuracy, as the accounts from the year 1757 to 1775 are not forthcoming.

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No. 11.—Statement No. 3.—Containing the Parliamentary Grants made to St. Patrick's Hospital since its Foundation.

The Years in which the several Grants were made by Parliament:

	Amounts.
In Sessions of 1755,	£1,000
" 1757,	1,000
" 1763,	1,000
" 1765,	1,000
" 1767,	2,000
" 1777,	2,946
" 1781,	3,000
" 1783,	1,500
" 1792,	2,558
" 1811,	4,000
" 1812,	4,180
Total, late currency,	24,194

No. 12.—Meetings of Governors.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number of Meetings held,	12	12	12
Number of Days of Meeting on which a Quorum not formed,	5	3	4

No. 13.—List of Governors and Attendances at Meetings.

Name.	Residence.	County.	Date of Appointment	Number of Meetings attended. 1854.	1855.	1856.
His Grace the Lord Primate,	Armagh,	Armagh,	Charter Governors and their successors.	–	–	–
Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor,	26, Pembroke street,	Dublin,		–	–	–
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin,	16, Stephen's-green,	do.		1	2	2
Lord Bishop of Kildare and Christ's Church,	Finglas,	do.		–	–	–
Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's,	40, Harcourt-street,	do.		7	9	7
State Physician,	—	do.		–	–	–
Surgeon-General,	14, Merrion-square, North,	do.		–	–	–
Elected Governors.						
Sir Robert Shaw, Bart.,	Bushy Park, Rathfarnham,	Dublin,	19 Dec., 1828,	2	6	6
Rev. Thomas Kingston,	Ashfield House, Roundtown,	do.	do.	–	6	3
Rev. E. S. Abbott,	10, Herbert-street,	do.	20 Feb., 1849,	11	10	10
Robert Low, Esq. (Dead),	Mountjoy square,	do.	16 Mar., 1849,	8	1	–
Sir Edward Borough, Bart.,	18, Leinster street,	do.	5 Nov. "	–	–	–
Rev. William La Poer Trench (Dead),	Mountjoy square,	do.	3 Nov. 1851,	4	–	–
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin,	6, Wilton-square,	do.	do.	1	2	–
Rev. Richard Barton,	40, Eccles-street,	do.	5 Feb. 1855,	–	9	8
James Robert Stewart, Esq. (Resigned),	6, Leinster street,	do.	5 Nov. "	–	–	–
Rev. H. W. Tighe, A.M., Dean of Ardagh,	Dublin Castle,	do.	4 May, 1857,	–	–	–

APPENDIX H.—INSANE

No. 1.—Table of Insane Poor at Large in Constabulary and

Asylum District, County, and Constabulary District.	Total Insane.	Insane. M.	F.	Total.	Idiotic. M.	F.	Total	Dangerous. M.	F.	Total	Troublesome. M.	F.	Total.	Harmless. M.	F.	Total
ARMAGH DISTRICT.																
Co. Armagh:																
Armagh	54	1	–	1	28	25	53	1	–	1	2	–	2	26	25	51
Ballybot	37	9	–	9	22	6	28	5	–	5	2	–	2	24	6	30
Crossmaglen	10	–	–	1	4	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10
Newtownhamilton	15	–	2	1	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	1	1	8	6	14
Portadown	84	15	14	29	34	21	55	3	–	3	7	4	11	39	31	70
Totals	200	25	16	41	96	63	159	9	–	9	11	5	16	101	74	175

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BLOOMFIELD RETREAT ASYLUM.

No. 1.—State of House on 1st January, 1857.

	M.	F.	TOT.
Total Numbers, 1st January, 1857,	11	13	24
State as to probability of recovery:			
Probably curable,	4	2	6
Probably incurable,	7	11	18
Forms of Mental Disease:			
Mania—Acute, Ordinary, Chronic. Moral Insanity,	1	3	4
Melancholia (whether or not attended with delusions or occasional excitement),	7	6	13
Congenital Idiocy. Congenital Imbecility,	1	1	2
Other forms of Mental Weakness. Dementia,	2	3	5

No. 2.—Admissions and Discharges for Five Years.

—	Years ending 31st December.														
	1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Numbers, 1st January, in each year,	9	13	22	10	12	22	12	15	27	10	15	25	10	14	24
Daily Average for each year,	–	–	22	–	–	22	–	–	27	–	–	25	–	–	24
Admissions,	4	1	5	5	4	9	4	3	7	1	2	3	1	3	4
Discharged:															
Recovered,	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	2	3	–	2	2	–	2	2
Not recovered,	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–

No. 3.—Deaths for same Period.

Monthly Return of Deaths during Five Years, ending 31st December, 1857.

Months.	1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
January,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
February,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
June,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
September,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
November,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total,	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	2	2

No. 4.—Assigned Causes of Death for same Period.

Causes.	1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Apoplexy,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Chronic Debility,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of Heart,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1

POOR AT LARGE.

Police Districts, Classified according to Asylum Districts.

Well treated.			Neglected.			Residing with				Living alone.			Vagrant.			Total Insane.	Asylum District, County, and Constabulary District.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Parents, Husband, Wife.	Brothers, Sisters, Children.	Other Relations	Other Persons.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
																	ARMAGH DISTRICT.
																	Co. Armagh:
29	25	54	–	–	–	31	15	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	54	Armagh.
27	5	32	4	1	5	22	8	–	1	1	1	2	4	–	4	37	Ballybot.
–	–	–	4	6	10	5	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	10	Crossmaglen.
7	6	13	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	–	2	15	Newtownhamilton.
37	23	60	12	12	24	56	9	1	4	1	2	3	7	4	11	84	Portadown.
100	59	159	21	20	41	118	35	5	9	4	6	10	13	10	23	200	Totals.

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No. 1.—Insane Poor at large in Constabulary and Police

Asylum District, County, and Constabulary District.	Total Insane.	Insane.			Idiotic.			Dangerous.			Troublesome.			Harmless.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
ARMAGH DISTRICT—con																
Co. Cavan:																
Arva	15	2	2	4	8	3	11	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	4	14
Bailieborough	47	10	4	14	20	13	33	2	–	2	7	2	9	21	15	36
Ballyjamesduff	21	1	1	2	13	6	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	7	21
Belturbet	14	2	1	3	5	6	11	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	6	12
Cavan	5	1	2	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	4
Cootehill	10	–	2	2	6	2	8	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	3	7
Killeshandra	13	–	–	–	6	7	13	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	6	12
Swanlinbar	29	–	5	5	14	10	24	–	–	–	–	2	2	14	13	27
Totals	154	16	17	33	74	47	121	2	–	2	11	8	19	77	56	133
Co. Monaghan:																
Carrickmacross	5	1	–	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4
Castleblayney	56	5	–	5	22	29	51	–	–	–	1	1	2	26	28	54
Clones	12	–	–	–	5	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	12
Monaghan	31	4	5	9	11	11	22	2	–	2	2	3	5	11	13	24
Totals	104	10	5	15	38	51	89	2	–	2	3	5	8	43	51	94
Co. Armagh	200	25	16	41	96	63	159	6	–	9	11	5	16	101	74	175
Co. Cavan	154	10	17	33	74	47	121	2	–	2	11	8	19	77	56	133
Co. Monaghan	104	10	5	15	38	51	89	2	–	2	3	5	8	43	51	94
Totals in District	458	51	38	89	208	161	369	13	–	13	25	18	43	221	181	402
BALLINASLOE DISTRICT.																
Co. Galway, East Riding:																
Athenry	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3
Ballinasloe	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Ballygar	15	1	–	1	8	6	14	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	6	14
Eyrecourt	5	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Loughrea	13	2	3	5	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	8	13
Marblehill	16	1	–	1	5	10	15	–	1	1	–	–	–	0	9	15
Portumna	5	1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Co. Galway, West Riding:																
Clifden	10	–	1	1	4	5	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	5	9
Dunmore	32	6	1	7	11	14	25	–	–	–	3	3	6	14	12	26
Fairhill	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Gort	5	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	4
Headford	17	–	–	–	6	11	17	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	11	10
Oughterard	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spiddal	8	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	4	7
Tuam	16	–	–	–	11	5	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	16
Totals	150	13	9	22	64	84	128	–	2	2	7	6	13	70	65	135
Town of Galway:																
Galway	5	–	1	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
Co. Mayo:																
Ballina	17	2	2	4	7	6	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	8	17
Ballaghadereen	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Ballinrobe	20	4	2	6	5	9	14	–	–	–	1	1	2	8	10	18
Belmullet	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Castlebar	23	2	2	4	13	6	19	–	–	–	2	1	3	13	7	20
Claremorris	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1
Newport	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Swineford	11	2	–	2	8	1	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	1	10
Westport	18	1	5	6	4	8	12	–	1	1	–	5	5	4	8	12
Totals	96	12	15	27	39	30	69	–	1	1	4	10	14	46	35	81
Co. Roscommon:																
Athlone	6	–	1	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
Boyle	12	–	–	–	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	12
Castlerea	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Elphin	3	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Frenchpark	12	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	5	11
Roscommon	11	1	2	3	5	3	8	–	–	–	2	2	4	4	3	7
Strokestown	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Totals	48	2	4	8	26	16	42	–	–	–	3	3	6	25	17	42
Co. Galway	150	13	9	22	64	64	128	–	2	2	7	6	13	70	65	135
Co. Town of Galway	5	–	1	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
Co. Mayo	96	12	15	27	39	30	69	–	1	1	4	10	14	46	35	81
Co. Roscommon	48	2	4	6	26	16	42	–	–	–	3	3	6	25	17	42
Totals in District	299	27	29	56	132	111	243	–	3	3	14	19	33	144	119	263

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DISTRICTS, Classified according to Asylum Districts—*continued.*

Well treated.			Neglected.			Residing with				Living alone.			Vagrant.			Total Insane.	Asylum District, County, and Constabulary District
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Husband, Father, Wife.	Brothers, Sisters, Children.	Other Relations.	Other Persons.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		
																	ARMAGH DIST.—*con.*
																	Co. CAVAN:
10	5	15	–	–	–	11	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	Arva.
6	8	14	24	9	33	23	13	3	2	1	–	1	5	–	5	47	Balliborough.
–	3	3	14	4	18	5	2	–	5	–	–	–	9	–	9	21	Ballyjamesduff.
5	5	10	2	2	4	8	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	14	Belturbet.
–	–	–	3	2	5	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	5	Cavan.
–	–	–	6	4	10	2	1	–	4	–	–	–	2	1	3	10	Cootehill.
3	2	5	3	5	8	5	3	–	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	13	Killeshandra.
5	9	14	9	6	15	22	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	29	Swanlinbar.
29	32	61	61	32	93	77	26	5	17	1	1	2	19	8	27	154	Totals.
																	Co. MONAGHAN.
–	1	1	1	3	4	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	5	Carrickmacross.
21	18	39	6	11	17	33	8	1	1	–	–	–	3	10	13	56	Castleblayney.
2	1	3	3	6	9	2	1	–	3	–	1	1	2	3	5	12	Clones.
11	8	19	4	8	12	14	9	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	31	Monaghan.
34	28	62	14	28	42	51	18	3	7	–	2	2	7	16	23	104	Totals.
100	59	159	21	20	41	118	35	5	9	4	6	10	13	10	23	200	Co. ARMAGH.
29	32	61	61	32	93	77	26	5	17	1	1	2	19	8	27	154	Co. CAVAN.
34	28	62	14	28	42	51	18	3	7	–	2	2	7	16	23	104	Co. MONAGHAN.
163	119	282	96	80	176	246	79	13	33	5	9	14	39	34	73	458	Totals in District.
																	BALLINASLOE DIST.
																	Co. GALWAY, East Riding.
2	3	5	–	1	1	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	Athenry.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	Ballinasloe.
5	1	6	4	5	9	7	2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	15	Ballygarvan.
5	–	5	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	Eyrecourt.
5	8	13	–	–	–	10	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	Loughrea.
4	10	14	2	–	2	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	16	Marblehill.
5	–	5	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	Portumna.
																	Co. GALWAY, West Riding.
1	2	3	3	4	7	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	10	Clifden.
12	7	19	5	8	13	16	1	–	9	–	1	1	1	4	5	32	Dunmore.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	Furhill.
–	–	–	3	2	5	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	Gort.
5	10	15	1	1	2	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	17	Headford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Oughterard.
2	5	7	1	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	Spiddal.
9	4	13	2	1	3	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	16	Tuam.
55	50	105	22	23	45	89	15	4	17	1	2	3	12	10	22	150	Totals.
																	TOWN OF GALWAY:
–	2	2	3	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	Galway.
																	Co. MAYO:
4	4	8	5	4	9	9	–	1	3	–	–	–	2	2	4	17	Ballina.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	Ballaghadereen.
4	4	8	5	7	12	12	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	2	5	20	Ballinrobe.
–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Belmullet.
6	3	9	9	5	14	12	4	2	1	1	–	1	2	1	3	23	Castlebar.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Claremorris.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Newport.
4	1	5	6	–	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	11	Swineford.
–	1	1	5	12	17	12	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	18	Westport.
19	15	34	32	30	62	54	7	6	8	1	–	1	12	8	20	96	Totals.
																	Co. ROSCOMMON:
2	2	4	1	1	2	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	Athlone.
4	2	6	4	2	6	7	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	12	Boyle.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	Castlerea.
1	1	2	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	Elphin.
6	5	11	1	–	1	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	Frenchpark.
–	–	–	6	5	11	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	11	Roscommon.
1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	Strokestown.
14	10	24	14	10	24	30	4	3	2	–	–	–	4	5	9	48	Totals.
55	50	105	22	23	45	89	15	4	17	1	2	3	12	10	22	150	Co. GALWAY.
–	2	2	3	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	TOWN OF GALWAY.
19	15	34	32	30	62	54	7	6	8	1	–	1	12	8	20	96	Co. MAYO.
14	10	24	14	10	24	30	4	3	2	–	–	–	4	5	9	48	Co. ROSCOMMON.
88	77	165	71	63	134	174	27	13	27	2	2	4	31	23	54	299	Totals in District.

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No. 1.—Insane Poor at Large in Constabulary and Police

Asylum District, County, and Constabulary District.	Total Insane.	Insane.			Idiotic.			Dangerous.			Troublesome.			Harmless.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
BELFAST DISTRICT.																
Co. Antrim:																
Antrim,	24	7	3	10	6	8	14	–	–	–	–	1	1	13	10	23
Ballymena,	21	4	3	7	8	6	14	3	–	3	–	–	–	9	9	18
Ballymoney,	35	3	4	7	16	12	28	–	–	–	–	1	1	19	15	34
Belfast,	44	1	1	2	27	15	42	–	–	–	1	1	2	27	15	42
Carrickfergus,	12	–	–	–	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	1	1	8	3	11
Glenarm,	16	3	1	4	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	16
Totals,	152	18	12	30	73	49	122	3	–	3	1	4	5	87	57	144
Co. Down:																
Ballinahinch,	30	3	3	6	16	8	24	1	–	1	–	2	2	18	9	27
Banbridge,	40	7	7	14	17	9	26	1	4	5	1	1	2	22	11	33
Downpatrick,	42	2	2	4	24	14	38	1	–	1	–	–	–	25	16	41
Newcastle,	7	3	–	3	1	3	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	3	6
Newtownards,	27	2	2	4	12	11	23	–	–	–	–	2	2	14	11	25
Ratlefriland,	38	1	–	1	26	11	37	–	–	–	2	2	4	25	9	34
Totals,	184	18	14	32	96	56	152	4	4	8	3	7	10	107	59	166
Co. Antrim,	152	18	12	30	73	49	122	3	–	3	1	4	5	87	57	144
Co. Down,	184	18	14	32	96	56	152	4	4	8	3	7	10	107	59	166
Totals in District,	336	36	26	62	169	105	274	7	4	11	4	11	15	194	116	310
CARLOW DISTRICT.																
Co. Carlow:																
Carlow,	6	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
Borris,	12	4	1	5	4	3	7	1	–	1	1	–	1	6	4	10
Bagnalstown,	6	1	1	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	1	4
Tullow,	34	3	1	4	15	15	30	–	–	–	1	–	1	17	16	33
Totals,	58	8	3	11	22	25	47	1	–	1	3	1	4	26	27	53
Co. Kildare:																
Athy,	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4
Curragh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leixlip,	14	1	1	2	8	4	12	–	–	–	1	2	3	8	3	11
Naas,	7	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7
Rathangan,	25	7	–	7	10	8	18	–	–	–	2	2	4	15	6	21
Robertstown,	21	–	3	3	11	7	18	–	2	2	–	–	–	11	8	19
Totals,	72	8	4	12	34	26	60	–	2	2	3	5	8	39	23	62
Co. Wexford:																
Arthurstown,	14	1	–	1	8	5	13	–	–	–	1	2	3	8	3	11
Enniscorthy,	13	4	1	5	5	3	8	–	–	–	2	–	2	7	4	11
Gorey,	16	2	3	5	5	6	11	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	8	15
New Ross,	17	–	–	–	11	6	17	1	–	1	3	1	4	7	5	12
Oulart,	9	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9
Taghmon,	14	1	1	2	11	1	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	11	2	13
Wexford,	19	2	–	2	12	5	17	–	–	–	1	–	1	13	5	18
Totals,	102	10	5	15	58	29	87	2	–	2	7	4	11	59	30	89
Co. Carlow,	58	8	3	11	22	25	47	1	–	1	3	1	4	26	27	53
Co. Kildare,	72	8	4	12	34	26	60	–	2	2	3	5	8	39	23	62
Co. Wexford,	102	10	5	15	58	29	87	2	–	2	7	4	11	59	30	89
Totals in District,	232	26	12	38	114	80	194	3	2	5	13	10	23	124	80	204
CLONMEL DISTRICT.																
Co. Tipperary, North Riding:																
Borrisokane,	8	1	2	3	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8
Borrisoleigh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lorrha,	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Nenagh,	8	2	–	2	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8
Newport,	3	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1
Portroe,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Roscrea,	7	2	–	2	2	3	5	–	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	4
Templemore,	6	1	2	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	2	5
Thurles,	14	–	–	–	9	5	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	14
Co. Tipperary, South Riding:																
Bansha,	13	1	1	2	4	7	11	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	7	12
Carrick-on-Suir,	11	3	–	3	5	3	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	3	10
Clonmel,	31	1	1	2	17	12	29	–	–	–	1	–	1	17	13	30
Clogheen,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dundrum,	9	1	1	2	6	1	7	–	–	–	2	1	3	5	1	6
Cahir,	8	1	3	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8
Mullinahone,	14	–	–	–	10	4	14	–	–	–	1	1	2	9	3	12
Cashel,	8	6	–	6	–	2	2	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	2	5
Tipperary,	25	4	1	5	13	7	20	–	–	–	1	1	2	16	7	23
Ballymonty,	10	2	–	2	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10
Totals in District,	160	26	12	38	84	58	142	1	1	2	9	8	17	109	61	161

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DISTRICTS, Classified according to Asylum Districts—*continued.*

Well treated.			Neglected.			Residing with				Living alone			Vagrant.			Total In asylum.	Asylum District, County, and Constabulary District.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Parents, Husband, Wife.	Brothers, Sisters, Children.	Other Relations.	Other Persons.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
																	DELFAST DISTRICT.
																	Co. ANTRIM:
10	8	18	3	3	6	10	3	2	5	–	–	–	2	2	4	24	Antrim.
6	7	13	6	2	8	3	4	–	5	1	–	1	5	3	8	21	Ballymena.
14	13	27	5	3	8	20	6	1	3	2	–	2	1	–	1	35	Ballymoney.
19	11	30	9	5	14	26	2	1	5	–	1	1	7	2	9	44	Belfast.
1	–	1	7	4	11	9	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	Carrickfergus.
6	4	10	5	1	6	13	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	Glenarm.
56	43	99	35	18	53	81	18	6	21	3	1	4	15	7	22	152	Totals.
																	Co. DOWN:
–	–	–	19	11	30	11	1	3	9	–	–	–	4	2	6	30	Ballinahinch.
16	12	28	8	4	12	20	3	7	8	–	–	–	1	1	2	40	Banbridge.
24	13	37	2	3	5	20	15	1	2	–	–	–	2	2	4	42	Downpatrick
–	–	–	4	3	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	7	Newcastle.
2	4	6	12	9	21	13	4	–	7	–	–	–	2	1	3	27	Newtownards.
2	1	3	25	10	35	15	6	1	3	3	–	3	7	3	10	38	Rathfriland.
44	30	74	70	40	110	82	29	12	29	3	–	3	18	11	29	184	Totals.
56	43	99	35	18	53	81	18	6	21	3	1	4	15	7	22	152	Co. ANTRIM.
44	30	74	70	40	110	82	29	12	29	3	–	3	18	11	29	184	Co. DOWN.
100	73	173	105	58	163	163	47	18	50	6	1	7	33	18	51	336	Totals in District.
																	CARLOW DISTRICT.
																	Co. CARLOW:
–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	Carlow.
6	1	7	2	3	5	6	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	12	Borris.
–	–	–	4	2	6	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	6	Bagnalstown.
14	12	26	4	4	8	16	4	5	2	–	2	2	3	2	5	34	Tullow.
20	19	39	10	9	19	30	7	5	4	–	2	2	5	5	10	58	Totals.
																	Co. KILDARE:
1	3	4	–	–	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	Athy.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Curragh.
3	1	4	6	4	10	5	2	1	3	1	–	1	2	–	2	14	Leixlip.
1	2	3	2	2	4	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	7	Naas.
11	3	14	6	5	11	14	1	3	2	–	–	–	4	1	5	25	Rathangan.
1	5	6	10	5	15	15	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	21	Robertstown.
17	14	31	25	16	41	41	7	7	6	1	–	1	9	1	10	72	Totals.
																	Co. WEXFORD:
2	4	6	7	1	8	6	3	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	14	Arthurstown.
4	2	6	5	2	7	5	4	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	13	Enniscorthy.
1	2	3	6	7	13	6	2	–	1	–	1	1	3	3	6	16	Gorey.
8	1	9	3	5	8	6	5	1	2	–	–	–	1	2	3	17	New Ross.
–	–	–	6	3	9	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	4	9	Oulart.
11	2	13	1	–	1	7	–	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	14	Taghmon.
14	5	19	–	–	–	12	3	–	2	1	–	1	1	1	2	19	Wexford.
40	16	56	28	18	46	43	19	5	12	1	1	2	14	7	21	102	Totals.
20	19	39	10	9	19	30	7	5	4	–	2	2	5	5	10	58	Co. CARLOW.
17	14	31	25	16	41	41	7	7	6	1	–	1	9	1	10	72	Co. KILDARE.
40	16	56	28	18	46	43	19	5	12	1	1	2	14	7	21	102	Co. WEXFORD.
77	49	126	63	43	106	114	33	17	22	2	3	5	28	13	41	232	Totals in District.
																	CLONMEL DISTRICT.
																	Co. TIPPERARY, N. Riding:
2	1	3	2	3	5	6	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	Borrisokane.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Borrisoleigh.
–	–	–	–	3	3	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	Lorrha.
–	–	–	6	2	8	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	8	Nenagh.
1	–	1	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	Newport.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Portroe.
1	1	2	3	2	5	5	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	7	Roscrea.
1	3	4	2	–	2	3	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	Templemore.
9	5	14	–	–	–	9	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	Thurles.
																	Co. TIPPERARY, S. Riding:
1	4	5	4	4	8	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	13	Bansha.
6	2	8	2	1	3	7	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	11	Carrick-on-Suir.
10	3	13	8	10	18	10	7	2	7	1	–	1	2	2	4	31	Clonmel.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	Clogheen.
4	2	6	3	–	3	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	9	Dundrum.
1	2	3	2	3	5	2	2	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	Cahir.
3	1	4	7	3	10	6	4	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	14	Mullinahone.
5	2	7	1	–	1	5	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	Cashel.
16	7	23	1	1	2	16	6	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	25	Tipperary.
4	1	5	3	2	5	4	2	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	10	Ballymonty.
66	34	100	44	36	80	91	33	12	18	2	3	5	15	6	21	180	Totals in District.

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No. 1.—Insane Poor at Large in Constabulary and Police

Asylum District, County, and Constabulary District.	Total Insane.	Insane.			Idiotic.			Dangerous.			Troublesome.			Harmless.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
CORK DISTRICT.																
Co. Cork, East Riding:																
Fermoy,	16	2	–	2	11	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	3	16
Kinsale,	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Midleton,	7	1	–	1	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7
Ballincollig,	10	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10
Glanmire,	10	2	1	3	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	2	2	7	1	8
Passage (W.),	11	1	3	4	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	6	10
Youghal,	13	1	–	1	5	7	12	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	6	12
Charleville,	11	–	3	3	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	11
Kanturk,	9	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Mitchelstown,	22	–	3	3	16	6	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	6	22
Mallow,	14	–	–	–	9	5	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	14
Co. Cork, West Riding:																
Bandon,	11	–	–	–	9	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	11
Bantry,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Castletown,	11	–	–	–	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11
Clonakilty,	14	–	2	2	10	2	12	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	3	13
Dunmanway,	3	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Macroom,	24	3	2	5	9	10	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	24
Skibbereen,	15	3	4	7	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	15
Skull,	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Totals,	208	13	19	32	122	54	176	–	–	–	–	5	5	135	68	203
City of Cork:																
Cork,	14	–	1	1	4	9	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	14
City of Cork,	14	–	1	1	4	9	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	14
Co. Cork,	208	13	19	32	122	54	176	–	–	–	–	5	5	135	68	203
Totals in District,	222	13	20	33	126	63	189	–	–	–	–	5	5	139	78	217
KILLARNEY DISTRICT.																
Co. Kerry:																
Cahirciveen,	15	–	2	2	7	6	13	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	7	13
Dingle,	10	–	1	1	3	6	9	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	6	8
Kenmare,	20	1	3	4	9	7	16	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	9	19
Killarney,	21	3	2	5	11	5	16	1	–	1	2	–	2	11	7	18
Listowel,	16	–	–	–	8	8	16	–	–	–	1	2	3	7	6	13
Tralee,	15	2	3	5	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	8	14
Totals in District,	97	6	11	17	42	38	80	2	–	2	4	6	10	42	43	85
KILKENNY DISTRICT.																
Co. Kilkenny:																
Callan,	7	–	1	1	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7
Castlecomer,	30	1	–	1	12	17	29	2	–	2	3	1	4	8	16	24
Dunmore,	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Gowran,	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Johnstown,	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Piltown,	9	1	1	2	8	1	7	1	–	1	2	–	2	4	2	6
Rosbercon,	14	1	1	2	9	3	12	1	1	2	–	–	–	9	3	12
Thomastown	10	1	–	1	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10
Totals,	79	4	4	8	40	31	71	4	1	5	5	1	6	35	33	68
City of Kilkenny:																
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Kilkenny,	79	4	4	8	40	31	71	4	1	5	5	1	6	35	33	68
City of Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals in District,	79	4	4	8	40	31	71	4	1	5	5	1	6	35	33	68
LIMERICK DISTRICT.																
Co. Limerick:																
Adare,	10	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10
Bruff,	16	4	1	5	7	4	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	5	15
Cahirconlish,	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Cappamore,	6	1	–	1	1	4	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	5
Castleconnell,	4	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4
Glin,	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Kilfinan,	15	2	–	2	6	7	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	15
Limerick,	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Newcastle,	6	1	–	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6
Rathkeale,	9	–	2	2	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	4	7
Totals,	72	11	4	15	25	32	57	2	–	2	–	2	2	34	34	68

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DISTRICTS, Classified according to Asylum Districts.—*continued.*

Well treated.			Neglected.			Residing with				Living alone.			Vagrant.			Total Insane.	Asylum District, County, and Constabulary District.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Parents, Husband, Wife	Brothers, Sisters, Children	Other Relations	Other Persons.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.		
																	CORK DISTRICT.
																	Co. CORK, East Riding:
1	–	1	12	3	15	10	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	4	16	Fermoy.
–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	Kinsale.
–	–	–	5	2	7	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	Middleton.
3	–	3	7	–	7	6	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	10	Ballincollig.
3	3	6	4	–	4	6	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	10	Glanmire.
–	–	–	4	7	11	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	11	Passage (W.)
2	2	4	4	5	9	10	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	Youghal.
5	0	11	–	–	–	4	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	Charleville.
1	2	3	4	2	6	1	1	1	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	9	Kanturk.
7	3	10	9	3	12	12	–	–	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	22	Mitchelstown.
8	3	11	1	2	3	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	14	Mallow.
																	Co. CORK, West Riding:
2	–	2	7	2	9	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	Bandon.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	Bantry.
1	1	2	6	3	9	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	11	Castletown.
6	2	8	4	2	6	6	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	13	Clonakilty.
–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	Dunmanway.
9	9	18	4	2	6	17	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	24	Macroom.
7	6	13	1	1	2	9	2	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	15	Skibbereen.
2	–	2	2	–	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	Skull.
57	37	94	78	36	114	124	25	9	21	3	1	4	14	11	25	208	Totals.
																	CITY OF CORK:
2	4	6	2	6	8	8	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	14	Cork.
2	4	6	2	6	8	8	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	14	CITY OF CORK.
57	37	04	78	36	114	124	25	0	21	3	1	4	14	11	25	208	Co. CORK.
59	41	100	80	42	122	132	27	9	22	4	1	5	15	12	27	222	Totals in District.
																	KILLARNEY DIST.
																	Co. KERRY:
3	1	4	4	7	11	8	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	15	Cahirciveen.
1	1	2	2	6	8	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	10	Dingle.
10	10	20	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	4	4	20	Kenmare.
7	3	10	7	4	11	7	2	–	5	–	–	–	4	3	7	21	Killarney.
–	–	–	8	8	18	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	6	6	12	16	Listowel.
4	2	6	2	7	9	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	6	8	15	Tralee.
25	17	42	23	32	55	38	7	1	11	–	2	2	16	22	38	97	Totals in District.
																	KILKENNY DIST.
																	Co. KILKENNY:
–	–	–	3	4	7	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	Callan.
–	–	–	13	17	30	14	–	–	1	5	2	7	5	3	8	30	Castlecomer.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Dunmore.
–	–	–	2	2	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	Gowran.
–	–	–	2	2	4	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	Johnstown.
–	–	–	7	2	9	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	0	Piltown.
9	3	12	1	1	2	6	3	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	14	Rosbercon.
5	1	6	2	2	4	1	–	–	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	Thomastown.
14	5	19	30	30	60	36	6	1	14	6	2	8	9	5	14	79	Totals.
																	CITY OF KILKENNY:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kilkenny.
14	5	19	30	30	60	36	6	1	14	6	2	8	9	5	14	79	Co. KILKENNY.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	CITY OF KILKENNY.
14	5	19	30	30	60	36	6	1	14	6	2	8	9	5	14	79	Totals in District.
																	LIMERICK DISTRICT.
																	Co. LIMERICK:
2	3	5	2	3	5	6	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	Adare.
8	3	11	3	2	5	9	1	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	4	16	Bruff.
–	–	–	–	3	3	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	Caherconlish.
–	–	–	2	4	6	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	4	6	Cappamore.
2	1	3	1	–	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	Castleconnell.
–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Glin.
5	4	9	3	3	6	9	1	1	1	–	1	1	2	–	2	15	Kilfinan.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Limerick.
1	2	3	3	–	3	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	6	Newcastle.
3	5	8	–	1	1	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	9	Rathkeale.
21	10	40	15	17	32	36	7	3	10	–	1	1	8	7	15	72	Totals.

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No. 1.—Insane Poor at Large in Constabulary and Police

Asylum District, County, and Constabulary District.	Total Insane.	Insane			Idiotic.			Dangerous			Troublesome.			Harmless.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
LIMERICK DISTRICT—*con.*																
City of Limerick:																
Limerick,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Co. Clare:																
Broadford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corofin,	13	–	2	2	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	13
Ennistymon,	25	3	2	5	11	9	20	–	–	–	3	1	4	11	10	21
Ennis,	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Killaloe,	11	1	–	1	7	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	11
Kildysart,	13	1	4	5	7	1	8	–	–	–	1	4	5	7	1	8
Kilrush,	24	–	2	2	11	11	22	–	1	1	–	1	1	11	11	22
Newmarket-on-Fergus,	21	5	4	9	8	4	12	–	1	1	2	2	4	11	5	16
Tulla,	19	2	2	4	11	4	15	–	–	–	–	2	2	13	4	17
Totals,	127	12	16	28	62	37	99	–	2	2	6	10	16	68	41	109
Co. Limerick,	72	11	4	15	25	32	57	2	–	2	–	2	2	34	34	68
City of Limerick,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Co. Clare,	127	12	16	28	62	37	99	–	2	2	6	10	16	68	41	109
Totals in District,	200	23	20	43	88	69	157	2	2	4	6	12	18	103	75	178
LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.																
Co. Londonderry:																
Coleraine,	3	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Londonderry,	13	–	–	–	8	5	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	13
Magherafelt,	43	10	8	18	13	12	25	2	1	3	9	–	9	12	19	31
Newtownlimavady,	12	7	3	10	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	8	3	11
Totals,	71	19	11	30	23	18	41	3	1	4	9	1	10	30	27	57
Co. Donegal:																
Ballyshannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bunerana,	8	2	2	4	5	1	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	1	6
Carndonagh,	24	6	3	9	7	8	15	–	–	–	1	–	1	12	11	23
Dunfanaghy,	6	1	1	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	4
Glenties,	20	5	4	9	6	5	11	–	–	–	2	4	6	9	5	14
Killybegs,	36	6	2	8	15	13	28	–	–	–	4	1	5	17	14	31
Ramelton,	32	8	1	9	18	5	23	–	–	–	3	–	3	23	6	29
Raphoe,	26	3	4	7	14	5	19	1	–	1	1	–	1	15	9	24
Totals,	152	31	15	46	66	40	106	3	–	3	12	6	18	82	49	131
Co. Londonderry,	71	19	11	30	22	18	40	3	1	4	9	1	10	30	27	57
Co. Donegal,	152	31	15	46	66	40	106	3	–	3	12	6	18	82	49	131
Totals in District,	223	50	26	76	88	58	146	6	1	7	21	7	28	112	76	188
MARYBOROUGH DIST.																
Queen's Co.:																
Abbeyleix,	7	1	–	1	6	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	–	6
Ballickmoyler,	7	3	1	4	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7
Borris-in-Ossory,	3	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2
Maryborough,	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Mountmellick,	12	1	2	3	4	5	9	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	6	10
Mountrath,	7	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7
Rathdowney,	5	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5
Stradbally,	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	2
Totals,	44	5	5	10	21	13	34	–	–	–	2	2	4	24	16	40
King's Co.:																
Edenderry,	5	1	1	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	–	3
Ferbane,	18	2	2	4	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	7	17
Frankford,	8	4	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8
Parsonstown,	14	–	4	4	7	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	14
Shinrone,	9	–	1	1	1	7	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	7	8
Tullamore,	20	3	5	8	8	4	12	–	–	–	1	3	4	10	6	16
Totals,	74	10	13	23	27	24	51	–	1	1	2	5	7	35	31	66
Queen's Co.,	44	5	5	10	21	13	34	–	–	–	2	2	4	24	16	40
King's Co.,	74	10	13	23	27	24	51	–	1	1	2	5	7	35	31	66
Totals in District,	118	15	18	33	48	37	85	–	1	1	4	7	11	59	47	106
MULLINGAR DISTRICT.																
Co. Meath:																
Athboy,	8	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8
Dulcek,	6	–	1	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
Dunshaughlin,	10	1	3	4	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	3	9
Kells,	13	2	1	3	5	5	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	6	11
Knock,	18	2	4	6	6	6	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	10	17
Longwood,	8	–	1	1	4	3	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	4	7
Navan,	10	2	1	3	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10
Trim,	27	1	1	2	15	10	25	–	–	–	1	1	2	15	10	25
Totals,	100	8	12	20	46	34	80	3	–	3	2	2	4	49	44	93

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DISTRICTS, Classified according to Asylum Districts—*continued.*

Well treated.			Neglected.			Residing with				Living alone			Vagrant.			Total In-sane.	Asylum District, County, and Constabulary District.
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Parents, Husband, Wife.	Brothers, Sisters, Children.	Other Relatives.	Other Persons.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		
																	LIMERICK DIST.—*con.*
																	CITY OF LIMERICK:
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Limerick.
																	Co. CLARE:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Broadford.
7	4	11	–	2	2	6	4	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	13	Corofin.
10	8	18	4	3	7	10	4	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	25	Ennistymon
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Ennis
5	2	7	3	1	4	5	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	11	Killaloe.
4	4	8	4	1	5	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	13	Kildysart.
3	13	21	3	–	3	17	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	24	Kilrush.
4	2	6	9	6	15	6	5	5	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	21	Newmarket-on-Fergus
12	4	16	1	2	3	10	5	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	19	Tulla.
50	38	88	24	15	39	70	30	8	2	–	1	1	10	6	16	127	Totals.
21	19	40	15	17	32	33	7	3	10	–	1	1	8	7	15	72	CO. LIMERICK.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	CITY OF LIMERICK.
50	38	88	24	15	39	70	30	8	2	–	1	1	10	6	16	127	CO. CLARE.
71	57	128	40	32	72	107	37	11	12	–	2	2	18	13	31	200	Totals in District.
																	LONDONDERRY DIST.
																	CO. LONDONDERRY:
3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	Coleraine.
5	4	9	3	1	4	8	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	Londonderry.
7	7	14	16	13	29	19	2	6	6	–	1	1	5	4	9	43	Magherafelt.
–	1	1	8	3	11	1	6	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	12	Newtownlimavady.
15	12	27	27	17	44	29	10	7	11	–	1	1	8	5	13	71	Totals.
																	CO. DONEGAL:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballyshannon.
3	–	3	4	1	5	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	Buncrana.
10	5	15	3	6	9	15	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	24	Carndonagh.
–	–	–	2	4	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4	6	Dunfanaghy.
4	3	7	7	6	13	12	1	1	–	1	–	1	3	2	5	20	Glenties.
9	10	19	12	5	17	21	5	1	–	–	1	1	7	1	8	36	Killybegs.
21	5	26	2	1	3	17	5	4	1	–	–	–	4	1	5	32	Ramelton.
5	3	8	12	6	18	9	4	1	2	–	–	–	7	3	10	25	Ruphoe.
55	26	81	42	29	71	79	23	8	4	1	2	3	24	11	35	152	Totals.
15	12	27	27	17	44	29	10	7	11	–	1	1	8	5	13	71	CO. LONDONDERRY.
55	26	81	42	29	71	79	23	8	4	1	2	3	24	11	35	152	CO. DONEGAL.
70	38	108	69	46	115	108	33	15	15	1	3	4	32	16	48	223	Totals in District.
																	MARYBOROUGH DIST.
																	QUEEN'S CO.:
2	–	2	5	–	5	3	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	Abbeyleix.
4	3	7	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	Ballickmoyler.
–	1	1	–	2	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	Borris-in-Ossory.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	Maryborough.
1	4	5	4	3	7	2	3	3	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	12	Mountmellick.
–	–	–	4	3	7	4	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	Mountrath.
–	1	1	4	–	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	Rathdowney
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	Stradbally.
9	10	19	17	8	25	17	10	4	6	–	–	–	5	2	7	44	Totals.
																	KING'S CO.:
1	–	1	3	1	4	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	Edenderry.
6	4	10	4	4	8	6	2	2	5	–	1	1	2	–	2	13	Ferbane.
4	–	4	–	4	4	4	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	3	Frankford.
–	3	3	7	4	11	6	2	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	14	Parsonstown
–	5	5	1	3	4	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	Shinrone.
1	1	2	10	8	18	3	1	5	1	–	1	1	3	6	9	20	Tullamore.
12	13	25	25	24	49	24	9	10	9	–	3	3	10	9	19	74	Totals.
9	10	19	17	8	25	17	10	4	6	–	–	–	5	2	7	44	QUEEN'S CO.
12	13	25	25	24	49	24	9	10	9	–	3	3	10	3	19	74	KING'S CO.
21	23	44	42	32	74	41	19	14	15	–	3	3	15	11	26	118	Totals in District.
																	MULLINGAR DIST.
																	CO. MEATH:
1	2	3	2	3	5	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	Athboy.
2	2	4	1	1	2	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	Duleek.
1	2	3	5	2	7	3	1	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	10	Dunshaughlin.
6	1	7	1	5	6	5	3	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	3	13	Kells.
4	3	7	4	7	11	8	2	1	2	–	–	–	1	4	5	13	Knock.
1	2	3	2	3	5	1	–	3	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	8	Longwood.
4	–	4	3	3	6	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	10	Navan.
13	9	22	3	2	5	10	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	27	Trim.
32	21	53	22	25	47	47	13	6	12	–	–	–	11	11	22	100	Totals.

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No. 1.—Insane Poor at Large in Constabulary and Police

Asylum District, County, and Constabulary District	Total Insane.	Insane.			Idiotic.			Dangerous.			Troublesome.			Harmless.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
MULLINGAR DIST.—*con.*																
Co. Westmeath:																
Ballinacarrig,	26	2	–	2	14	10	24	–	–	–	1	–	1	15	10	25
Castlepollard,	19	–	1	1	10	8	18	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	8	18
Castletowndelvin,	20	4	3	7	7	6	13	–	–	–	1	–	1	10	9	19
Glasson,	14	–	–	–	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	1	1	8	5	13
Kilbeggan,	16	2	4	6	5	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	9	16
Moate,	20	4	1	5	10	5	15	1	–	1	1	–	1	12	6	18
Mullingar,	13	3	3	6	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	13
Totals,	128	15	12	27	58	43	101	1	–	1	3	2	5	69	53	122
Co. Longford:																
Ballymahon,	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Drumlish,	4	1	–	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	3
Granard,	12	–	3	3	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	6	11
Killashee,	4	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Longford,	8	1	2	3	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	8
Totals,	30	2	6	8	12	10	22	–	–	–	1	1	2	11	17	28
Co. Meath,	100	8	12	20	46	34	80	3	–	3	2	2	4	49	44	93
Co. Westmeath,	128	15	12	27	58	43	101	1	–	1	3	2	5	69	53	122
Co. Longford,	30	2	6	8	10	12	22	–	–	–	1	1	2	11	17	28
Totals in District,	258	25	30	55	114	89	203	4	–	4	6	5	11	129	114	243
OMAGH DISTRICT.																
Co. Fermanagh:																
Arney,	32	2	2	4	21	7	28	–	–	–	–	1	1	23	8	31
Derrygonnelly,	19	2	3	5	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	9	19
Enniskillen,	28	2	7	9	8	11	19	–	–	–	1	4	5	9	14	23
Kesh,	11	1	–	1	4	6	10	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	6	10
Lisnaskea,	12	1	1	2	5	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	12
Totals,	102	8	13	21	46	35	81	–	–	–	2	5	7	52	43	95
Co. Tyrone:																
Clogher,	7	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7
Cookstown,	20	–	1	1	10	9	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	20
Dungannon,	42	4	5	9	14	19	33	1	–	1	1	1	2	16	23	39
Fintona,	8	1	2	3	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4	6
Omagh,	6	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6
Strabane,	18	–	–	–	9	9	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	18
Totals,	101	5	8	13	44	44	88	1	–	1	2	2	4	46	50	96
Co. Fermanagh,	102	8	13	21	46	35	81	–	–	–	2	5	7	52	43	95
Co. Tyrone,	101	5	8	13	44	44	88	1	–	1	2	2	4	46	50	96
Totals in District,	203	13	21	14	90	79	169	1	–	1	4	7	11	98	93	191
RICHMOND DISTRICT.																
Co. Dublin:																
Balbriggan,	17	2	3	5	10	2	12	–	–	–	1	1	2	11	4	15
Clontarf,	10	1	2	3	4	3	7	–	–	–	1	2	3	4	3	7
Lucan,	8	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	8
Rathfarnham,	15	–	–	–	9	6	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	8	15
Swords,	10	1	1	2	5	3	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	4	9
Totals,	60	4	6	10	31	19	50	–	–	–	3	3	6	32	22	54
City of Dublin:																
Division A,	17	–	–	–	7	10	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	10	17
,, B,	9	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9
,, C,	12	–	1	1	7	4	11	–	2	2	–	–	–	7	3	10
,, D,	14	2	1	3	7	4	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	5	13
,, E,	8	–	2	2	4	2	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	3	7
,, F,	14	2	4	6	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	8	13
Totals,	74	4	8	12	35	27	62	1	2	3	–	2	2	38	31	69
Co. Louth:																
Ardee,	16	–	8	8	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	11	16
Carlingford,	20	–	1	1	14	5	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	6	20
Drogheda,	6	–	1	1	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6
Dundalk,	6	1	–	1	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6
Dunleer,	12	1	–	1	7	4	11	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	4	11
Louth,	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3
Totals,	64	4	12	16	32	16	48	–	–	–	1	1	2	35	27	62

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DISTRICTS, Classified according to Asylum Districts—*continued.*

Well treated.			Neglected.			Residing with				Living alone.			Vagrant.			Total Insane.	Asylum District, County, and Constabulary District.
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	Parents, Husband, Wife	Brothers, Sisters, Children	Other Relations	Other Persons.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total		
																	MULLINGAR DIST. *con.*
																	Co. WESTMEATH:
10	2	12	6	8	14	18	3	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	26	Ballinacarrig.
4	7	11	6	2	8	12	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	19	Castlepollard.
8	8	16	3	1	4	13	2	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	20	Castletowndelvin.
5	4	9	3	2	5	9	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	14	Glasson.
5	8	13	2	1	3	5	6	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	16	Kilbeggan.
11	6	17	3	–	3	15	2	–	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	20	Moate.
–	–	–	7	6	13	3	2	1	4	–	1	1	2	–	2	13	Mullingar.
43	35	78	30	20	50	73	19	6	15	1	2	3	8	4	12	128	Totals.
																	Co. LONGFORD:
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	Ballymahon.
1	1	2	–	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	Drumlish.
–	–	–	5	7	12	7	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	Granard.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	Kilashee.
–	–	–	2	6	8	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	2	2	4	8	Longford.
2	2	4	10	16	26	12	4	–	6	–	–	–	3	5	8	30	Totals.
32	21	53	22	25	47	47	13	6	12	–	–	–	11	11	22	100	Co. MEATH.
43	35	78	30	20	50	73	19	6	15	1	2	3	8	4	12	128	Co. WESTMEATH.
2	2	4	10	16	26	12	4	–	6	–	–	–	3	5	8	30	Co. LONGFORD.
77	58	135	62	61	123	132	36	12	33	1	2	3	22	20	42	258	Totals in District.
																	OMAGH DISTRICT.
																	Co. FERMANAGH:
18	5	23	5	4	9	19	4	1	2	–	–	–	2	4	6	32	Arney.
10	9	19	–	–	–	13	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	Derrygonnelly.
9	14	23	1	4	5	13	8	2	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	28	Enniskillen.
3	3	6	2	3	5	8	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	Kesh.
2	–	2	4	6	10	2	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	6	8	12	Lisnaskea.
42	31	73	12	17	29	55	16	4	10	1	1	2	4	11	15	102	Totals.
																	Co. TYRONE:
2	1	3	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	7	Clogher.
5	9	14	5	1	6	9	3	2	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	20	Cookstown.
8	12	20	10	12	22	23	5	5	1	–	–	–	3	5	8	42	Dungannon.
–	–	–	3	5	8	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	8	Fintona.
2	–	2	3	1	4	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	6	Omagh.
3	2	5	6	7	13	5	5	–	2	1	–	1	2	3	5	18	Strabane.
20	24	44	29	28	57	39	19	9	9	1	–	1	10	14	24	101	Totals.
42	31	73	12	17	29	55	16	4	10	1	1	2	4	11	15	102	Co. FERMANAGH
20	24	44	29	28	57	39	19	9	9	1	–	1	10	14	24	101	Co. TYRONE.
62	55	117	41	45	86	94	35	13	19	2	1	3	14	25	39	203	Totals in Districts.
																	RICHMOND DISTRICT.
																	Co. DUBLIN:
3	1	4	9	4	13	6	4	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	17	Balbriggan.
2	2	4	3	3	6	6	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	10	Clontarf.
1	4	5	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	Lucan.
3	3	6	6	3	9	9	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	Rathfarnham.
4	2	6	2	2	4	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	10	Swords.
13	12	25	22	13	35	29	10	4	6	–	1	1	5	5	10	60	Totals.
																	CITY OF DUBLIN:
7	10	17	–	–	–	13	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	Division A.
6	2	8	1	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	,, B.
6	1	7	1	4	5	5	1	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	12	,, C.
7	5	12	2	–	2	8	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	,, D.
3	3	6	1	1	2	5	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	,, E.
5	9	14	–	–	–	8	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	,, F.
34	30	64	5	5	10	48	9	2	14	–	1	1	–	–	–	74	Totals.
																	Co. LOUTH:
3	4	7	2	7	9	7	4	–	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	16	Ardee.
3	3	6	11	3	14	16	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	Carlingford.
–	–	–	2	4	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	6	Drogheda.
–	–	–	5	1	6	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	Dundalk.
2	1	3	6	3	9	3	–	–	2	1	–	1	4	2	6	12	Dunleer.
1	2	3	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	Louth.
9	10	19	27	18	45	32	9	1	5	2	3	5	8	4	12	64	Totals.

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No. 1.—Insane Poor at Large in Constabulary and Police

Asylum District, County, and Constabulary District.	Total Insane.	Insane.			Idiotic.			Dangerous.			Troublesome.			Harmless.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
RICHMOND DIST.—*con.*																
Co. Wicklow:																
Baltinglass,	24	5	4	9	10	5	15	–	–	–	1	4	5	14	5	19
Blessington,	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Bray,	9	1	1	2	1	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	9
Rathdrum,	17	–	1	1	8	8	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	17
Tinahely,	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Wicklow,	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5
Totals,	60	6	8	14	22	24	46	–	–	–	1	5	6	27	27	54
Co. Dublin,	60	4	6	10	31	19	50	–	–	–	3	3	6	32	22	54
City of Dublin,	74	4	8	12	35	27	62	1	2	3	–	2	2	38	31	69
Co. Louth,	64	4	12	16	32	16	48	–	–	–	1	1	2	35	27	62
Co. Wicklow,	60	6	8	14	22	24	46	–	–	–	1	5	6	27	27	54
Totals in District,	258	18	34	52	120	86	206	1	2	3	5	11	16	132	107	239
SLIGO DISTRICT.																
Co. Leitrim:																
Ballinamore,	16	2	–	2	9	5	14	–	–	–	1	–	1	10	5	15
Carrick-on-Shannon,	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2
Carrigallen,	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Drumkeeran,	15	–	1	1	11	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	4	15
Mohill,	14	–	4	4	7	3	10	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	6	13
Manorhamilton,	9	2	2	4	3	2	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	4	8
Totals,	59	4	7	11	31	17	48	–	–	–	2	2	4	33	22	55
Co. Sligo:																
Ballisodare,	5	–	2	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	–	3
Ballymote,	19	8	2	10	4	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	19
Easky,	23	7	3	10	9	4	13	–	–	–	1	–	1	15	7	22
Riverstown,	15	4	2	6	6	3	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	10	4	14
Sligo,	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
Tobercurry,	10	1	–	1	4	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10
Totals,	74	21	9	30	26	18	44	–	1	1	2	2	4	45	24	69
Co. Leitrim,	59	4	7	11	31	17	48	–	–	–	2	2	4	33	22	55
Co. Sligo,	74	21	9	30	26	18	44	–	1	1	2	2	4	45	24	69
Totals in District,	133	25	16	41	57	35	92	–	1	1	4	4	8	78	46	124
WATERFORD DISTRICT.																
Co. Waterford:																
Ballinamult,	17	–	–	–	6	9	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	17
Capoquin,	10	3	3	6	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	6	9
Clashmore,	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Dungarvan,	8	1	3	4	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	2	6
Portlaw,	4	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Tramore,	12	2	3	5	5	2	7	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	4	10
Totals,	53	7	9	16	23	14	37	–	–	–	3	2	5	27	21	48
City of Waterford:																
Waterford,	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2
Co. Waterford,	53	7	9	16	23	14	37	–	–	–	3	2	5	27	21	48
City of Waterford,	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2
Totals in District,	56	7	9	16	24	16	40	–	–	–	4	2	6	27	23	50

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DISTRICTS, Classified according to Asylum Districts—*continued.*

Well treated.			Neglected.			Residing with				Living alone.			Vagrant.			Total Insane.	Asylum District, County, and Constabulary District.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Parents, Husband, Wife.	Brothers, Sisters, Children.	Other Relations.	Other Persons.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
																	RICHMOND DIST.—*con.*
																	Co. WICKLOW:
13	8	21	2	1	3	14	4	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	24	Baltinglass.
2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	Blessington.
1	1	2	1	6	7	2	–	1	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	9	Bray.
6	7	13	2	2	4	10	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	17	Rathdrum.
–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Tinahely.
1	1	2	–	3	3	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	Wicklow.
23	19	42	5	13	18	30	7	6	10	–	2	2	4	1	5	60	Totals.
13	12	25	22	13	35	29	10	4	6	–	1	1	5	5	10	60	Co. DUBLIN.
34	30	64	5	5	10	48	9	2	14	–	1	1	–	–	–	74	CITY OF DUBLIN.
9	10	19	27	18	45	32	9	1	5	2	3	5	8	4	12	64	Co. LOUTH.
23	19	42	5	13	18	30	7	6	10	–	2	2	4	1	5	60	Co. WICKLOW.
79	71	150	59	49	108	139	35	13	35	2	7	9	17	10	27	258	Totals in District.
																	SLIGO DISTRICT.
																	Co LEITRIM:
10	3	13	1	2	3	13	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	16	Ballinamore.
1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	Carrick-on-Shannon.
–	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Carrigallen.
7	2	9	4	2	6	8	1	–	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	15	Drumkeeran.
–	–	–	7	7	14	5	4	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	14	Mohill.
–	–	–	5	4	9	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	9	Manorhamilton.
18	8	26	17	16	33	28	8	1	4	1	1	2	8	8	16	59	Totals.
																	Co. SLIGO:
–	–	–	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	5	Ballisodare.
4	1	5	8	6	14	12	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	19	Ballymote.
2	–	2	14	7	21	14	4	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	23	Easky.
3	2	5	7	3	10	9	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	15	Riverstown.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Sligo.
2	1	3	3	4	7	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	10	Tobercurry.
12	5	17	35	22	57	42	10	4	3	–	2	2	6	7	13	74	Totals.
18	8	26	17	16	33	28	8	1	4	1	1	2	8	8	16	59	Co. LEITRIM.
12	5	17	35	22	57	42	10	4	3	–	2	2	6	7	13	74	Co. SLIGO.
30	13	43	52	38	90	70	18	5	7	1	3	4	14	15	29	133	Totals in District.
																	WATERFORD DIST.
																	Co. WATERFORD:
8	9	17	–	–	–	8	9	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	17	Ballinamult.
3	1	4	1	5	6	5	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	10	Capoquin.
2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Clashmore.
1	1	2	4	2	6	4	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	8	Dungarvan.
1	–	1	3	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	Portlaw.
5	4	9	2	1	3	6	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	Tramore.
20	15	35	10	8	18	26	17	2	3	–	1	1	4	–	4	53	Totals.
–	–	–	1	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	WATERFORD CITY. Waterford.
20	15	35	10	8	18	26	17	2	3	–	1	1	4	–	4	53	Co. WATERFORD.
–	–	–	1	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	CITY OF WATERFORD.
20	15	35	11	10	21	28	17	2	3	–	2	2	4	–	4	56	Totals in District.

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No. 2.—Summary of Insane Poor at large in the several

Asylum Districts and County.	Total Insane in District.	Total Insane in County	Insane.			Idiotic.			Dangerous.			Troublesome.			Harmless.		
			M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Armagh:																	
Armagh,	458	200	25	16	41	96	63	159	9	–	9	11	5	16	101	74	175
Cavan,		154	16	17	33	74	47	121	2	–	2	11	8	19	77	56	133
Monaghan,		104	10	5	15	38	51	89	2	–	2	3	5	8	46	51	94
Ballinasloe:																	
Galway,	299	150	13	9	22	64	64	128	–	2	2	7	6	13	70	65	135
Galway Town,		5	–	1	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
Mayo,		96	12	15	27	39	30	69	–	1	1	4	10	14	46	35	81
Roscommon,		48	2	4	6	26	16	42	–	–	–	3	3	6	25	17	42
Belfast:																	
Antrim,	336	152	18	12	30	73	49	122	3	–	3	1	4	5	87	57	144
Down,		184	18	14	32	96	56	152	4	4	8	3	7	10	107	59	166
Carlow:																	
Carlow,	232	58	8	3	11	22	25	47	1	–	1	3	1	4	26	27	53
Kildare,		72	8	4	12	34	26	60	–	2	2	3	5	8	39	23	62
Wexford,		102	10	5	15	58	29	87	2	–	2	7	4	11	59	30	89
Clonmel:																	
Tipperary, N.R.	180	50	7	5	12	21	17	38	–	1	1	1	4	5	27	17	44
Tipperary, S.R.		130	19	7	26	63	41	104	1	–	1	8	4	12	73	44	117
Cork:																	
Cork,	222	208	13	19	32	122	54	176	–	–	–	–	5	5	135	68	203
Cork City,		14	–	1	1	4	9	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	14
Killarney:																	
Kerry,	97	97	6	11	17	42	38	80	2	–	2	4	6	10	42	43	85
Kilkenny:																	
Kilkenny,	79	79	4	4	8	40	31	71	4	1	5	5	1	6	35	33	68
Kilkenny City,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick:																	
Limerick,	200	72	11	4	15	25	32	57	2	–	2	–	2	2	34	34	68
Limerick City,		1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clare,		127	12	16	28	62	37	99	–	2	2	6	10	16	68	41	109
Londonderry:																	
Londonderry,	223	71	19	11	30	23	18	41	3	1	4	9	1	10	30	27	57
Donegal,		152	31	15	46	66	40	106	3	–	3	12	6	18	82	49	131
Maryborough:																	
King's,	118	74	10	13	23	27	24	51	–	1	1	2	5	7	35	31	66
Queen's,		44	5	5	10	21	13	34	–	–	–	2	2	4	24	16	40
Mullingar:																	
Meath,	258	100	8	12	20	46	34	80	3	–	3	2	2	4	49	44	93
Westmeath,		128	15	12	27	58	43	101	1	–	1	3	2	5	69	53	122
Longford,		30	2	6	8	10	12	22	–	–	–	1	1	2	11	17	28
Omagh:																	
Fermanagh,	203	102	8	13	21	46	35	81	–	–	–	2	5	7	52	43	95
Tyrone,		101	5	8	13	44	44	88	1	–	1	2	2	4	46	50	96
Richmond:																	
Dublin City,	258	74	4	8	12	35	27	62	1	2	3	–	2	2	38	31	69
Dublin County,		60	4	6	10	31	19	50	–	–	–	3	3	6	32	22	54
Louth,		64	4	12	16	32	16	48	–	–	–	1	1	2	35	27	62
Wicklow,		60	6	8	14	22	24	46	–	–	–	1	5	6	27	27	54
Sligo:																	
Leitrim,	133	59	4	7	11	31	17	48	–	–	–	2	2	4	33	22	55
Sligo,		74	21	9	30	26	18	44	–	1	1	2	2	4	45	24	69
Waterford:																	
Waterford,	56	53	7	9	16	23	14	37	–	–	–	3	2	5	27	21	48
Waterford City,		3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2
Totals,	3,352	3,352	365	326	691	1,545	1,116	2,661	44	18	62	128	133	267	1,737	4,272	3,029

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Counties of Ireland, classified according to Asylum Districts.

Well treated.			Neglected.			Residing with				Living alone.			Vagrant.			Total Insane in County.	Total Insane in District.	Asylum Districts and County.
						Parents, Husband, Wife.	Brothers, Sisters, Children.	Other Relations.	Other Persons.									
M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.					M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.			
																		ARMAGH:
100	59	159	21	20	41	118	35	5	9	4	6	10	13	10	23	200	458	Armagh.
29	32	61	61	32	93	57	26	5	17	1	1	2	10	8	27	154		Cavan.
44	28	62	14	28	42	51	18	3	7	–	2	2	7	16	23	104		Monaghan.
																		BALLINASLOE:
75	50	105	22	23	45	80	15	4	17	1	2	3	12	10	22	150	290	Galway.
–	2	2	3	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	5		Galway Town.
10	15	34	32	30	62	54	7	6	8	1	–	1	12	8	20	96		Mayo.
14	10	24	14	10	24	30	1	3	2	–	–	–	4	5	9	48		Roscommon.
																		BELFAST:
56	43	99	35	18	53	81	18	6	21	3	1	4	15	7	22	152	336	Antrim.
44	30	74	70	40	110	84	29	12	20	3	–	3	18	11	29	184		Down.
																		CARLOW:
20	19	39	10	9	19	30	7	5	4	–	2	2	5	5	10	58	232	Carlow.
17	14	31	25	16	41	41	7	7	6	1	–	1	9	1	10	72		Kildare.
40	16	56	28	18	46	46	19	5	12	1	1	2	14	7	21	102		Wexford.
																		CLONMEL:
15	10	25	13	12	25	30	7	3	5	–	2	2	2	2	4	50	180	Tipperary, N.R.
51	24	75	31	24	55	61	26	9	3	2	1	3	13	4	17	130		Tipperary, S.R.
																		CORK:
57	37	94	78	36	114	124	25	9	21	3	1	4	14	11	25	208	222	Cork.
2	4	6	2	6	8	8	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	14		Cork City.
																		KILLARNEY:
25	17	42	23	32	55	38	7	1	11	–	2	2	16	22	38	97	97	Kerry.
																		KILKENNY:
14	5	19	30	30	60	36	6	1	14	6	2	8	9	5	14	79	79	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		Kilkenny City.
																		LIMERICK:
21	19	40	15	17	32	30	7	3	10	–	1	1	8	7	15	72	200	Limerick.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		Limerick City.
50	38	88	24	15	39	70	30	8	2	–	1	1	10	6	16	127		Clare.
																		LONDONDERRY:
15	12	27	37	17	44	29	10	7	11	–	1	1	8	5	13	71	223	Londonderry.
55	26	81	42	29	71	79	23	8	4	1	2	3	24	11	35	152		Donegal.
																		MARYBOROUGH:
12	13	25	25	24	49	24	9	10	9	–	3	3	10	9	19	74	118	King's.
9	10	19	17	8	25	17	10	4	6	–	–	–	5	2	7	44		Queen's.
																		MULLINGAR:
32	21	53	22	25	47	47	13	6	13	–	–	–	11	11	22	100	258	Meath.
43	35	78	30	20	50	63	19	6	15	1	2	3	8	4	12	128		Westmeath.
2	2	4	10	16	26	12	4	–	6	–	–	–	3	5	8	30		Longford.
																		OMAGH:
42	31	73	12	17	29	55	16	4	10	1	1	2	4	11	15	102	203	Fermanagh.
20	24	44	29	28	57	39	19	9	9	1	–	1	10	14	24	101		Tyrone.
																		RICHMOND:
34	30	64	5	5	10	48	9	2	14	–	1	1	–	–	–	74	258	Dublin City.
13	12	25	22	13	35	29	10	4	6	–	1	1	5	5	10	60		Dublin County.
9	10	19	27	18	45	32	9	1	5	2	3	5	8	4	12	64		Louth.
23	19	42	5	13	18	30	7	0	10	–	2	2	4	1	5	60		Wicklow.
																		SLIGO:
18	8	26	17	16	33	28	8	1	4	1	1	2	8	8	16	59	133	Leitrim.
12	5	17	35	22	57	42	10	4	3	–	2	2	6	7	13	74		Sligo.
																		WATERFORD:
20	15	35	10	8	18	26	17	2	3	–	1	1	4	–	4	53	50	Waterford.
–	–	–	1	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3		Waterford City.
1,022	745	1,767	888	697	1,585	1,713	489	169	336	34	46	80	322	243	565	3,352	3,352	Totals.

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APPENDIX I.—RETURNS FROM THE

No. 1.—Licensed Houses, with Names of Proprietors,

County.	House, and where Situate.	Licensee			Name of Superintendent.
		Name.	Resident or Non-Resident.	Medical or Non-Medical.	
Dublin,	Eagle Lodge, Finglas,	Joseph Duffey,	Resident,	Medical,	—
Do.	Farnham House, Finglas,	James Duncan,	do.	do.	—
Do.	Hartfield Retreat, Drumcondra,	William Lynch,	do.	do.	—
Do.	Hampstead House, Glasnevin,	J. J. and M. Eustace,	do.	do.	—
Do.	Lisle House, Crumlin,	William Hayes,	do.	Non-Medical,	—
Do.	Bellevue, Finglas,	Richard Gregory,	do.	Medical,	—
Do.	Jamestown House, Finglas,	Wm. Stamer Stanley,	do.	do.	—
Queen's,	Midland Retreat, Annebrook, near Maryborough,	John Jacob,	Non-Resident,	do.	Mary Roberts,
Do.	Midland Retreat, Woodville, near Maryborough,	John Jacob,	Resident,	do.	—
Limerick,	Bushy Park, Pallaskenry,	John Peppard,	do.	do.	—
Armagh,	Retreat, Armagh,	Alexander D. Allen,	do.	Non-Medical,	—
Cork,	Cittadella, Cork,	Joshua Bull,	do.	Medical,	—
Do.	Lindville, Cork,	John Osburne,	do.	do.	—

* Although the licence given to Dr. Duffey by the magistrates has not been revoked on any occasion, the Inspectors were never satisfied with have recommended the suspension of his licence if they knew of any asylum which would receive the patients in it, who, it must be acknowledged,

† Jamestown House was not opened for the purpo es of a Private Licensed Asylum till January, 1854, and is occupied by a few idiots and

Note.—There is another private asylum, namely, Bloomfield Retreat, Donnybrook-road, capable of accommodating 30 patients, belonging to accommodation for 145 patients, for the same reason, is also an unlicensed establishment.

Dublin Castle,
October 23, 1856.

Memorandum as to Return No. 1.

By a subsequent Return (dated January 7, 1858), furnished to the Commissioners by Drs. Nugent and Hatchell, Inspectors of Lunatics, it appeared that, in addition to the necessary renewal of licence, the following changes had taken place in the private asylums, from the date of the foregoing :—

1. The licence of William Stamer Stanley had been transferred to Orchardstown House, Rathfarnham.
2. Frances Dickenson had been substituted, as superintendent of Midland Retreat, Annebrook, for Mary Roberts.
3. The numbers for which the following houses were licensed had been changed, as below :—

Eagle Lodge,	to 26 males,	12 females.	Total, 38
Farnham House,	to 32 ,,	18 ,,	,, 50
Hartfield Retreat,	to 28 ,,	22 ,,	,, 50
Hampstead House,	to 20 ,,	13 ,,	,, 33
Midland Retreat, Annebrook,	to — ,,	10 ,,	,, 10
,, ,, Woodville,	to 14 ,,	— ,,	,, 14
Citadella,	to 16 ,,	9 ,,	,, 25
Lindville,	to 25 ,,	15 ,,	,, 40

No. 2.—Fees for Licences, under 5 & 6 Vict., cap. 123.

Years.	Number of Licences Granted.	Number of Patients.	Amount of Fees thereupon.	Amount actually Received.	Disbursements of Inspectors under Act.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1843,	12	318	159 10 0	— *	179 14 6†‡
1844,	12	307	154 10 0	—	221 5 5‡
1845,	14	330	170 0 0	—	133 9 6‡
1846,	14	336	173 0 0	—	79 8 0
1847,	15	368	188 10 0	—	52 9 8
1848,	15	365	187 0 0	—	65 7 7
1849,	15	377	193 10 6	—	76 5 10
1850,	13	333	171 0 0	—	75 5 1
1851,	15	340	175 0 0	—	72 0 0
1852,	15	332	166 10 0	—	71 1 6
1853,	12	330	166 0 0	—	87 5 0
1854,	13	337	169 10 0	—	68 10 6
1855,	14	360	181 0 0	—	59 4 0
1856,	13	353	178 0 0	—	55 10 0

* Paid direct to the Paymaster of Civil Services, in accordance with Treasury Minute.
† From 12th October, 1842, to 31st December, 1843.
‡ During these years the Office Expenses were charged to the Private Asylums account. After the passing of the 8 & 9 Vict., c. 107, the Travelling Expenses and Fees to Physicians called in under the act were charged only.

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INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS.

Particulars of Licence, and Visits of Inspectors.

Date of Licence.	Period for which Licence is granted.	Numbers for which Licence granted.			How often visited by Inspectors.					Particulars of Licences (if any) revoked under 5 & 6 Vict., c. 123, s. 13.	House.	County.
		Male.	Female	Total	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.			
11 Oct., 1855,	12 Cal. Months,	12	14	26	8	10	8	9	4	*	Eagle Lodge, .	Dublin.
do.	do.	30	15	45	8	5	4	6	4	Nil, . .	Farnham House, .	do.
do.	do.	25	25	50	6	9	5	7	8	do. . .	Hartfield Retreat,	do.
do.	do.	19	13	32	8	6	8	6	8	do. . .	Hampstead House,	do.
do.	do.	–	10	10	5	6	6	7	4	do. . .	Lisle House, .	do.
do.	do.	28	12	40	5	6	8	6	8	do. . .	Bellevue, . .	do.
do.	do.	5	5	10	–	–	4	6	4	do.† . .	Jamestown House,	do.
20 Oct., 1855,	13 Cal. Months,	–	0	9	4	5	3	3	3	do. . .	Annebrook, . .	Queen's.
10 Apr., 1856,	do.	0	–	9	4	5	3	3	3	do. . .	Woodville, . .	do.
24 Oct., 1855,	12 Cal. Months,	5	5	10	3	3	5	3	3	do. . .	Bushy Park, .	Limerick.
5 Jan., 1858,	18 Cal. Months,	18	15	33	4	3	4	4	4	do. . .	Retreat, . .	Armagh.
1 Apr., 1856,	do.	21	8	29	6	5	4	5	4	do. . .	Cittadella, . .	Cork.,
do.	do.	30	15	45	6	5	6	5	4	do. .	Lindville, . .	do.

the mode in which the Proprietor conducted his establishment. *Indifferent* as it is, it was originally MUCH worse; and the Inspectors would pay, as a body, a miserable stipend.
hopelessly demented patients, whose means are very limited.
the Society of Friends, which, being a charitable institution, and not kept for profit, is not required to be licensed. Swift's Hospital, having

(Signed) FRANCIS WHITE.
JOHN NUGENT.

No. 3.—RETURN of DANGEROUS LUNATICS Committed to Gaols in the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, under 1st Vict., cap. 27, and Removed to Asylums or Discharged.

Gaols.	Committed.						Removed to Asylums.						Discharged.					
	1854.		1855.		1856.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1854.		1855.		1856.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . .	11	11	10	5	7	3	–	4	8	4	7	3	9	7	–	2	–	–
Armagh, . .	3	6	5	3	4	3	3	5	4	4	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow, . .	3	–	4	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Cavan, . .	8	7	7	1	10	8	4	1	7	3	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clare, . .	3	8	7	2	11	9	3	7	8	3	9	2	–	–	–	–	3	5
Cork County, .	3	3	10	5	11	9	3	3	7	4	10	9	–	–	–	1	2	–
Cork City, .	2	1	2	–	1	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Donegal, . .	18	5	10	7	12	14	5	4	4	8	4	14	3	–	8	1	8	–
Down, . .	15	16	9	6	18	8	2	6	8	7	20	8	4	4	3	1	–	3
Dublin County. .	11	11	12	4	10	18	9	8	11	5	6	4	1	–	1	1	1	3
Dublin City:																		
Richmond, . .	57	–	32	–	40	–	48	–	30	–	30	–	8	–	1	–	4	–
Grangegorman, .	–	54	–	49	–	51	–	6	–	53	–	4	–	14	–	20	–	17
Fermanagh, . .	8	7	7	5	12	2	7	7	8	5	11	2	–	–	–	–	1	–
Galway County, .	8	2	7	4	9	6	6	2	7	4	9	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galway Town, .	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	–
Kerry, . .	2	–	1	2	–	1	2	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare County:																		
Naas, . .	–	2	4	1	2	3	–	1	4	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Athy, . .	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny County, .	11	3	17	5	20	8	10	3	14	5	5	6	1	–	1	–	8	1
Kilkenny City, .	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
King's County, .	7	5	9	4	13	6	–	4	9	4	12	6	2	1	4	–	–	–
Leitrim, . .	2	2	3	2	2	2	–	1	3	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	1
Limerick County, .	4	3	7	2	10	15	4	2	8	1	9	10	1	–	–	–	–	1
Limerick City, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry, .	2	2	3	–	7	4	1	2	1	–	4	8	–	–	1	–	4	1
Longford, . .	2	1	–	7	5	1	–	–	–	6	5	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
Louth County, .	8	4	5	7	13	5	7	2	2	5	11	8	1	2	8	2	1	–
Drogheda Town, .	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	8	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Mayo, . .	18	19	21	10	21	19	4	13	16	7	18	20	6	3	10	3	5	–
Meath, . .	18	5	10	6	12	7	7	–	6	5	11	10	8	1	7	2	–	–
Monaghan, . .	4	5	5	3	9	2	3	2	5	2	9	8	1	3	–	–	–	–
Queen's County, .	9	3	10	1	7	–	4	8	13	1	7	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Roscommon, . .	9	2	2	3	13	3	4	2	6	3	13	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo, . .	17	19	8	9	8	6	8	8	8	14	8	8	5	7	–	1	–	–
Tipperary County:																		
Nenagh, . .	15	3	15	6	11	8	–	–	2	–	1	2	7	2	11	5	12	4
Clonmel, . .	3	3	8	3	16	9	1	–	2	1	3	2	1	1	4	2	11	4
Tyrone, . .	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Waterford County, .	2	2	5	1	3	–	2	1	3	1	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
Waterford City, .	2	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Westmeath, . .	11	4	9	3	7	1	5	3	8	3	7	1	4	–	2	–	–	–
Wexford, . .	15	8	18	3	14	8	1	4	3	3	–	–	5	1	8	1	6	3
Wicklow, . .	5	3	3	7	9	5	4	8	3	6	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total, . .	318	230	288	180	362	251	163	109	221	170	263	146	68	48	69	48	68	45

NOTE.—This list does not include some cases where lunatics were *irregularly* committed as dangerous and subsequently discharged by the local authorities, as at Galway Prison, Tullamore, &c., &c. In the former, for example, five persons were confined for a short period, a week or ten days, when they were set free, not exhibiting any symptoms of insanity, *et sic de cæteris*. The preceding remark is made to obviate any apparent discrepancy between the returns from gaols and those from the Lunatic Asylum Office.

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APPENDIX K.

DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS furnished by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, of the Number of persons Committed as Dangerous Lunatics within the Metropolitan Police District, during the Five Years specified, distinguishing residents within the Richmond Asylum District from other persons.

Divisions.	1852		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		Total Committed during 5 Years	Total No. of persons Committed whose residence was unknown, or out of District
	Committed	Residence unknown, or out of District.	Committed.	Residence unknown, or out of District.	Committed	Residence unknown, or out of District.	Committed.	Residence unknown, or out of District.	Committed.	Residence unknown, or out of District.		
A, . .	48	–	41	1	34	–	31	1	34	3	188	5
B, . .	20	8	31	7	26	8	15	2	14	4	106	29
C, . .	12	1	11	2	20	3	14	2	22	1	79	9
D, . .	19	1	22	1	25	–	14	–	14	1	94	3
E, . .	13	1	13	1	5	–	12	–	12	–	55	2
F, . .	3	–	4	–	3	–	5	–	2	–	17	–
Totals, .	115	11	122	12	113	11	91	5	98	9	539	46

APPENDIX L.—FORMS OF ADMISSION TO DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

No. 1.—FORM of AFFIDAVIT, &c., in Cases of Lunatics whose friends are desirous of placing them in the EGLINTON LUNATIC ASYLUM (CORK).

AFFIDAVIT.

—— of CORK, } —— of —— came before me
—— Riding, to wit, } this day, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that to the best of —— knowledge and belief that —— has for about —— been in a state of insanity and mental derangement, that —— is a native of ——, and has been a resident in —— last past, is a pauper, and has no near relative who is able or can be obliged to support —— in a Private Lunatic Establishment. Deponent further swears, that the said —— been an inmate in a public or private institution for the reception of lunatics.*

—— and that Deponent is related to the said ——, in the degree of ——

Sworn before me at ——, this —— day of ——, 185

_____ J. P.

* If the patient shall have been an inmate of a Lunatic Establishment, here state the place, and whether as pauper or boarder.

PHYSICIAN'S OR SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE.

I certify, that ——, whom I specially visited on the ——, is now in a state of insanity and mental derangement, and I am of opinion that —— is a fit subject for, and likely to derive benefit from, being placed in the Eglinton Lunatic Asylum.

Species of Insanity.	Probable Cause of Derangement.	Prominent Symptoms.	Medical Treatment, if any.	Whether at present afflicted with any other Disease.

Given under my hand, this —— day of ——, 185

Name, _____

Residence, _____

The form and affidavit are to be filled up and transmitted to the manager previously to the lunatic being sent to the institution; and no lunatic will be received until it shall be notified to some of —— friends that there is a vacancy for —— reception, unless in urgent cases.

No application will be attended to which does not state the name, residence and occupation, and degree of relationship of the two next male relatives, and the next female relative of the patient (when such exist), according to the following form:—

Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Degree of Relationship.

One of the above persons must appear with the patient on the day of personal examination, previous to admission.

The following form must be filled up by the friends of the lunatic:—

Lunatic's Age.	Religion.	Place of Birth.	Place of Abode before Admission.	Occupation or Trade.	Whether Single or Married, and if a Female, whether she has had Children.	Whether any near Relative has ever been Insane.

The annexed engagement to be signed by a magistrate, clergyman, or gentleman, residing in the neighbourhood of the patient.

I hereby engage that the friends of the within-named patient shall withdraw —— from the Eglinton Lunatic Asylum, on its being notified to me that —— is recovered or deemed harmless.

Given under my hand, at ——, this —— day of ——, 185

_____ Signature.

_____ Residence.

_____ Post Town.

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No. 2.—Form of Recommendation to the Sligo District Lunatic Asylum.

Name —— Residence —— Date of Admission ——
No. in General Registry ——
No. in Physician's Registry ——

Instructions to be particularly attended to.

1st. Patients cannot be received unless the Admission Forms are accurately complied with, and returned to the Asylum, for the approval of the Board of Governors, previous to the —— in each month; and it is especially to be observed, that no Lunatic shall be transmitted to the Institution without due notification from the Resident Physician of a vacancy.

2nd. The Governors require, that the party who signs the engagement of removal, shall be a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of the patient, or a person of well-known respectability, whose address should be fully given.

3rd. As many unfit cases have, from time to time, been sent to Lunatic Asylums, particularly persons far advanced in life, whose mental malady partook rather of the character of imbecility than of actual lunacy, and the chronic nature of which gave no hope of cure, the Governors, in order to prevent, as far as possible, the admission of such cases, which prove a permanent burthen on the establishment, to the exclusion of those that are acute, and which may be benefited by treatment, request that all medical gentlemen certifying to the insanity of applicants, will be most particular in their examination, as to the probable curability or dangerous character of the disease.

4th. The affidavit should be made, when practicable, by the next of kin.

5th. Relatives, with the assistance of the Medical Attendant or Certifying Practitioner, are requested to annex, according to the best of their knowledge, precise answers to the following medical queries.

6th. The friends of patients unable to pay the sum required in private asylums, and who are able and willing to pay what would be necessary for their support in the District Asylum, and whom it would appear unfair to the public to admit gratuitously, may have them admitted when there are vacancies, under the proviso of their being withdrawn in case the room they occupy should be required for poor patients. In such instances, those portions of the Affidavit and Certificate, &c., on whose part application is made, is set forth, "as a poor person, or without a friend to support him or her," or "as a pauper," must, of course, be omitted.

7th. All letters, and other communications, on the business of the Institution, to be addressed, free of postage, to the Resident Physician, at the Asylum, who will afford every information that may be required.

The friends of patients are admitted to see them on Tuesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.M., and 1 o'clock, P.M., in summer; and 11 o'clock, A.M., and 2 o'clock, P.M., in winter, under the control and direction of the Resident Physician.

Queries.

Queries.	Answers.
1. Name and Residence.	
2. Sex.	
3. Age.	
4. Single, married, or widowed.	
5. Number of children.	
6. Occupation.	
7. Education.	Can read Can read and write
8. Religion.	
9. Habits of life, whether temperate or intemperate, active or sedentary, regular or otherwise.	
10. Original disposition, whether animated or the reverse, placid or passionate, dull or energetic, cheerful and contented, or morose and discontented, &c.	
11. Date of first attack.	
12. Number of previous attacks, and their duration	

Queries—*continued.*

Queries.	Answers.
13. Duration of present attack.	
14. Assigned causes, { Moral. Physical. Hereditary.	
15. State of the senses.	
16. Intellect.	
17. Affections and emotions.	
18. Nutritive condition.	
19. State of the tongue, skin, pulse, general circulation, chest and respiration; functions of bowels, kidneys, and uterus	
20. Disposition for food and sleep	
21. Form of mental disorder, whether mania, monomania, melancholia, dementia, idiocy, or epilepsy.	
22. Before the symptoms of lunacy became manifest, was there any unusual depression or elevation of spirits, or was any alteration observed in the temper, disposition, opinions, conduct, sleep, appetite, state of bowels, or health of the patient; and how long before lunacy were any such precursory symptoms observed?	
23. Bodily disorder (if any) apparently connected with the insanity.	
24. What have been the prominent symptoms of the malady? has any obvious change in its form occurred? and does it appear to be increasing, declining, or stationary?	
25. Are there lucid intervals, or any great remissions, or exacerbations; and do such changes occur at uncertain times, or at stated periods?	
26. Does the patient rave indifferently on various subjects, or chiefly on one, and what is that subject? Mention particularly any permanent or remarkable illusions.	
27. Has the patient ever threatened or attempted to commit any act of self-violence, and by what means?	
28. Has the patient ever made any premeditated or dangerous attempt to injure any other person, and how?	
29. Is the patient prone to tear clothes, or to break windows or furniture?	
30. Was any near relative of the patient ever insane?	
31. Is the patient subject to periodical attacks of epilepsy, or any other malady, to any unusual discharge, or to suppression or obstruction of any *customary* discharge; to sores, eruptions, rupture, epilepsy, paralysis, strumu, or hysteria? Specify any bodily infirmity, or other disease of the patient.	
32. Did the present fit of lunacy occur, or has any former fit occurred, during pregnancy or in child-bed?	
33. Was the head of the patient ever severely injured?	
34. What has been done for the recovery of the patient, and with what effect?	
35. Has the patient ever been in any other Lunatic Asylum? and where?	
36. The Physician will be kind enough to mention any circumstances that may occur to him as likely to elucidate the case or tend to its cure.	

Affidavit.

County of ——, to wit. } —— of —— came before me this day, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists that, to the best of —— knowledge and belief, —— of ——, in the county of ——, has, for some time past, been in a state of insanity and mental derangement; and that the said —— is a poor person and has no friends who will support —— in a private Lunatic Establishment, and that —— has been a resident of the said county of —— for the last —— years, that —— was not born an idiot, and that the replies to the annexed queries respecting the said —— are correct and true, according to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me at ——, this — day of ——, 185 .

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MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

I certify that ——, whom I have visited, is now, and has been, in a state of insanity for the last ——. I am of opinion that there is danger in allowing —— to be at liberty; that —— is a fit subject for, and likely to derive benefit from, being placed in the Sligo Lunatic Asylum; and that I believe the replies to the annexed queries are just and true.

Given under my hand, this —— day of ——, 185

MAGISTRATE, PARISH MINISTER, AND CHURCHWARDENS' CERTIFICATE.

We certify that we have inquired into the case of ——, who has resided in the parish of ——, in the county of ——, for the last —— years; that we do believe —— to be a pauper, and would recommend —— as a fit subject for the Sligo Lunatic Asylum.

Given under our hands, this —— day of ——, 185

Magistrate.

Parish Minister of

} Churchwardens.

The following form to be filled up by the two next of kin to the patient:—

Name.	Place of Abode.	Post Town.	Degree of Relationship.

The annexed engagement to be signed by a magistrate, parish minister, or gentleman, residing in the neighbourhood of the patient:—

I do hereby engage that the friends of the within-named patient shall withdraw —— from the Sligo District Lunatic Asylum, on its being notified to me that —— is recovered, or deemed harmless and incurable; and that in the event of their neglecting to do so within a fortnight after my having received a written notice to that effect, I promise to repay to the manager of the Sligo Lunatic Asylum any expense that may be incurred by him in transmitting the said patient to —— present place of abode.

Given under my hand at ——, this —— day of ——, 185

Admitted —— of ——, 185

No. 3.—FORM OF ADMISSION to the WATERFORD DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM, for the County of Waterford and the City of Waterford.

AFFIDAVIT.

County of —— } —— of —— came before me this day, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that to the best of —— knowledge and belief, —— of ——, county ——, parish of ——, barony of ——, nearest post town ——, has for some time past been in a state of insanity and mental derangement, and that the said —— is a pauper, and has no friend who will or can be obliged to support —— in a private Lunatic Establishment, and that —— has been a resident of the said county of —— for the last ——.

Sworn before me at —— this — day of ——, 185

} Justice, County.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

I certify that ——, whom I have visited, is now, and has been in a state of insanity for the last ——, and I am of opinion that —— is a fit subject for, and likely to derive benefit from, being placed in the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum, at Waterford.

Given under my hand, this —— day of ——, 185

Physician or Surgeon.

Residence.

MAGISTRATE AND PARISH CLERGYMAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We certify that we have inquired into the case of ——, who has resided in the parish of ——, county of ——, for the last —— years, that we do believe —— to be a lunatic and a pauper, and recommend —— as a fit subject for the Lunatic Asylum, at Waterford.

Given under our hands, this —— day of ——, 185

Magistrate.

Parish Clergyman of

The following form must be accurately filled up:—

Lunatic's Age.	Religion.	Trade or Occupation	Place of Birth	Probable Cause of Derangement	When first taken ill, and how.	Species of Disease, and Propensities

Further particulars respecting the patient:—

Single or Married	No. of Children	Degree of Education	Habits of Life.	Original Disposition and Intellect.	Number of previous attacks and their duration.	Predisposing Causes.			Bodily Disorder, if any
						Hereditary.	Other.	Exciting	

This form when filled up, to be returned to the Manager for approval, previous to the person being sent.

The foregoing forms of admission will serve to show the great dissimilarity of those forms in the several asylums, as noticed in the Report, p. 12. The following peculiarities are presented in the forms used in other asylums.

In the Armagh Asylum the medical certificate states that "there is danger in allowing" the person whose admission is applied for "to be at liberty."

In the Ballinasloe Asylum the affidavit states that the person applied for "is not subject to epilepsy, nor born an idiot;" and the medical certificate sets forth that in the opinion of the signer "the case is not incurable."

In the Belfast forms the medical certificate states that in the opinion of the party signing "there is danger in allowing the lunatic to be at liberty;" and the Magistrate or Churchwardon's certificate is to the same effect.

The Carlow medical and magisterial certificate are of a like kind, and the former states that the lunatic is considered "curable" by the person signing it.

The Clonmel affidavit declares that the person applied to be admitted "has not been born an idiot."

In Killarney a Governor, or local clergyman, certifies that the party is a "dangerous lunatic," in his opinion.

In Kilkenny the physician certifies his opinion that "there is danger in allowing the party to be at liberty," and that he thinks the case is "curable."

In Limerick and in Londonderry the affidavit states that the party "is not subject to epilepsy nor born an idiot."

In Maryborough a like allegation as to *idiocy* is contained in the affidavit.

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APPENDIX M.—HEADS OF INQUIRY.

No. 1.—Circular transmitted to the Managers of Asylums, Clerks of Unions, &c., enclosing Heads of Inquiry.

Office of Lunatic Asylums Commission.

Sir,—I enclose for the information of the Governors of —— Asylum (or Guardians of —— Union) copies of General Heads of Inquiry, which have been prepared by the Commissioners, with a view to indicating the scope and purport of the investigation on which they propose to enter, in pursuance of the authority vested in them by the Royal Commission, and beg you to submit the document to the Governors (or Guardians as the case may be) at your earliest opportunity.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

M. J. Barry,

Secretary.

To the Manager of the ——
District Asylum, or to the
Clerk of —— Union.

No. 2.—Heads of Inquiry forwarded by the Commissioners to Governors and Managers of Asylums, Boards of Guardians, &c. &c.

I.—Law as regards lunatics :—

1. In public asylums—Admission—Discharge, &c.
2. In licensed or unlicensed houses.
3. In workhouses.
4. In gaols—Operation of 1 Vic., c. 27.
5. At large or with their friends—Chancery lunatics—Single patients.

II.—Law and practice in reference to the formation of districts and erection of District Asylums :—

1. Classes for whom accommodation should be provided in such institutions—Paying patients.
2. Districts for which separate asylums should be provided.
3. Mode of proceeding as regards formation of districts and erection of District Asylums.

III.—Law and practice as regards government and maintenance of District Asylums :—

1. Appointment of Governors.
2. Proceedings of Governors—Attendance—Inspection of District Asylums—Accounts, &c.
3. Special local regulations.
4. Provision of Funds for maintenance—Chargeability of inmates.

IV.—Management of District Asylums :—

1. Medical Officers—Salaries and duties—Superannuation.
2. Other officers and attendants—Number—Salaries and duties—Superannuation.
3. Books and registers kept.

V.—Land, buildings, and furniture :—

1. Appropriation of land—Quantity under spade cultivation.
2. Suitableness of buildings and premises for a Lunatic Asylum.
3. Adequacy for wants of district—Capability of enlargement—Means by which accommodation can be extended.
4. Arrangements for ventilating, warming, and lighting—Supply of hot and cold water—Sewerage, &c.
5. Bedding and furniture.

VI.—Condition and treatment of patients :—

1. Classification.
2. Medical and moral treatment—Proportion of cures and deaths.
3. Daily arrangements—Use of baths and occupation of patients.
4. Clothing and diet.
5. Schools—Instruction, and religious worship.

VII.—Law and practice as regards inspection and control of District Asylums :—

1. Frequency of inspections.
2. Communication between Inspectors and Governors.
3. Control exercised over proceedings of Governors—Expenditure, &c.

VIII.—Law and practice as regards other institutions for custody and treatment of insane :—

1. Licence—Medical certificates—Orders of detention.
2. Inspection—Reports—Registers and books kept.
3. Condition of institution.

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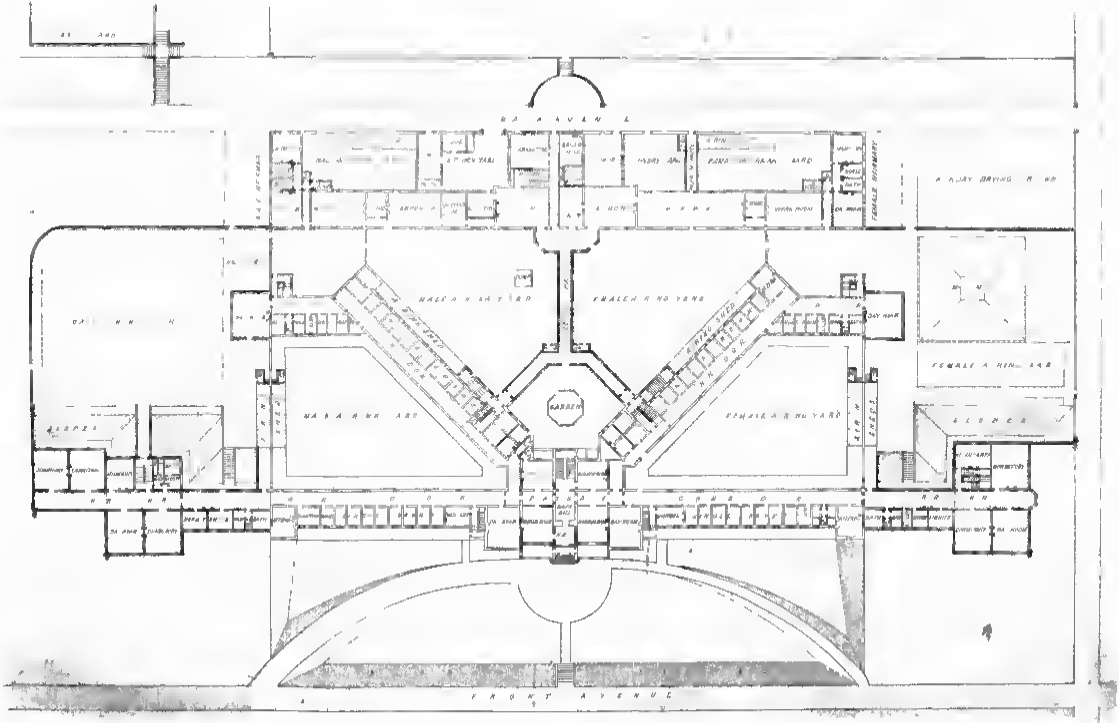

Belfast District Lunatic Asylum. — Ground Plan.

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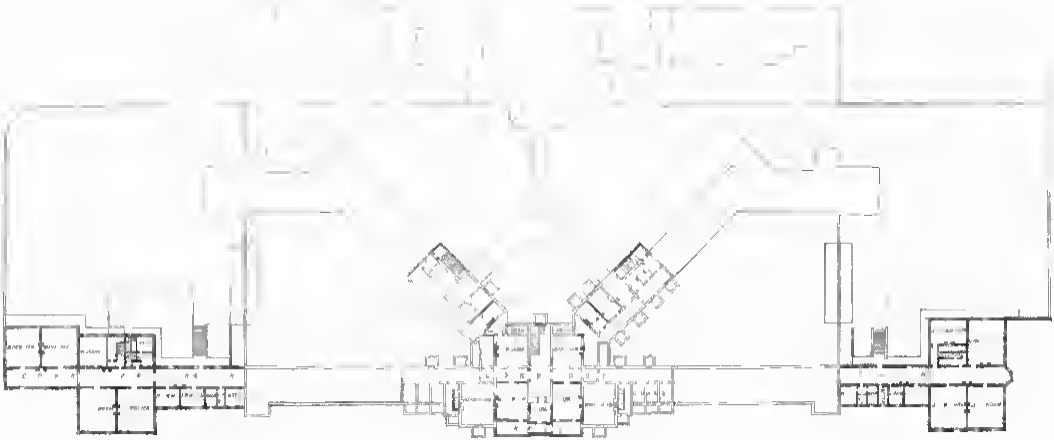

Belfast District Lunatic Asylum Basement Plan. The Red Line shows the New Work with Alterations

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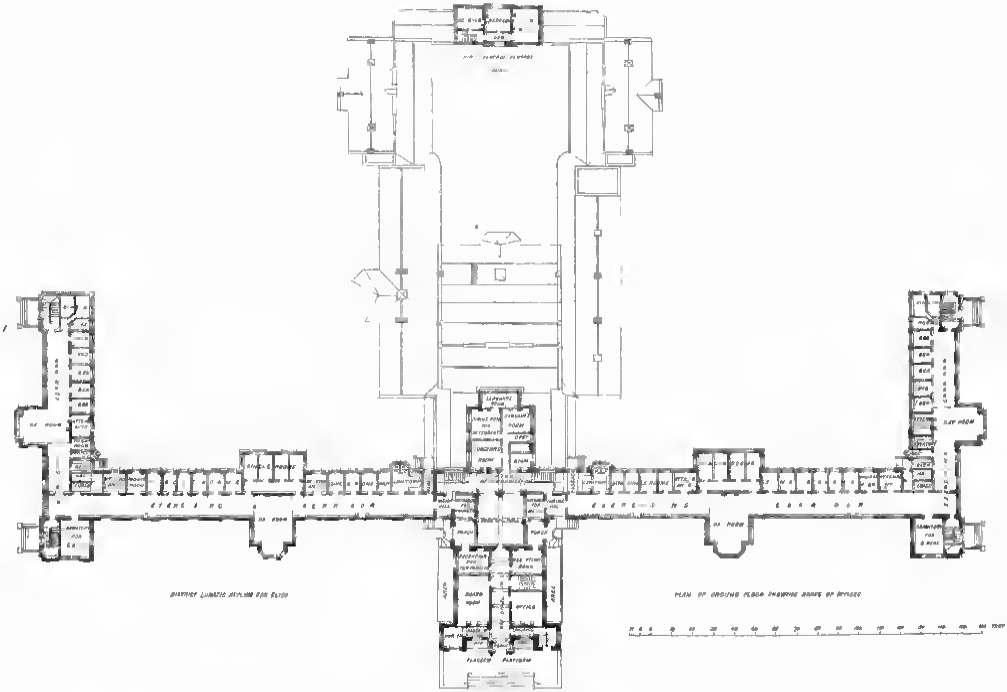

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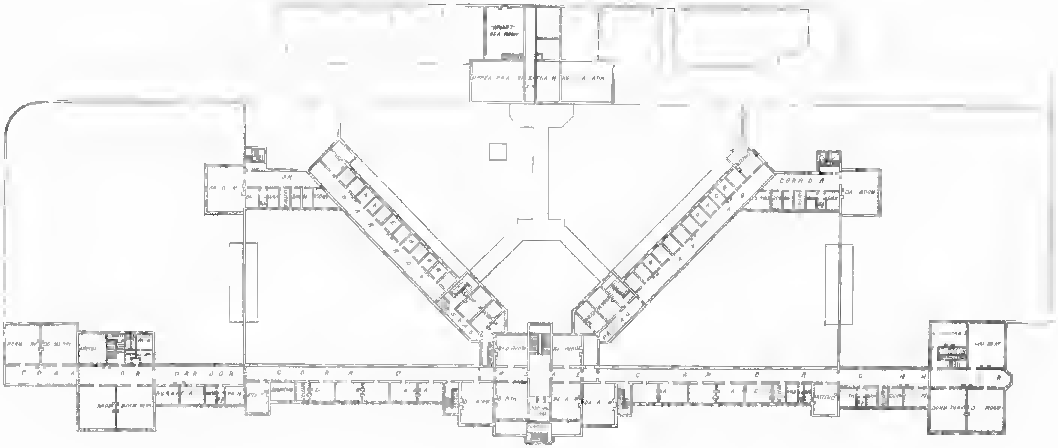

Ballarat District Lunatic Asylum. Plan of First Floor

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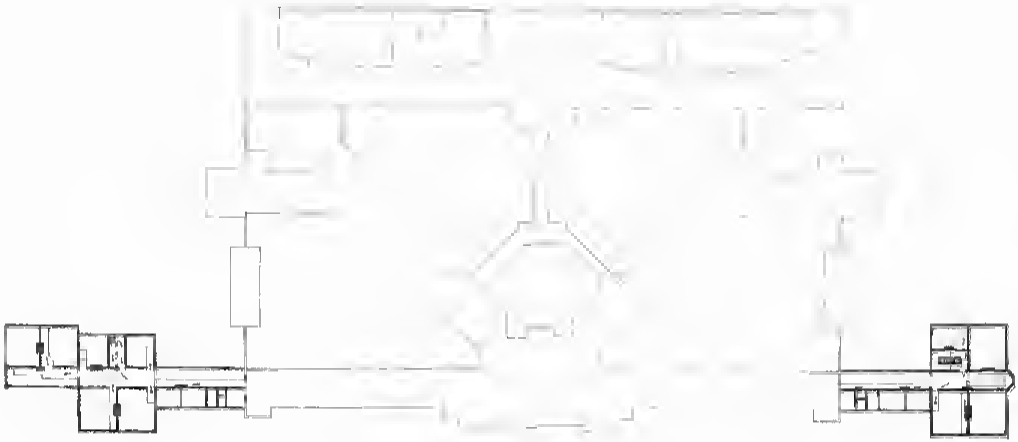

Belfast District Lunatic Asylum. Plan of Ventilation-Trunks

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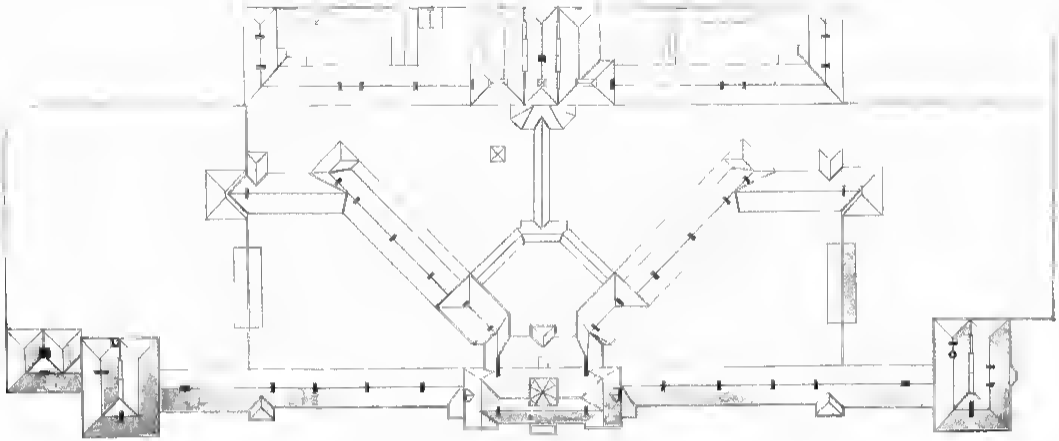

Belfast District Lunatic Asylum. Plan of Roofs

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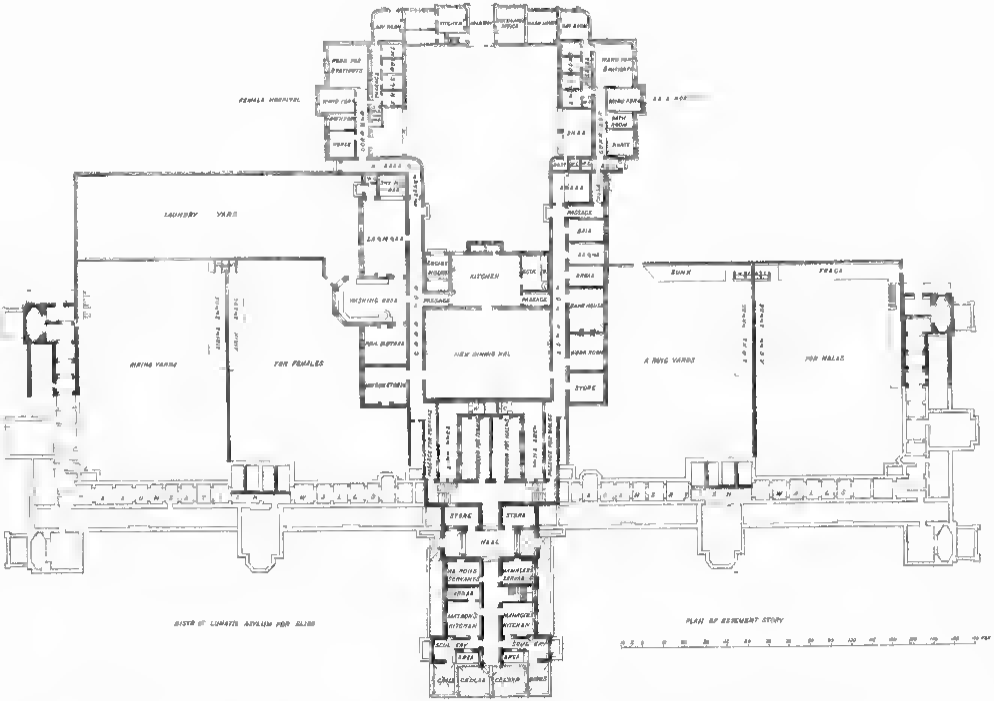

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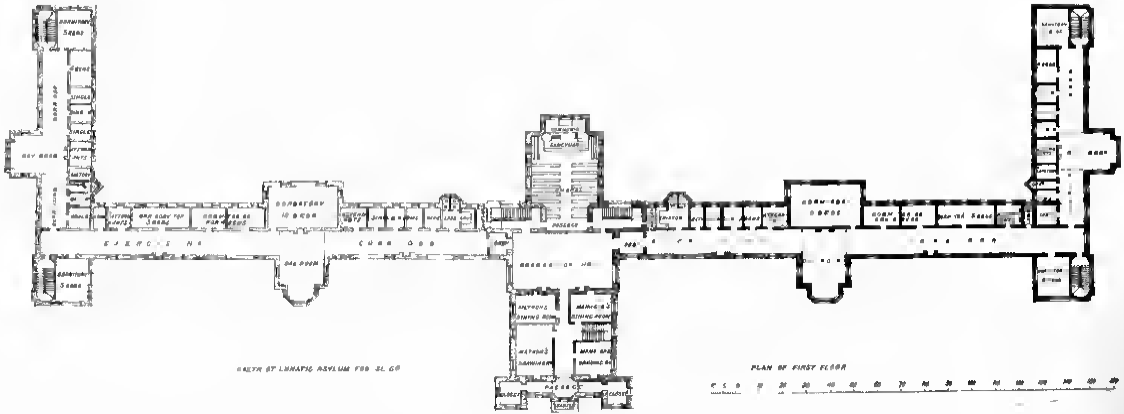

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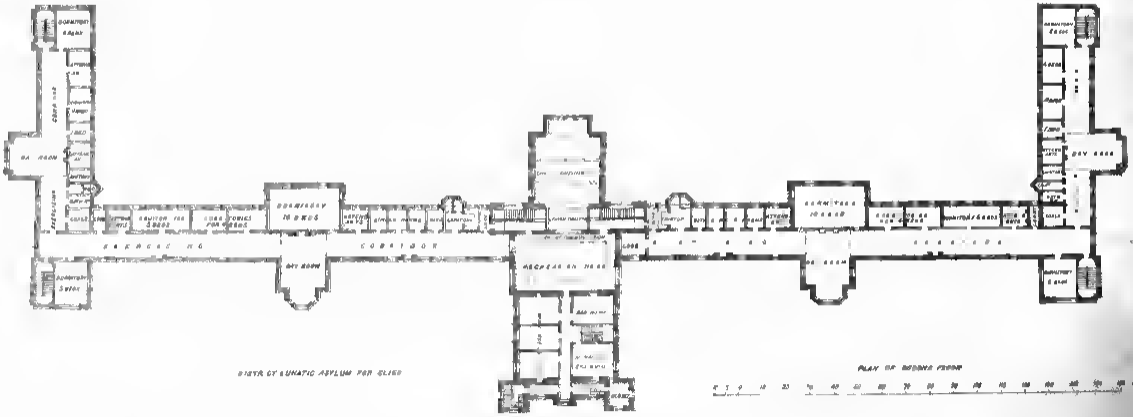

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LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND, COMMISSION.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF INQUIRY

INTO THE STATE OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUMS

AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CUSTODY AND TREATMENT OF THE INSANE

IN IRELAND:

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE AND APPENDICES.

PART II.—EVIDENCE AND DOCUMENTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM AND SONS, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1858.

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EVIDENCE.

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LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND, COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

DUBLIN, 24th OCTOBER, 1856.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. LUTWIDGE, Mr. WILKES, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

DUBLIN.

COMMISSIONERS for GENERAL CONTROL and CORRESPONDENCE.

Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence.

John Radcliff, Esq., sworn and examined.

John Radcliff, Esq.

1. I believe you are a Commissioner for General Control and Correspondence of Lunatic Asylums, under the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV. cap. 33?—Yes.

2. How long have you been a member of that Commission?—From the time of the abolition of the former unpaid Board.

3. It is stated in a return as 1835?—I believe so.

4. You are also a member of the Board of Public Works?—Yes.

The former Board of General Control and Correspondence.

5. Are you aware what the course of proceeding was by the Board to whom you succeeded?—When the Order of the Lord Lieutenant and Council for the erection of an asylum was issued, the architect was instructed to prepare the plans for a building to contain the limited number of patients. These plans were then considered by the Commissioners, and when approved by them the architect was instructed to call for tenders. It appeared also by the minutes that the Commissioners of Control reported on the extent of the district to be attached to each Asylum, and the number of patients it should be built for. This was all the information that could be obtained from the Minute Books of the former Commissioners as to the course of proceeding.

6. Were the books and minutes of the former Board handed over to your Board?—Yes, they were handed over to us.

7. Those books and minutes can be produced at present?—Yes.

8. Did the former Board of General Control and Correspondence exercise any control over the asylums when built?—I think not. They drew up the rules and regulations to be observed therein, in accordance with the Act of Parliament, which authorizes the Commissioners of General Control to do so. I believe the rules and regulations now in force were drawn up by the Board of Commissioners, of which Dr. Rennie was the chairman.

The present Commissioners; their mode of proceeding; their duties.

9. Has there been any variation in the practice, since the Board, of which you are a member, was formed, as regards the duties performed by the Commissioners?—We have performed the same duties only with reference to building and purchasing ground. We have never performed any duties connected with the management of the asylums.

10. Am I to understand that the course which has been pursued since you became a Commissioner, with reference to the erection of asylums, and the formation of districts, is that which you have described as having been pursued by your predecessors?—Yes. Our predecessors did all the duty, I believe, without the help of the Inspectors; but since we have been in office, the Inspectors have done all the other portion of the duty, and we have been confined to purchasing ground and erecting buildings, with the necessary fitments, &c.

11. Are you aware of the circumstances under which the Board you succeeded was abolished, and the Commissioners, of whom you are one, were first appointed?—I have always understood that it was on the application of the late Commissioners themselves; that having completed the routine of duties prescribed for them under the Act for erecting the new asylums, they then applied to be relieved from all further duty; and on that we were appointed a Commission.

Asylums erected by former Board.

12. When the former Commission ceased to exist, they had already divided Ireland into Lunatic Asylum districts, and erected an asylum in each of those districts?—They had, all but Cork.

13. The position of Cork was, I believe, peculiar, it was not included in any district?—Cork was not a district.

14. Has the county of Cork been subsequently declared a district by the Act of Parliament, the 8th and 9th Vic. chap. 107?—Yes.

15. I believe the Richmond Lunatic Asylum had also been declared a District Asylum by Act of Parliament, previously to your being appointed a Commissioner?—Yes.

New Asylums.

16. State the names of the new asylums erected?—Cork, Kilkenny, Killarney, New Richmond, Sligo, Omagh, and Mullingar.

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DUBLIN.

Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence.

John Radcliff, Esq.

Proceeding; communication with local authorities; purchase of sites for Asylums.

17. In the Order in Council directing the formation of a new district, I believe the number for which the asylum is to be built is specified?—Yes.

18. Does it specify the amount to be expended in the erection of the asylum?—No.

19. After having received that Order in Council, what is the next step taken by the Commissioners?—On the receipt of the order, steps were taken to procure a site as near to the town named in the order as could be procured at a reasonable price.

20. Did any communication take place with the local authorities, either the Grand Jury or Magistrates, with reference to the purchase of the land or site?—No, except in one or two instances. In the case of Omagh, we communicated with the Grand Jury there. We pointed out two sites that we thought eligible, and requested them to select one of them. They appointed a committee, and did select the site on which the asylum is now built. With regard to the site for Cork, it was chosen by the Governors themselves, and approved of by Colonel Jones on the part of the Board of Correspondence.

21. Are you aware whether any communication took place between the local authorities and the Commissioners, or the Government, with reference to the formation of the districts?—I am not aware.

22. Can you state why the local authorities were consulted in the two instances you have named, and not in the others?—In the case of Omagh, as the selection of the site affected the future cost of maintaining the asylum, we requested the Grand Jury to give an opinion. Two sites had been selected, both suitable—one close on the turf district and some distance from the town; the other away from the turf district and close to the town, but more expensive than the other.

23. Were both sites equally eligible for the asylum?—I will say they were both good sites, but I do not think equally good.

24. Were the local authorities consulted as to the quantity of land to be taken?—That is settled on a principle. I am not quite certain that the Order in Council does not state the quantity. But we went upon what has been done in England and in Ireland, which was to allow ten acres for every 100 patients.

25. Did both the sites in the Omagh case contain the necessary quantity of land?—They contained the requisite quantity; thirty acres, I think. There is a return to Parliament stating the quantity.

26. Can you state the reasons why the selection of the site at Cork was left to the Governors?—I do not know. It originated with them. When the matter first came to us, there came a long list of sites about Cork, which had been viewed by them. I am not sure whether all were considered eligible. Some were. There was a preference given to the site on which we have now erected the asylum.

27. Generally speaking, have any local parties, either existing Governors, Grand Juries, or Magistrates, any voice in the selection of the site?—No voice legally.

28. Have they practically been admitted to express an opinion on the subject?—No objection was made to any one offering an opinion.

29. Is any opportunity given to any of the various bodies I have mentioned, as a body, to express an opinion upon the subject previous to the site being purchased?—I will answer you this way. There has been no communication from our office to magistrates or others near the towns where such asylums were erected. I looked through the Minute Books of our predecessors, and I could not find that there had been any communication held with local authorities with respect to sites. The Commissioners followed the course pointed out by the Act. They were held responsible, and they exercised the power.

30. The site having been fixed upon, to whom was the question submitted for final approval?—The site was settled by the Board of Correspondence.

31. Did they proceed to purchase the land without submitting it to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant or any party?—I think in some cases there was a communication, but I am not at this moment prepared to answer you, with regard to some of the sites. Take Kilkenny, for example; there was a communication with the Inspectors of Asylums. Dr. Nugent, with me, chose that site. Dr. White was with me at Killarney choosing that site.

Purchase money fixed by jury.

32. Having approved of the site and concluded the terms of purchase, what body has been asked to approve the amount of the purchase money?—The jury decided the amount of the purchase. We cannot tell what a site will cost until we have held our inquisition. We viewed it this way. We are ordered by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to erect an asylum to hold so many people, at such or such a town, and we make the best bargain we can for the site, by impannelling a jury to determine the amount.

33. But before the matter is considered by a jury, have you not taken into consideration whether it was one which would be likely to be expensive in the purchase or not?—In every case but that of Cork I inspected the sites near each town; and in deciding on the site to be purchased the Commissioners always were influenced by the probable cost.

34. Is any contract entered into for the purchase of land from the proprietor, previous to its being submitted to a jury for valuation?—I think that in some instances we agreed with parties as to terms, subject to their being confirmed by a jury. I may give a more detailed answer to this.

Building Asylums; approval of plans.

35. Having purchased the land, did you proceed to prepare plans for the building?—Having purchased the land, we then selected an architect, and he was desired to prepare plans. Printed instructions were given to the architects for their guidance as to the general arrangements of the building.

Orders in Council.

36. I believe the Order in Council stated the number of patients for whom the asylum was to be erected?—Yes.

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37. Did the Order in Council limit the expenditure for such asylum?—Latterly it did.

38. In what case?—In the case of the Richmond Asylum.

39. That was a case of additional buildings?—Additional buildings; there was a good deal of difference of opinion on the subject.

40. In what other cases was the amount limited?—I cannot tell now; I will look over the Orders in Council, and see. I do not think there is any limit except in cases of enlargement—in the case of Belfast we gave estimates, but in the new asylums, generally speaking, there was no estimate given to the Privy Council, for there was no occasion. The Act did not require us to go to the Lord Lieutenant and Council again to obtain any authority after the Order in Council was issued.

41. Were the plans submitted to the Lord Lieutenant in Council for approval?—No.

42. Or to the Lord Lieutenant?—No.

43. Were the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums consulted as to the plans?—In every case the plans were sent to them.

Inspectors consulted on plans.

44. Were their objections, if any, considered?—They never made any, I think, except in one instance. When the plans were approved by the Commissioners themselves, they were sent to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, and their opinion was requested upon the proposed arrangements for the patients. We did not consult them upon the design; we considered that was our business; but as to the arrangements of the buildings which affected the comfort and convenience of the patients, they were particularly consulted. I am not aware of any instance in which a suggestion emanating from them, with regard to the building of an asylum, was not attended to.

Expenditure; arrangements with architects and builders.

45. In directing architects to prepare plans, did you state to them the sums you proposed to expend in the construction of that asylum?—No.

46. You left them free?—We had a great deal of communication with the architects, for they were constantly coming to us with their plans. We always gave them to understand, that they must keep down the expenditure as much as possible. As regards the arrangements, the first thing with us was the comfort and wants of the patients.

47. Were you, as a Board, governed by any calculation, besides that of the number of inmates, as to the expenditure that should be incurred?—At the beginning we had some idea of limiting the expense to so much per patient. We mentioned, I think, in conversation, about £100 or £120 per patient as the limit; but we found afterwards that it was impossible to fix any thing on the subject.

48. Can you produce the instructions that were given to the architects about to furnish plans?—Yes.

49. Were the instructions given to the architects generally complied with?—I think, generally speaking, they were, so far as such instructions can be.

50. Did the architect, in sending in his plans, furnish you with an estimate of the probable cost?—He did not. An estimate, in my opinion, and that of my colleagues, is of little value, unless made upon quantities taken out.

51. Did the Commissioners form any estimate of the probable cost of the building, before advertising for tenders?—No, except generally by inspecting the plans.

Proceedings previously to accepting contracts.

52. Did they take out the quantities previous to accepting the contracts, and make an estimate for themselves?—I will explain the course. We advertised for tenders upon plans and specifications, and the builders were invited to meet at our office on a certain day—all those that intended to put in tenders selected a person to act as their measurer, in conjunction with a person to be selected by us. These two measurers met together, with the plans and specifications, to take out the quantities. These quantities were printed by us, and each party intending to tender got a copy to enable him to add his price for each item in the schedule, and to state the gross amount for which he would execute the work specified—to be subject to increase or reduction, regulated by the detailed prices, as the quantity of work contracted for might be varied by the Commissioners. On receipt of the tenders, (the lowest of which in nearly every instance was accepted,) if the cost of the buildings was very high, we re-considered the plans with a view to ascertain if any saving could be effected by reducing the quantity of ornamental or other work.

Alteration of plans to reduce expenditure—Cork Asylum.

53. Can you furnish copies of the schedules to which you have referred in your last answer?—Yes.

54. In making alterations in the plans, with the view of cutting down the expenditure, did you limit yourself entirely to alterations in the exterior decorations, or was any alteration made in the interior accommodation for inmates?—I think in Cork we reduced the extent of accommodation, but in Cork only. I do not recollect that we did so in any other case.

55. How could you reduce the extent of accommodation below what was necessary for the number of inmates named in the Order in Council?—Not below the number of inmates. We cut off offices that were considered unnecessary. The architect had given rather too great a range of offices for the Cork Asylum.

56. Could you specify what offices were, on such occasions, struck out of the plans?—They were workshops and stores, and buildings of that kind.

57. Were any alterations made affecting the alterations for warming or ventilation of the building?—No. Do you speak with reference to Cork?

58. Any asylum?—In the Cork case there were rooms in the basement for a heating apparatus, which was never erected: that is not an alteration of the plan. The accommodation was given, but the apparatus was not put up; we afterwards did not think it necessary.

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DUBLIN.

Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence.

John Radcliff, Esq.

59. Could you specify what offices were struck off generally?—I state the plans went to the Inspectors for approval. We did not alter these plans, as regards arrangements. The heating and ventilation did not appear in any way upon these plans, nor upon any plan entered into by contract, except the space allowed for putting in heating apparatus, as at Cork asylum; we did not put it in there.

60. Can you state in what way the reductions were made in the interior arrangements, which affected the accommodation of the patients?—The only instance I am aware of at this moment is Cork; and in that case we cut off a great deal of office arrangements at the rere of the building proposed by the architect, after the plans had been sent to the Board of Governors: we did not think it necessary to send the plans back to them.

Estimates for building.

61. Having received the tenders for the erection of the asylum, were you then in a position to form an estimate of the cost?—Of the building.

62. Did they include the furnishing?—They did not include furniture or fitments. The tenders included the buildings that we were aware at the time were necessary.

63. Should other buildings appear subsequently to be necessary, was the same course pursued with regard to them?—We then took the schedule. On reference to a schedule of prices, you would see the cost of every perch of work stated.

64 You continued the same contractor. allowing him to build the additional works, according to the schedule of prices?—Yes; or we cut off any work we did not consider necessary, and made the reduction of payment according to the schedule of prices.

Additional works: Fittings and Furniture of Asylums.

65. How were the fittings and furniture provided—by contract or otherwise?—The fittings, such as shelves, and all carpenter's work of that kind, were done by the contractor generally, according to his schedule of prices. He gives a detailed price in his schedule for every sort of work. The great object was to give all the work properly belonging to the building contractor to him.

66. How was the furniture selected and provided?—The furniture was supplied principally by people in the towns where the asylums are, upon tenders. The towns are generally small. Take Sligo for example. Two or three men, that were considered fit to make the ordinary furniture required, were called upon to give us estimates for each description. The cooking apparatus were almost invariably supplied from a particular house in England.

67. Were the Inspectors of Asylums ever communicated with or consulted as regards the fittings or the furniture?—I cannot answer that question now. They were aware from the first of the kind of furniture we were putting up, and the fitments in every asylum. They used to be constantly looking at them, and there was no remonstrance, except latterly, with regard to water-closets.

Medical men not consulted as to fittings, &c.

68. Did you consult any medical men besides the Inspectors, with reference to the construction of the buildings, the fitments, or the furniture to be provided?—No; we sent round to some of the best asylums in the North of England, and also in Scotland, one of our Clerks of Works, to get us information on the different fitments required, and, when we got that information, we selected what we thought was the best. The fact is, that it is not a medical question. I may observe, that previous to the commencement of any of the new asylums, and with a view to obtain information as to the nature and extent of accommodation afforded in the lately erected English asylums, an inspection of many of them, including those of Surrey, Hanwell, and Maidstone, was made by me, accompanied by our architect, under the sanction of the Treasury, and every opportunity was taken of acquiring information as to the best description of houses for the insane.

No medical man on the present Board.

69. I believe there is no medical gentleman at present on the Board of Commissioners?—No; it would be very hard to say who the Board of Commissioners are.

70. Are you aware that the former Board of Commissioners whom you succeeded, consisted one-half of medical men?—It did fully, I should think, and the other half of non-professional men.

Application for money to meet expenditure upon Asylums.

71. How soon, after having ascertained the probable cost of an asylum, did you communicate it to the Lord Lieutenant and Council?—Is it after the finishing?

72. No, after the plans had been approved, and the contracts taken?—When we wanted money.

73. When applying for the money?—We stated in some cases that we had entered into a contract for a certain sum.

74. That application was made to the Privy Council?—To the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

75. Was any communication made to any local bodies of the estimate then sent in?—No.

76. With regard to the issue of money by the Privy Council, did you apply for an issue of money for the purchase of land after you received the valuation of the jury?—Yes.

77. That was a distinct application?—Yes.

Mode of applying;

78. Did you, from time to time, pending the erection of the asylum, draw such sums as you required, through the Privy Council, on applications in the usual form?—We went through a form of memorial, applying to the Privy Council for an issue, on account of their Order in Council, to erect an asylum for so many patients.

Irregularity committed in.

79. Was that course followed in each case?—No; the applications through error went direct to the Treasury, instead of to the Privy Council. They always went to the Treasury, but from the Privy Council; we were called upon to alter our system of obtaining money from the Treasury, upon all our works. We sent a monthly estimate of what we would require; and owing to the absence in America, upon an unpleasant duty, of the Clerk, who had charge of the proper forms and accounts, the head accountant, instead of sending to the Privy Council, and asking for an issue, sent in an estimate to the Treasury

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for the amount required in the ensuing month, and so passed by the Privy Council unintentionally. That continued for some time, and it gave rise to the Commission that latterly took place.

80. Was any objection ever made, by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, to the estimates which you sent in of the probable cost of the asylums?—Not that I am aware of.

81. Did the sum which you applied for, either to the Privy Council or Treasury, on account of the erection of any asylum, exceed the estimate which you had originally furnished to the Privy Council?—I do not think so. The few estimates that we furnished to the Privy Council, as I mentioned before, have been for enlarging existing asylums, not for the erection of new ones, except the Richmond Dublin Asylum, and I do not think we have exceeded the estimate in that case.

82. My question had reference to the statement you made to the Privy Council, when asking the first issue on account of the erection of an asylum?—That was not an estimate—it was a contract.

The full sum required not applied for in the first instance.

83. Did the sum which you eventually drew through the Privy Council, for the erection of any asylum, exceed the contract price which you had originally stated to the Privy Council as that for which the building was to be erected?—In every case we exceeded them greatly; but then it has reference to the whole cost of the building, and not the particular building we contracted for. We entered into a contract with A or B, according to the plans and specifications, and that is what is mentioned to the Privy Council; but that is only a portion of the cost. There is the cost of the fitments and furniture, and the laying out of the grounds. All that, which is done by separate parties, in many cases, is to be added.

84. In applying for issues from the Privy Council, beyond the sums which you originally stated when applying for the first issue on account of the erection of an asylum, did you ever furnish them with a separate statement of the sum you would require?—I cannot answer that—I can only say I do not think we did, but I will ascertain that point. As I understand your question, it is that when we applied to the Privy Council for an issue, were we in the habit of stating the probable cost of the building. Then, when we wanted money to pay for fitments, were we in the habit of stating the cost of the fitments?

85. Has more money been paid to the contractors, in any case, than the sum for which they contracted?—Yes; for extra work, that was not originally specified.

Extra work.

86. For the actual work stated in the original tenders, was more money paid than the amount of the contract?—There was a certain quantity of work specified to be done for a certain sum. The contractor was not paid extra for that. He was paid extra for additional work required to be done.

Enlargement of Asylums; additional buildings.

87. Has the same course been pursued in the cases of additional buildings, and of enlargements, as was pursued in the case of the erection of the original buildings?—As regards the Privy Council and ourselves, yes.

88. Have you given estimates in all cases of additional buildings, and in all cases of the enlargement of buildings?—Generally speaking, where there is an enlargement of buildings, or alterations, the amount has been stated beforehand.

Proceedings in reference to.

89. Have the Governors or any other local authority any voice as to the propriety or otherwise of erecting additional buildings, or of enlarging asylums?—I cannot answer you of my own knowledge, but I believe in every instance it has originated with them. It is settled through the Inspector. The Inspector communicates upon the subject with the Lord Lieutenant; a communication is then made to our department, and a report required for the information of the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

90. Is there an Order in Council, in the case of an additional building, similar to that for an original building, fixing the number of patients for whom it is to be erected?—I think so. I think the exact number to be accommodated in the asylum is specified in addition to those already there.

91. Is the same course pursued with regard to enlargements?—Precisely.

92. Is there any communication made to the Governors, in case of an addition to an asylum, or an enlargement, as to the cost of such works?—Not from us. At present we are adding to the Belfast Asylum; and all the applications came from the Governors to the Lord Lieutenant, to order us to do such and such additional works; and we have been doing them in that way instead of their originating with us.

93. Do you ever erect, or cause to be erected, any works in an asylum which are not ordered by the Lord Lieutenant and Council?—I think there has never been any work done in any asylum by us, that has not come under a general Order in Council. The order to build an asylum for a certain number of patients, that embraces a great deal.

94. Have you ever constructed any works in asylums for which the money has been paid by the Governors out of their annual expenditure?—I think not. The only thing of the kind I am aware of was lately. There was a legacy of £100 left to the Richmond Asylum, and they wanted us to add more to it. There was a reference down from the Castle. I hardly remember the particulars sufficiently well; but I heard of the Lord Lieutenant in Council making an order for an addition to the £100 in aid of some building or other.

Repairs.

95. The Commissioners do not keep the asylums in repair?—We do not keep them in repair. The Governors keep them in repair themselves.

Completion and delivering up of Asylums.

96. What step is taken, after the erection and finishing of an asylum, to give it up to the Governors?—We certify to the Lord Lieutenant that the building is completed. That is the course as regards ourselves; but in some instances the Board of Governors have

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Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence.

John Radcliff, Esq.

said, "We won't take the building up unless the Inspectors of Asylums certify it is complete." They made a law for themselves.

97. Are the Governors authorized to make any alteration in or addition to the building, themselves, without communicating with the Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence?—Yes; they must, however, communicate with the Privy Council, not with us. They cannot add to their building or do any work for which they have not got the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant in Council; and properly speaking, I believe, under the Act of Parliament, every addition or alteration to a building should be done by the Commissioners of Control; every thing but repairs.

98. When an asylum is certified to the Lord Lieutenant to be finished, and is given up to the Governors, have you considered that your expenditure for the erection of that asylum is closed?—Yes, when all the bills are paid, and the cost certified.

99. To whom do you furnish a certified statement of the cost of such building?—We have certified the cost to the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

Communication with local authorities.

100. I think you stated, that there was no direct correspondence between your Commission and any local authority, as regards the erection. the addition to, or the enlargement of, an asylum?—Wherever there was a Board of Governors we have been in communication with them with respect to alterations, and we communicated with the Governors of Cork and Dublin Asylums respecting the new asylums.

Submitting plans and accounts to Grand Juries.

101. Were plans submitted to any of the Grand Juries?—There was a set of plans submitted to one Grand Jury. but unfortunately we cannot find the answer from them. I think the answer approved of the plans. The assizes were coming on just as the plans were ready, and we sent them down to the Grand Jury to get their opinion upon them. That was in the case of Sligo.

102. Can you give any reason why that was done in Sligo, and not in other places?—If we had made it a rule to go to each Grand Jury, we should have much delayed the building of the Asylums.

103. The Grand Juries of neighbouring counties are usually sitting at the same time, or within a week of each other. Why were not the plans submitted to the Leitrim Grand Jury?—We sent them down just at the assize time. It was a fortnight before they sent them back to us again. If I recollect aright, there was only the one case in which we did so. It was not the rule for us to send them at all; nor did we consider it our duty to consult Grand Juries on the subject, for we were responsible in the matter.

104. I gather from your evidence, that from the time an asylum has been directed by the Lord Lieutenant in Council to be provided, until such time as the whole of the expenditure has been incurred, and the accounts furnished to the respective Grand Juries of what they are to repay, neither the rate-payers nor the representatives of the rate-payers have any knowledge of what the expenditure is?—No; but that is the fault of the system.

Repayments to detached counties.

105. Are you aware of what steps, if any, have been taken for the repayment to the counties detached from old districts, of the sums they had previously paid for the erection of the old asylums?—No, I am not aware, except that I know a commission was appointed for the purpose of reporting to the Lord Lieutenant on the subject.

Alleged extravagance of building expenditure.

106. Is there any statement that you would wish to make, or any suggestion to offer, to the Commissioners, in reference to the law or practice in connexion with Lunatic Asylums?—There is an impression abroad that our expenditure has been an extravagant one, although the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject did not so report. I can only say, on the part of the Commissioners for the Control of Asylums, that every possible exertion has been made to prevent any thing in the shape of extravagance in the buildings. We looked most minutely into each case ourselves. It was not left to the architects to do as they chose, but all the plans were submitted to us, and well considered, before they were acted upon. With regard to ornamental work, we do not think there is any beyond what is really required for any public building erected, whether by counties or by Government. In all things we used every possible exertion to keep down the expense. With respect to the law in connexion with Lunatic Asylums, the only suggestion I have to offer is that it should be assimilated to that of England; that the Governors should be left as much as possible to manage the funds of the asylum, without the interference of Government; that the controlling authority be exercised by Commissioners in Lunacy, acting under the Lord Chancellor; that the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, in Council, to the estimated expenditure at each asylum, be dispensed with; and that where loans are required free of interest, the Lord Lieutenant may exercise the same power with respect to them as in cases of loans for new gaols.

Suggested assimilation of the law to that in force in England.

DUBLIN.

Lord Lieutenant in Council—Mode of Proceeding as to District Asylums.

H. M. Cruise, Esq.

LORD LIEUTENANT in COUNCIL—MODE of PROCEEDING as to DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Henry Meredyth Cruise, Esq., sworn and examined.

107. I believe you are clerk in the Chief Secretary's office, acting as assistant to the Clerk of the Council?—Yes.

108. What is the course of proceeding by the Lord Lieutenant in Council as regards the formation of a district, and the erection of an asylum, for the lunatic poor, under the old Acts?—The Lord Lieutenant passes an Order in Council directing an asylum to be erected and established for a certain district, to consist of a certain county or counties, capable of containing a certain number of the lunatic poor.

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Lord Lieutenant in Council—Mode of Proceeding as to District Asylums.

H. M. Cruise, Esq.

109. Are you aware upon what grounds the Council are moved to make that order, whether in consequence of communications from the local parties or from the Inspectors of Asylums?—In the cases of the early asylums which were first built I am not aware. In the cases of the more recently erected asylums it was the result of a long correspondence, founded on the Report of the House of Lords Select Committee, which correspondence took place in 1843 and 1844 between the Irish Government of that day, the Boards of Governors of the then existing asylums, and the Grand Juries of the counties interested; the whole of which correspondence will be found in the Parliamentary Papers of 1844, vol. 43, pp. 261 and 293.

Formation of districts and erection of Asylums; Orders in Council.

110. What materials have the Privy Council for deciding as to the propriety of including certain counties in a district or otherwise?—In the instances of the more recent asylums, the subject was considered by the Lord Lieutenant on his own part, and his Excellency made a communication through the Under Secretary of the day to the Privy Council, making certain recommendations as to the asylums, which the Privy Council considered.

111. Are you enabled to state what materials the Lord Lieutenant has for forming conclusions as to the propriety or otherwise of recommending such an asylum to be erected?—In the recent cases, as I have stated, there was a long correspondence with the Boards of Governors. His Excellency had this correspondence, and he had also the recommendation of the Inspectors.

112. Is it usual to give notice to the local authorities, or boards, of the subject being under the consideration of the Council, or to other parties who are interested?—It has not been so.

113. To whom are the Orders in Council directing the erection of Lunatic Asylums and the formation of districts communicated?—They are published in the *Dublin Gazette*, and communicated to the Chief or Under Secretary for the time being, and to the Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence.

114. Is any communication made to the Grand Juries or the Boards of Governors of existing asylums, or the Rate-payers at Presentment Sessions?—Not that I am aware of.

115. Does the Order in Council, in addition to stating the number of inmates for whom an asylum is to be erected, specify the amount of money to be expended in the erection of the asylum, or the purchase of site?—None of the original Orders in Council did so; and there are only three asylums lately built as to which the amount is specified at all; that was in the cases of the Richmond and Belfast Asylums. In the case of Cork it was mentioned in the order for the first issue of money for erecting the asylum.

116. The case of Cork was a new asylum?—It was.

117. Was the sum to be expended in the erection of that asylum, and in the purchase of land, specified in the original order for the building of the asylum?—No; the estimate of the amount which it was to cost was specified in the first order for the issue of money, but it did not confine the expenditure to the estimate.

118. Will you furnish the Commissioners with a copy of that order?—Certainly.

119. The case of Dublin was the case of an addition to an existing asylum?—And the building of a new asylum.

120. Do not you call the whole the "Richmond Asylum?"—We do. I am speaking of the phraseology of the Order in Council, which says: "The enlargement" of the asylum, and the "erection of a new and additional asylum."

121. The case of Belfast was the enlargement of an existing asylum?—Yes.

122. You can also furnish copies of orders in these cases?—Yes.

Privy Council and Commissioners of General Correspondence; Control of Expenditure.

123. Is any control exercised by the Privy Council, over the Commissioners of General Correspondence, with reference to the amount to be paid for land, or the amount to be expended in the erection of an asylum, in any other cases?—The Commissioners of Control have to apply through the Privy Council for whatever money they require for these purposes. That is the only control of which I am aware.

124. Have any applications for such issues ever been refused by the Privy Council?—Yes, recently. Large sums were expended, and after having been expended the sanction of the Privy Council was sought, which the Privy Council refused to give. The moneys were paid by the Treasury.

125. Are these the only cases of refusing to issue money?—I think these are the only cases.

126. Does the application from the Commissioners of General Control and Correspondence for money specify whether it is an advance for works to be done, or an issue required for works already executed?—The application should specify that it is an advance for works to be done.

127. Practically, have the applications contained that statement?—In almost all instances they have.

128. To what effect?—That it was for work to be done. That is the general rule. I trust to my recollection of it.

129. What information did the Privy Council possess as to the total sum which was to be expended in the erection of an asylum previous to their sanctioning the issue of money on account of it?—I find it difficult to answer that question. In some cases, the Privy Council has been furnished with information. In others, none. I should state that my connexion with the Privy Council Office is only since 1853. I do not know what was the practice as to the earlier asylums; but I am aware, from records in that office, that in the cases of some of the asylums recently built, the Commissioners of General Control only exercise control over the amount of expenditure. In more recent instances, the Privy Council

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have themselves exercised that control, as in the cases of the Cork, Richmond, and Belfast Asylums.

130. In the cases of Killarney, and asylums similarly circumstanced, what knowledge had the Privy Council of the gross sums which it was proposed to devote to the erection of the asylums?—No official knowledge.

Council Orders to pay money.

131. As regards those cases in which the orders of the Privy Council stated the sums to be expended, have the applications for issues ever exceeded that sum?—No; the Commissioners for General Control have made supplemental applications for supplemental works, upon which supplemental Orders in Council sanctioning such works were made.

132. Have any Orders in Council been issued for the payment of money for works already done and not executed by the Commissioners of Control and Correspondence?—I do not know. On further consideration, I recollect a case in connexion with the Richmond Asylum, where a bequest was made for the benefit of the institution. The Governors conceived that a lodge would be advantageous, and they applied to Government to sanction an extra expenditure of £100 or so on such lodge, in addition to the bequest, and it was sanctioned.

133. To whom was that money ordered to be paid?—To the Commissioners for General Control.

Plans not submitted to Lord Lieutenant and Council.

134. Are the plans for Lunatic Asylums ever submitted by the Commissioners of Control to the Lord Lieutenant in Council, or approved by them?—Not that I have any recollection of.

135. Are any plans for alterations or additions, at any time, submitted to the Privy Council?—I cannot exactly say as to plans, but estimates and specifications are.

136. In all cases of alterations and additions?—In all recent cases.

Completion of Asylums; certificate of expenditure; what it contains.

137. Is the completion of the asylum certified to the Government by the Commissioners of Control?—It is.

138. Is the total expenditure certified also?—It is.

139. Are the details of the expenditure communicated to the Council?—Not altogether. They are divided into "purchase of land for site" and "cost of erection." The certificate is not made until the asylum is fit for the reception of the lunatic poor. I am speaking of the practice at present. The certificate of the Commissioners states the asylum is fit for the reception of the lunatic poor.

No audit as to expenditure.

140. Does an audit for that expenditure take place, or what materials have the Council for determining whether the sums have been properly expended or not?—There is no audit.

141. Are steps taken to ascertain whether the sums certified correspond with the sums issued by the Privy Council?—In point of fact they should, because the Commissioners have no money to expend on Lunatic Asylums, by right, except what they get through the Privy Council.

Repayment by counties.

142. What steps are taken in the Privy Council Office, for apportioning the sums so certified upon the contributing counties?—The amount certified to have been expended is assessed on the counties liable, in proportion to the populations according to the last census. The Order in Council directs the Grand Jury of each county to present at the ensuing assizes such amount, so ascertained, having regard to the population, by a certain number of instalments, the first of such instalments to amount to so much, and each succeeding instalment to amount to so much. These Orders in Council, when signed, are sent to the Crown Solicitors, to lay before the Grand Juries at the ensuing assizes; and they are instructed, if the Grand Juries refuse to present for these sums, to apply to the Judge to place the amounts upon the levy.

Repayment to counties detached from district.

143. Have any cases come before the Privy Council, with reference to the repayment to detached counties, of the sums they had originally contributed for the erection of the old asylums?—I think there is one instance a long time ago.

144. Can you give us the Order in Council in the case to which you refer?—Yes; if it exists.

145. I believe many similar cases are now awaiting adjudication with reference to the recently erected asylums?—There are.

146. What steps have been taken for fixing the repayment in these cases?—In the first place, the Act of Parliament gives the Lord Lieutenant in Council power to act between the counties, so that the whole amount originally levied shall not be repaid, if it be not just so to do. The Lord Lieutenant has appointed a Commission to inquire what will be fit and proper to be done with regard to such asylums, so situated, and these Commissioners have made their report with regard to one asylum, upon which no order has yet been made.

Issue of money for enlargement of, or addition to, Asylums.

147. Has the practice that you have described prevailed also with regard to the enlargement of asylums, and the erection of additional buildings, namely, the practice as regards the issue of money?—I have already specified that in these cases the amounts were always regularly issued.

148. You have furnished the Commissioners with a list of the Commissioners for Control and Correspondence who have been from time to time appointed under the 57th Geo. III., cap. 106, and subsequent Acts?—Yes.

149. Has any order been issued revoking those Commissions?—None.

150. Have the Commissioners so appointed, at any time, suggested or recommended rules and regulations for the management and good conduct of asylums in general, or for any asylum in particular?—On the completion of the Armagh Asylum, an Order in Council

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was passed, directing such Commissioners to prepare rules and regulations, and to submit them to the Privy Council.

151. For that asylum?—For that asylum.

152. Is there any record of any other rules and regulations suggested by the Commissioners of General Control and Correspondence?—No.

Rules and regulations for Asylums.

153. Were there any rules and regulations approved by the Privy Council for the government of Lunatic Asylums previous to the year 1843?—Not formally approved; but there were rules and regulations which appear to have borne the sanction of the Privy Council.

154. Is there any record in the Privy Council of such sanction having been directly given?—The way in which the matter stands is as I said before. The Commissioners were directed to draw rules and regulations, and they drew rules and regulations accordingly, and they stated they deferred submitting them to the Privy Council, for their approval, until they had been tried by the Governors of the asylum.

155. I believe general forms of accounts have been approved of by the Privy Council for the use of all asylums?—Yes.

156. Have any general forms of admission and discharge of patients been approved?—The rules, approved in 1843, refer to the form of admission which at that time existed, and long previously, and which, therefore, I suppose was sanctioned.

157. Is that a form applicable to all asylums, or is it only required by that rule that there should be adopted in each asylum a form which had previously existed, or is the form uniform throughout all the asylums?—I can best answer that by reference to documentary evidence.

158. Is there any Order in Council approving of the rules and regulations for the Armagh Asylum, or approving of any certain form of admission or discharge of patients from Lunatic Asylums?—There is no Order in Council.

159. Is there any record that instructions were given to the Commissioners of General Control and Correspondence to form rules for the government of Lunatic Asylums?—A copy of the Order in Council of the 3rd of May, 1825, has been furnished to the Commissioners, directing the Commissioners of General Control to prepare rules and regulations, to comprise an exact account of the patients, from whence removed, and also a form of admission.

160. Are you aware if any steps were taken by the Commissioners of General Control and Correspondence in consequence of that order?—It appears that the Commissioners for General Control transmitted such regulations for Lunatic Asylums, observing that "the experience of the local Governors in working the institution might best supply additional rules, or point out the expediency of altering or improving those now transmitted."

161. Nothing confirmatory of those rules was ever passed by the Council?—Nothing.

162. Is there any subsequent minute or Order of the Council referring to those rules?—There is a correspondence between the Clerk of the Council and the Manager of the Clonmel Asylum, in which the Clerk of the Council states that the Commissioners for the General Control of District Lunatic Asylums, having reported that a certain form prepared by the local Governors of the Armagh Asylum, seemed well calculated to meet the circumstances of the cases likely to be presented to them for admission, and having observed that the experience of the said local Governors in working the institution would best supply additional rules, and it being understood that the rules so established in said asylum have been usually adopted in similar institutions subsequently established, a set of these rules and regulations have been obtained by the Clerk of the Council, and are transmitted to the Manager of the Clonmel Asylum accordingly.

Appointment of Governors.

163. I believe the Governors of District Asylums are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in Council?—Yes.

164. Are any communications made to the Council, by the Executive Government, as to the individuals to be so appointed?—They are recommended by the Lord Lieutenant, through the Chief or Under Secretary.

165. Are the names so recommended, so far as your experience goes, uniformly sanctioned by the Council?—They are uniformly sanctioned.

166. Is the number of Governors limited?—No.

167. Is there any rule as to the number which should represent each county comprised in the district?—There is no rule.

168. Are there any *ex-officio* Governors?—In the cases of some asylums there are; in others none.

Of Inspectors as Governors.

169. Are the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums appointed Governors, *ex-officio*, or were they nominally appointed?—There is an Order in Council, appointing the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums *ex-officio* Governors of every Lunatic Asylum in Ireland.

170. Are they appointed by name, "Dr. White and Dr. Nugent," or are they appointed as "Inspectors?"—The Inspectors, I think; I will give a copy of the order.

Communications between Governors and Clerk of Council.

171. Are the Governors, as a body, in the habit of communicating with the Clerk of the Privy Council, in reference to the asylums under their charge?—They transmit applications for issues of money for support and maintenance. They sometimes make communications to the Chief or Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, and sometimes to the Council Office directly.

172. On what subjects?—With reference to works at Lunatic Asylums, the expenditure of money, or any such matter.

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Issue of maintenance money for Asylums; applications from Governors.

173. You have stated the Governors make applications for the issue of money for ordinary expenditure; do these applications come direct to the Privy Council?—They come direct to the Government, by whom they are referred to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums for examination.

174 When examined by the Inspectors, are they transmitted to the Council?—They are, with a certificate of their correctness.

175. In issuing money for the maintenance of asylums, are the Privy Council guided by the sum which the Inspectors certified to be correct, or by the original amount applied for by the Governors?—By the sum certified by the Inspectors, if the Privy Council approve of any alterations made by such Inspectors.

176. Practically, are the alterations made by the Inspectors usually adopted?—Yes

177. Has it frequently happened that alterations have been made by the Inspectors?—Not frequently, except as to small errors in the furnishing of the estimate.

178. Would any proposed expenditure for the erection of new works be included in those applications for maintenance money?—They should not be so included. Occasionally they have been included, but they have been disallowed.

179. What check are the Privy Council enabled to apply to the estimates of the Governors, from any data which exist in their office as regards the number of inmates?—At present the money is issued on a certificate of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums

180 That is a recent arrangement?—Since the appointment of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums.

Apportionment of the cost of maintenance upon counties forming districts.

181. What steps are taken to apportion the sums so advanced, in respect of asylums, upon the counties forming the district?—The Boards of Governors furnish, half yearly, certified returns, setting forth the amount chargeable upon each county, which they calculate by the number of patients coming from each county; and Orders in Council are made upon these certificates, directing the counties to present the sums so certified

182. I believe the sum which the Council may issue for the maintenance of asylums is limited?—Any sum under £10,000, in any one quarter of the year, for each asylum. This is regulated by Act of Parliament.

Refusal of Grand Juries to levy; Chaplains of Belfast Asylum; legal proceedings.

183. Are you aware of Grand Juries having refused to present the sums which have been so directed to be levied?—Yes

184. What steps have been taken to enforce compliance?—Recently, a case occurred in the instance of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum. The Government appointed chaplains to that asylum. The Governors of the asylum opposed the appointment. They sent up the estimates for the current expenditure of the quarter, without having in them any provision made for the salaries of the chaplains. The Council directed the estimates to be returned, and the salaries to be inserted The Governors of the asylum refused to insert them, and sent back the estimates without doing so. The Council then directed the Clerk of the Council to insert the salaries in the estimates, and an Order in Council was issued, directing the issue of the whole amount, so contained in the estimate, including the salaries, which amount was sent down to the Governors. They did not pay any of the amount to the chaplains; and at the ensuing assizes, when called on to present, not alone the sums which had been expended on the institution, but also the sums which ought to have been paid to the chaplains, the Grand Jury refused to present, on the ground that the money had not been paid, and that it should not have been paid. Thereupon an application was made to the Court to make the presentment, and to put it upon the levy, and it was put upon the levy accordingly.

185 Was there any further proceeding?—The Grand Jury obtained a writ of *certiorari*, and they brought it into the Court of Queen's Bench in order to have the presentment removed. The Court refused to make any order in the matter; and the consequence was, that at each subsequent assizes the Judge, when called on to put the amount upon the levy, ordered it to be done, and also the chaplain's salaries, conditional upon whatever might be the result of the legal proceedings then pending. The Government had applied to the Court of Queen's Bench to issue a *mandamus* to compel the Governors of the asylum to pay the amounts with which they had been intrusted for the salaries of the chaplains. After a considerable time the Court of Queen's Bench refused to give the *mandamus*, and thereupon the Government desisted from sending down any further sum to pay the salaries of the Chaplains, nor was any subsequent application made to the Judge of Assize.

186. Has any thing further been done?—I do not know. I am not aware whether the money was ever raised and levied off the county or not. I rather suspect it was not.

187. What has been done with the money?—The Governors have it in their hands.

How Order in Council directs repayment of money.

188. Does the Order in Council requiring the Grand Jury to make presentment for the repayment of the monies advanced for building, direct that it shall be repaid by certain instalments at certain periods?—Yes.

189. Is that the general principle, or one applicable to local circumstances?—With reference to building asylums, and other works of an extensive nature, it is; it is upon the general principle, namely, that the period of repayment shall extend over fourteen years. With reference to smaller sums, the Council exercise their discretion.

190. As to the repairs of buildings, I presume the expenditure on that head is included in the maintenance of asylums for which issues are made by the Privy Council from time to time?—I should say yes, unless it be for some very important repairs.

Appointment of servants.

191. Have the Privy Council made any orders with reference to the appointment of officers?—Not with regard to the appointment of officers; they have with regard to the appointment of servants.

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DUBLIN.

Lord Lieutenant in Council—Mode of Proceeding as to District Asylums.

H. M. Cruise, Esq.

192. State what orders have been made?—In the rules of 1843, the 66th rule states, that as the Manager is responsible for the character, qualification, and conduct of all the servants of the asylum, he is to have the appointment of them, subject to the approval of the Board.

193. That relates to the servants. Who, practically, appoints the superior officers?—The Lord Lieutenant.

Appointment of Asylum officers, &c.

194. Does he appoint all except the servants—including the chaplain, matron, steward, and clerk?—The matron, certainly.

195. Are you enabled to state what officers are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant?—At present, the physician and manager, the matron, and the visiting physician, if any such there be.

196. Are there such officers as physician and also visiting physician besides the manager?—I will furnish the Commissioners with a list of the officers so appointed. (See Appendix.)

Power to appoint.

197. Is there any direct power given by the Act of Parliament to the Lord Lieutenant enabling him to make those appointments?—I believe it is generally understood, that no section of any Act of Parliament directly gives to the Lord Lieutenant the power of making such appointments, except by inference from the general powers given to his Excellency in reference to the asylums

Appropriation of asylum to particular class of lunatics.

198. Have the Privy Council ever made an order appropriating any asylum or addition to an asylum, for the reception of any particular class of lunatics, under the 8th and 9th Vic, cap. 107?—None. There is an Order in Council directing the enlargement of the Ballinasloe Asylum so as to admit of a certain number of wards being fitted up for a certain number of acute cases. That is the only case approaching at all to what you speak of.

Erection of provincial asylum for.

199. Have the Privy Council ever ordered any provincial asylum to be erected for the like object?—No.

Clinical lectures.

200. I believe the Lord Lieutenant and Council have made rules and regulations for the holding of lectures in the Lunatic Asylums?—Such regulations have been made by an Order in Council.

201. Are you aware whether such lectures are given?—I am not.

INSPECTORS of LUNATIC ASYLUMS—GENERAL STATE of ASYLUMS and LUNACY.

Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums—General State of Asylums and Lunacy.

Francis White, Esq., F.R.C.S.I.

Francis White, Esq, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, sworn and examined.

202. I believe you are one of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland?—Yes.

203. And previously held the office of Inspector-General of Prisons?—I did.

Duties of Inspectors.

204. As Inspector of Lunatic Asylums you performed all the duties which were previously performed by the Inspector-General of Prisons under the 7th Geo. IV. cap. 74?—Yes.

205. You also discharge the duties with which the Inspectors of Prisons were charged under the 5th and 6th Vic. cap. 123, and the Acts continuing the same?—Yes.

206. Your present appointment was under the 8th and 9th Vic. cap. 107?—Yes; section 24.

207. By the 55th section of the 7th Geo. IV. cap. 74, it is directed that each of the two Inspectors-General of Prisons shall, once at least, in every year, go round each of the two circuits alternately into which Ireland was divided, and visit and inspect every madhouse and place where lunatics or idiots are confined, whether the same be a public establishment or kept for profit by any private individual. Are those duties now performed?—Those duties are now performed.

Inspector's reports.

208. The inspection of those institutions forms a portion of the report which is to be made by you to the Lord Lieutenant?—Yes.

209. How often do you now report?—For the last eight years we have reported every second year. It is not so imperative to report to the Lord Lieutenant under the 8th and 9th Vic. latterly as it was. We have exercised a discretion under the present Act, within the last eight years, of reporting only every second year.

210. What section of the Act to which you refer, the 8th and 9th Vic. cap. 107, relieves you from the obligation of reporting once in each year?—So far as I am aware, there is no direct mention of the necessity for doing so. We report so frequently in private reports to his Excellency, that we consider those in themselves sufficient information for the Government; and then we report the entire proceedings after the lapse of two years. We also report annually to the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor on Private Asylums, under the 5 & 6 Vic. c. 123.

211. Under the Prisons' Act to which I have referred, I find that the reports of the Inspector-General of Prisons, which comprised reports upon those Lunatic Asylums, were to be submitted to the Grand Juries in each year?—They were.

212. Are such reports now submitted to the Grand Juries?—Annually; and now bi-annual reports are transmitted to the secretaries of Grand Juries and to each Governor through the resident physician or manager of the asylum.

213. Am I to understand that no reports are furnished to the secretaries of Grand Juries direct through your office?—You must understand that they are sent direct from our office—the annual or bi-annual reports—through, as I stated before, the resident physician or manager.

214. "Through" is not "direct." Are they sent from your office direct to the secretaries of the Grand Juries?—Allow me to explain. The question appears to refer to the

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Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums—General State of Asylums and Lunacy.

Francis White, Esq., F.R.C.S.I.

provisions of the 7th Geo. IV., c. 74, sec. 56, under which the Inspectors-General of Prisons, when acting as Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, were required to report specially to the Grand Juries through their secretary; receiving, under the Act, the sum of £20 in consideration of such report. These reports and payments ceased (as regards lunatics) on the separation of the office of Lunatic Asylums from the Prisons' Office, in 1846.

215. At present what copies of reports are sent to the Grand Juries by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums?—Our bi-annual report to the Lord Lieutenant in relation to the asylums of Ireland.

216. Are any copies of reports relative to the particular institutions within the districts of the Grand Juries sent to them pursuant to the 56th section of the Prison Act?—No; we considered that sending our bi-annual reports embracing all these points, was a substantial compliance with the section.

Inspections, law regarding, how complied with.

217. Under the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 107, it appears the Inspectors are to visit, once in each year, every asylum for lunatics or house for the reception of the same, every house, union workhouse, or house of industry, in which there may be, or alleged to be, any lunatics. Is that duty fully performed?—It is fully performed, with this exception, that all the poorhouses have not been uniformly inspected in each year. And, in my opinion, it would not be practicable for us, consistently with the due discharge of our other and more important duties, to make an annual inspection of the entire of the poorhouses. The increasing amount of our office business has, latterly, rendered it more difficult for us to perform this complete inspection of the poorhouses. We always inspect those, however, which are crowded, or contain several lunatics or urgent cases. My colleague and I divide the country, generally speaking, into two districts, for the purpose of each annual inspection: he taking the north and I the south one year, and *vice versa* the next. All gaols in which lunatics are confined are uniformly inspected by us. Occasionally, on visiting poorhouses, it occurs that there are no lunatic inmates.

218. Do you keep a diary of your inspections throughout the year?—They are entered in a book in our office.

219. You will, therefore, be enabled to furnish the Commissioners with a statement of the number of visits paid to every institution which by law you are obliged to visit, within each year, specifying those by each Inspector?—Yes.

Admission and discharge of patients.

220. Upon this inspection of the asylums referred to in the 24th section of the above Act, have you regularly inquired into the admission or discharge of the patients confined in those asylums?—Yes, always.

221. Is the form of admission for patients into the asylums uniform throughout Ireland?—The forms differ in some asylums. We are adopting a uniform one for all asylums. Generally speaking, I think they are pretty much similar, with very few exceptions. There are printed forms for every asylum.

222. Am I to understand that there is no form which has been legally approved by the Privy Council, or other competent authority, under which patients are admitted into asylums?—Those forms existed before the Privy Council rules were passed, and it was left to each Board to draw out such forms as they considered best.

223. You refer to the rules of 1843?—Yes; and when I became Inspector, I found printed forms in all the asylums that I visited.

224. Is the form of admission which is in use in each asylum applicable to all the cases which may be admitted into that asylum?—Yes, it is.

Dangerous lunatics.

225. Whether it be the case of a dangerous lunatic, under the 1st of Vic., cap. 27; a lunatic pauper person, admitted under the general law; or a person transferred from a workhouse, or any other institution?—Dangerous lunatics are not admitted on the usual form. They are brought before a magistrate, and if found to be such, they are sent direct to gaol, without any form except the magistrate's committal. They are kept in gaol until the Inspectors ascertain they are proper cases to be removed to the asylum, when they write down for the medical certificates, in order to lay them before the Lord Lieutenant, to obtain his warrant for the transmission of the patient direct to the district asylum, when vacancies occur. That is done without any printed form such as I have alluded to.

Paying patients.

226. What form of admission is used in the case of paying patients?—The same form as that for paupers, with this exception, that there is introduced a statement that the person applying, or his family, will be able to pay a rateable portion of the average cost per head.

227. Is that in the nature of a bond obliging the person to make the payment?—It is not; it is left to the character and honour of the parties. And I should also premise that the law is so vague (both the 8th & 9th Vic., and the former Acts) as to admitting paying patients into the asylums, that in some asylums they refuse them. There have been differences of opinion amongst the law officers of the Crown on that very head. At the Maryborough Asylum, within the last half-year, there was an application for the admission of a paying patient. I thought it was a case that should be received, but there was brought forward a document showing that some years past the opinion of the then law officers was had upon the subject, and that they stated that the law would not permit it.

228. The Governors are in the habit, I presume, of admitting such patients without communicating with the Inspectors. May they not do so?—They may do so.

Information of inspectors as to admissions and discharges.

229. Do the Inspectors receive a regular statement of each admission into the asylums?—No, they do not, except in this way, that the monthly reports are sent up to us by the Boards, and the number of patients received on that day, or discharged, or dismissed, is stated. We get, in that way, an account of every patient admitted, discharged, or otherwise, and the general result in each month.

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230. Does that statement distinguish the various classes of patients admitted?—It does.

231. Whether paying, or pauper patients, or dangerous patients?—Yes, by name.

232. Under what regulations are such returns furnished to the Inspectors?—In consequence of a request from the Inspectors to the Privy Council, an order to that effect was issued. We find it a most useful arrangement.

Discharge of patients.

233. With regard to the discharge of patients from the asylums, what is the course of your inspection in that respect?—The resident physician and visiting physician inspect every patient, and report to the Board of Governors the cases they consider fit to be discharged; and the proceedings at that Board are transmitted to our office. We know of the discharge of such patients by the report from the manager or resident physician.

234. Do you check the discharges which you find to have taken place on visiting the asylums with the returns thus made?—Yes.

235. What number constitutes a quorum of the Board of Governors?—Three.

236. Is it only by the authority of the Board the patients will be discharged?—By the authority of the Board. In the meantime, if the family or friends of one who is perfectly cured, apply for his discharge, the physician may take it on himself to discharge him, he reporting to the Board the peculiar circumstances of the case. Generally speaking—uniformly I may almost say, with few exceptions—the sanction of the Board is required for the discharge of a patient.

237. The physician is empowered to discharge?—I will not say that he is.

238. In some cases he does, subject to the approval of the Board?—Yes, subject to the approval of the Board, to whom he must make a report on the subject. The relatives or friends of an inmate, finding he is cured, may press to take him away before a meeting of the Board is held; and there is no law that I am aware of to justify the detention of the party, provided it is reported that he is perfectly cured.

Admissions, how granted.

239. By whom is the order made for the admission of patients into the asylums?—The applications are brought before the Board. Say there are half a dozen cases, some of which are more urgent than others. The physician is always present, and he is asked as to which are the most urgent cases, and these are admitted. The Chairman signs the admission, with the consent of the Board. It is understood that every case is investigated.

240. The authority for the admissions is the Minute of the Board?—Always.

241. Has the Manager any authority to receive patients who are brought to the asylum between the meetings of the Board?—Under the circumstances I have stated he has. Under the sixth Privy Council rule, he has authority to receive a case proved to be very urgent, he reporting it to the Board on the next Board day, to obtain their sanction for having taken the step. He must report all the circumstances of the case. Many cases are received under the sixth rule, which is a very good rule on the subject.

242. Is it always discretionary with the Governors whether they will receive a patient or not?—It is.

243. When a patient is admitted by the Board is any form of certificate, beyond the medical certificate of his insanity, required?—Yes; in the body of the form there is a certificate from some person, a magistrate or a clergyman, stating his opinion also of the party being of unsound mind.

244. There is no information on oath accompanying that?—Yes, the next of kin makes an affidavit that the party is of unsound mind.

245. Can you furnish us with copies of those certificates, as used in each asylum?—I can.

246. Is there any authority on the part of a Justice of the Peace to commit directly any person to an asylum?—None; nor has a Governor even the power. There has been great delay, and there is still, in the admission of lunatics, in consequence of the Boards of Governors holding only monthly meetings.

Bonds for removal.

247. I see that a bond is to be given by a responsible person, before the admission of a patient, for his removal in proper time?—Well, that was established for some time, but I must say it was not followed up, and I will tell you why; we found there was no party could exact the legal payment of it, and it was taken more for the moral effect arising from it.

248. Was it a bond to the Crown?—No, it was the usual bond in the wording of it, to the Manager and Board.

Meetings of Boards of Governors.

249. Do the local Boards of Governors of Asylums meet more frequently than once a month?—In Cork and in Dublin they do.

250. How frequently do they meet in these places?—Twice a month in Dublin. They have fallen off in Cork. There is a Committee that meets, probably, once every fortnight. The regular Board meeting is held every month.

251. With these two exceptions, the Boards competent to admit patients meet only monthly?—Yes.

252. I believe the rules and regulations require they should meet once a month?—Yes.

253. Besides the general meetings?—Besides the half-yearly meetings to prepare the accounts for the Grand Juries, and at these there must be five to make a quorum.

254. With regard to the admission of patients to District Asylums on Board days or otherwise, do the Boards of Governors, as a body, give a preference to lunatics who have been confined in gaols or workhouses, before admitting the lunatic poor of the district when they apply?—The Inspectors exercise a good deal of influence in those cases; and in consequence of the want of proper means of treatment in gaols, give a preference to lunatics from them. The Governors generally, and, in some instances, the medical officers of asylums, however, would prefer admitting ordinary applicants.

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Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums—General State of Asylums and Lunacy.

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Non-attendance of Governors.

255. Does it ever occur that the monthly meeting does not take place in consequence of the non-attendance of a quorum?—Often.

256. Are the patients for whose admission applications are made then thrown back for another month?—They are; unless in cases of urgency.

257. Has it ever come to your knowledge that two successive months have passed without a quorum being formed of a Board of Governors?—Yes.

258. Has it ever come to your knowledge that three months have elapsed?—Yes.

259. Has it ever come to your knowledge that four months have elapsed?—I cannot say so far as that. You are aware that the Inspectors are members of those Boards. In Waterford what you have asked about occurred, and in order to form a Board either of the Inspectors went down, and called upon one or two members living in the town to attend with him.

260. Then a case which might require to be admitted might be so long as three months, from the time of the application, without being received into the asylum in consequence of a sufficient number of Governors not attending to form a Board?—Yes, unless in the case of the sixth rule, which I have pointed out.

261. Notwithstanding the omission to hold such meeting, the lunatics in gaols may still be transmitted to the asylums by order of the Lord Lieutenant?—Yes.

Inspector's attendance at Board, and visits to Asylum.

262. Do the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums attend many of the monthly meetings of the local Governors?—They do.

263. And take part in the admission of patients?—And take part in the admission of patients and in the general proceedings of the Board. I have given a good deal of attendance on the governing boards. I suppose I have been in Cork six times within the last eight or ten months, and invariably took part in the proceedings of the Board, except voting upon fiscal matters, as to which they feel a great deal of jealousy, and I have invariably not voted upon questions of that nature.

264. When the Inspectors visit the district asylums either to attend the meetings of the local Board, or at other times, is there any intimation given that they are coming to the asylum?—No; generally speaking we are quite unexpected. It might be the case that there was a particular question coming on, at the consideration of which it would be necessary for the Inspectors to be present, and the Manager and Resident Physician may know of the coming of the Inspector.

265. Those are exceptional cases?—Those are exceptional cases.

Cause of Governors' non-attendance.

266. Do you think the non-attendance of Governors is to be at all attributed to the distance at which they reside from the institutions?—Well, to a certain extent it depends a good deal upon that; for instance, in Ballinasloe we cannot get Governors immediately in the district. Some parts of the district are very distant. Some of the western parts of Mayo, where Governors reside, are sixty miles from the asylum. Some active Governors are thirty miles distant, and it is certainly a very great inconvenience to them to attend, especially in winter.

267. Practically, do paying patients who have been admitted continue to be paid for according to the arrangement made?—Generally, I think, they do.

268. Three constitute the quorum of a Board?—Yes.

269. Suppose a member goes out of the room—there being only three present—is any business transacted after he leaves?—If he has left not to return that day, I think in that case there is no business done, except that the others would finish what it was understood before he left should be done.

270. Has it ever come to your knowledge that in a case where, say two members have entered the Board-room, and, not seeing any probability of a meeting, have gone away, a third member subsequently came, and the three names which would form a quorum appearing on the book, business has been transacted?—I am not aware of any such conduct as that; but I am aware of the case of three members being present and doing the general business, and one of them having gone away on the understanding that he consented to what was before them when he left, that business was completed after his departure.

271. Have any representations been made by the Inspectors to the Lord Lieutenant of the inconveniences arising from the distances at which Governors reside from the asylums, with reference to the failure to form a Board?—Yes; and we have recommended the appointment of competent persons who lived near the asylums and could attend, with the view of insuring the formation of Boards.

272. Does not the arrangement of a district very often prevent a large number of Governors being selected from the immediate vicinity of an asylum, as thereby a particular county might have too great a preponderance on the Board?—That has been complained of. I should state, in justice to the Governors generally, as an explanation of their non-attendance, that they have usually a large number of Boards and other duties to attend to. They have to attend County Boards, Poor Law Boards, Infirmary Boards, and so on; so that it really comes very hard on a country gentleman who lives far from an asylum to attend. These things account for the non-attendance.

Sub-Committee of Governors.

273. Is it the practice at any of the asylums for the General Board to appoint a sub-committee, or a small number of members, who may act as a regulating body, to look after those details that could not be brought under the cognizance of the General Board?—On the recommendation of the Inspectors, in some of the asylums, that has been followed practically.

274. Has that been attended with good results?—It has been attended with good results.

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DUBLIN.

Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums—General State of Asylums and Lunacy.

Francis White, Esq., F.R.C.S.I.

Inspectors—Members of Boards.

275. Is it a practice you recommend?—It is, certainly, and one that we have established in several of the asylums.

276. Does it exist in all?—It does not; but where it does it is attended with the best effect.

277. What is your opinion as to the propriety of those who inspect the asylums being themselves members of the governing body of the asylum?—I must answer that in this way: that it has its advantages and its disadvantages. Our view originally was, that where meetings of Boards had not been held, in consequence of the non-attendance of Governors, we should make it our business to attend, in order to constitute a board, and not have the admission of patients delayed. I think it has worked well so far; but, on the other hand, there is a degree of jealousy attached to it. Generally speaking, we stand uncommonly well with the Boards, and they act according to our opinions; but, in two or three instances, we think the Board feel the system has not worked well: the Inspectors sitting at the Board with Governors with whom they cannot always coincide. If the Inspectors were more independent of the Board, and had greater powers than the Act at present gives them, they then could act with more effect than they can when they are sitting at Boards, when they must either approve or dissent as individuals. Many things occur at Boards that the Inspectors cannot approve of; and still they are parties to these things, by the fact of their being Governors. That is the disadvantage of their being Governors; but, on the other hand, as I told you before, we find it to have worked well. In Waterford, as I have already stated, we were instrumental in forming Boards, in order to have the business done. We have gone then to Carlow and to several other places for the same purpose.

278. Your opinion, I think, comes to this, that there is a single advantage arising from the Inspectors being members of the Boards—namely, that they assist to make up Boards, where one would not otherwise be formed, in consequence of the non-attendance of members, to admit patients?—That is one advantage.

279. But there are many advantages on the other side, which would conduce, on many points, to the well working of the institutions, if the Inspectors were placed in a position similar to that of the Poor Law Inspectors, having a right to sit at a Board without being a member of it?—Yes, provided he had more powers than are possessed under the present Act. It is useless for the Inspectors to be present, without having powers vested in them. What gave us some power was being members of the Board. We have scarcely any power except in the way of inspection.

Powers of Inspectors.

280. The Inspectors under the Poor Law Commission take part in the proceedings of Boards of Guardians, but cannot vote. What power would you propose to give the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, which they could exercise instead of their being members of the Boards?—That is a very important and material question; and I would wish to refer to papers to show you that at present our powers are very limited, and what consequences result. For instance, in the matter of diet, we often point out to Boards the necessity of raising the scale of diet, and urge them to do so, and they outvote us. There are other points connected with the administration and well-being of the institutions, respecting which Boards will not agree in our views. Powers, I think, ought to be given to the Inspectors to carry out measures which they strictly considered would be for the benefit of the institutions.

281. Then your view is, that on some points the Inspectors attending the Board should have power to direct, contrary to the sense of the Board?—That is a very strong way of putting it, and I would not like to have it put that way. I do not like to be put in such antagonism with the Boards in my evidence, as that mode of stating it would indicate.

Procedure as to particular cases of lunacy

282. You have stated the means by which ordinary patients may be discharged. Patients who have been transferred by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant may be discharged under different provisions of the law?—There is a section of the 9th and 10th Vic., authorizing the physician to discharge such a patient, if he considered him of sound mind, or that he has ceased to be a dangerous lunatic.

283. Is there any provision which prevents the discharge of an ordinary patient, who may not have been cured, but who yet may be curable?—There is no provision to prevent it. If the family wish to take him away, they may do so; but, generally speaking, he is kept till either he is cured or has become incurable.

284. Have cases come to your knowledge of patients who were curable, but had not been cured, having been removed without their friends soliciting the removal?—No.

285. No such cases have occurred in order to make room for the admission of worse cases of lunacy?—Not that I am aware of. I should add that in some incurable cases coming from workhouses, for instance, the patients have become so harmless and quiet, that we have often recommended a correspondence to be entered into with the Poor Law authorities, with the view of having the cases taken back, in order to allow of more urgent cases being received. That has occurred in several cases, but not generally.

286. Have the Poor Law Commissioners any authority to direct the Guardians to receive back patients of that class?—No.

287. Have the Poor Law Commissioners, at any time that you are aware of, expressed themselves favourable or otherwise to patients being detained in workhouses?—Generally speaking, they would rather not have them, and you know the difficulty of sending a case out of an asylum. If a case that is sent from a workhouse turns out either cured or incurable, we cannot compel the poorhouse authorities to take the patient back.

Difficulties as to discharge of patients.

288. I believe the same quorum is required for the discharge as for the admission of a patient?—Yes.

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289. If a patient be recovered shortly after the meeting of the local Board, and that there be no meeting for near a month, or perhaps another month, is there any means by which the patient could obtain his discharge?—No; unless the family would insist upon taking him out, he is kept over.

290. It may be for three months?—Well, it might be for a month.

Sending patients out on trial.

291. Is there a provision of the law authorizing the sending out of patients upon trial or probation?—There is no such provision of the law, and it would be most material to have such. We do, however, send them out.

292. Are you aware there is such a provision in England?—Yes

293. Is there any thing analogous to it here?—No. We do send out cases on trial; but we are not authorized by law to do so. It would be a very wise and useful provision, particularly in reference to private asylums. We have not the power in the case of private asylums of recommending patients to be sent to the sea side, or other places, and it would be a very material improvement if we were enabled to do so.

Management of Asylums—medical attendance.

294. On your inspection do you make full inquiry into the management of the asylums, and ascertain whether the duties of the respective officers are discharged according to the rules in force?—Invariably.

295. Are any of the asylums under the management of non-professional men?—Yes; Armagh, Waterford, Londonderry, and the Richmond.

296. What additional provision is made for the attendance of medical men upon those asylums?—None, except a visiting physician, and an apothecary to compound the medicines.

297. Where the manager is non-medical, I presume there is no resident physician?—No.

298. How frequently are the visits of the physician paid in such cases?—The Council rule is three times a week, where the number of patients is under 250, but oftener if necessary, if there are urgent cases.

299. At any time in cases of emergency?—Yes.

300. Is there any record kept at the asylums, by which, on inspection, you can ascertain whether those visits have been made or not?—Yes; the regular daily book has a column for recording the attendance of all the officers, and the length of time of each visit. We can furnish you with a copy of that book.

301. Where the manager of an asylum is not professional, what is the usual distance at which the medical attendant resides from the asylum?—In the fourteen cases I referred to, the medical men reside in the adjoining towns. In Waterford, the residence of the physician is about half a mile from the asylum; in the Armagh case, about the same; in Londonderry, about the same. They are always ready on emergencies. They are men of high professional character and great experience.

302. Where there is not a resident medical officer, on whom rests the responsibility of sending for the medical attendant?—The Manager. He is supposed to be on the spot. If he is not there, and that an urgent case occurs, the matron, or clerk, or store-keeper may send.

Supply and compounding of medicines.

303. In such an institution, if the physician or surgeon prescribe medicines to be administered, or measures to be taken with regard to the sick, who compounds the medicines, or performs those minor duties occasionally required?—In all asylums there is a room appropriated for the compounding of medicines, and the apothecaries live in the towns near the asylums. If medicine is suddenly ordered, it is at hand; and if too much delay would be occasioned by sending for the apothecary, in a case of great urgency, the physician himself would compound the prescription. It is reported they have done so; but, generally speaking, when the physician attends, the apothecary attends with him, whether the visits are weekly or daily, and receives his instructions. Directions are given to the nurses and proper parties to see that the medicines are duly given.

304. Who provides the stock of medicines in the asylums?—The want book states from the physician and apothecary the medicines necessary in the asylum. They generally send up to Dublin, to their druggists, to have medicines sent down.

305. That is the stock of medicines in the institution?—Yes; in the institution.

306. I think I understood you to say that in some cases the apothecaries reside in the adjoining towns?—In all cases.

Surgical attendance

307. Who supplies the stock of medicines which he compounds?—The apothecary comes to the asylum to make up out of the stock there—the medicines ordered. In the Belfast Asylum they had a surgeon-apothecary who did this; in Cork Asylum they have a surgeon besides an apothecary. In very large asylums they have surgeons who will bleed, and cup, and do all such things; but generally it is the apothecary who performs these duties.

308. Is there any instance in which there is only one medical attendant?—He must be a qualified physician or surgeon.

309. Suppose he is merely a physician, is there any guarantee as to his surgical knowledge?—I will not say there is. We have a very eminent man physician to the Armagh Asylum. He is not a surgeon, nor does he practise surgery; but if there was a surgical case, a surgeon would be called in, and of course the Board would pay the cost; but that is not generally recognised. I am speaking only of urgent surgical cases.

310. Is there a prescription book kept in every institution?—There is; and the Inspector inspects it when he goes down, and he sees that the medicine department is properly conducted.

Infirmary accommodation.

311. Is there an infirmary or hospital generally attached to each asylum?—Not generally. In the new asylums we have established of late, with the exception of one in Mullingar, we have detached infirmaries. We have them for instance at the Omagh, Killarney,

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and Sligo Asylums, and one or two others. We have wings for the same purpose in other new asylums, such as Mullingar. It was intended to have an infirmary in connexion with the Mullingar Asylum. The asylum was built for a very large number of patients, and there being no prospect of having it filled for many years, two wings that project from the main building were appropriated for male and female infirmaries.

312. Where infirmaries do not exist—and that appears to be the case in most of the asylums—must the patients be treated in their own rooms?—In some cases they must. The Londonderry Asylum is built on the old radiating plan, and one of the wings on the male side, and another on the female side, are appropriated as infirmaries, and to these the sick are brought.

313. Then these wings are really infirmaries?—They are.

314. Then are there in every asylum what we may call "sick wards," appropriated for the treatment of the sick?—There are.

315. Is there any rule as to the cases which are to be treated in those separate wards or infirmaries and those that may be treated in their own rooms; or is it left partly to the discretion of the manager or the attending physician?—The cases that are removed to the infirmary are generally cases of acute bodily diseases.

Dietaries—medical extras.

316. Is there a dietary table of low, medical, and full diet, as applied to the sick, separate from the ordinary diet of the establishment?—Yes.

317. Are those dietary tables uniform through all the asylums?—I cannot say they are.

318. By whom are the dietary tables for the sick framed?—They are framed by the attending physician, and where there is a resident physician, by him. They both consult the Inspector, and we generally form a medical board, lay down a scale of dietary, and place it before the Board of Governors. The Inspector and physicians agree amongst themselves as to the propriety of having a higher scale of diet, and we then submit our opinion to the Board. We say we are of opinion these are the proper scales of dietary for the sick, or the general inmates.

319. Is there, in addition to that, a book of extras?—There is a book of extras.

320. Do you give chickens amongst extras?—Yes, any thing ordered by the physician, wine, rice, chickens, chops, sago, and all medical comforts.

Professional relation of Medical Managers and Visiting Physicians of Asylums.

321. What part does the medical manager of the asylum take in the medical treatment of the patients?—When there is a good understanding between him and the visiting physician, he takes an active part concurrently with the latter.

322. But, strictly speaking, his duties are those prescribed for the manager in the rules of 1843?—Precisely.

323. Do injurious consequences arise where the two medical men do not work harmoniously together?—The consequences are, that the resident man is apprehensive that if he were to interfere in the treatment of a case, it would be objected to by the visiting physician, and so much so, that he altogether declines acting medically.

324. What relief can be afforded by a non-medical manager in a case of sudden emergency, of a patient choking or having attempted to commit suicide?—He must only trust to his own knowledge and ingenuity where there is not a medical man resident. I will give you an instance of the cases you refer to. A man was choking some years ago in the Richmond Asylum. The Richmond Surgical Hospital is within three minutes' run of the asylum; the surgeon from that came up, and I believe in one instance saved the man's life. But various accidents occur in asylums, and death takes place, in consequence of there not being a medical man on the spot. One man, I think, was choked from the want of immediate medical assistance.

325. You attach great importance to the fact of a manager of an asylum possessing medical skill, although he should not have any direct medical charge of the patients?—I do.

326. Are you in favour, therefore, of the principle which has recently prevailed of appointing medical men to the situation of manager?—Certainly. I think in large asylums, such as the Richmond, Cork, Limerick, and Ballinasloe, the duty of manager and medical man are so onerous, that there ought to be a steward, like what they have in England, to conduct the fiscal business of the asylum. It is too much for a medical manager to be in his office, as I see them, preparing accounts for the Board, and doing other things. It would be a great acquisition to our asylums to have a general superintendent, or a lay manager or steward, immediately under the resident physician.

327. What is your opinion as to the position the medical manager of an asylum ought to occupy with reference to the moral and medical treatment?—I think he should have full control, subject, of course, to consultation with the visiting physician, who I think is necessary, so as not to leave entirely the whole medical management to a man who probably never goes outside the asylum.

328. You think an advantage is derived from the visiting physician being in general practice, and not confined to that of the asylum?—Yes.

329. I understand you to propose that the lay or non-professional duties at present discharged by the manager should be delegated to another officer, and that the medical man should become the resident physician of the asylum?—Yes I mean I would have the medical man as the superintendent of the whole place, and that I would place the moral and medical treatment immediately under him, subject, of course, to the visiting physician, who would come there and consult with him as to the treatment to be adopted. Generally speaking, the medical men resident in asylums should have both a medical and a surgical degree.

330. Suppose a difference of opinion to exist between the resident medical manager

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and the visiting physician as to the treatment, to whom would you give the paramount authority in the matter?—To the visiting physician in cases of bodily disease.

331. The keepers are appointed by the Board of Governors?—They are.

332. Is there any rule with reference to the number of attendants for a given number of patients?—Yes; not exactly by the Boards. They are directed a good deal by the Inspectors in that and by the medical attendant.

Proportion of attendants to patients, &c.

333. Have you, as Inspectors, suggested any proportion?—Yes, we have. I think, generally speaking, we have more attendants in proportion to the number of inmates in Ireland than there is in England. Dr. Connolly and I had a discussion on that very subject. At that time they had but one attendant to every seventeen patients at Hanwell. I hear they have more since the non-restraint system came into operation They are obliged to have more. I think our proportion is, on an average, one attendant to twelve or fourteen patients.

Proportion of medical staff to patients in Richmond Asylum.

334. I will ask the same question with reference to the medical officers of asylums in relation to the patients?—In Dublin we have between 500 and 600 patients at the Richmond. The original medical staff of that asylum was one senior physician and a physician extraordinary. The senior physician was very aged, and he got the Government to appoint an assistant, who was called the physician extraordinary; he conducted the business. When I was surgeon to it, we were the only two medical men attending, and we had about 300 patients to look after. Since the death of the late Dr. Jackson, a second physician was appointed, in consequence of the new asylum built adjoining the old Richmond Asylum, and which contains now 150 patients. A third physician has been appointed in consequence of the duties of the other two being so onerous. He has been appointed since the new asylum was opened, which the others were unable to go up to attend. The old asylum held over 400.

335. In which does the manager reside?—The manager resides in the old one. I should state further as to the medical staff, that besides the three physicians, there is a surgeon, who attends both the institutions in common, and there is a resident apothecary and two clinical clerks. That is the medical staff.

Communications with Governors.

336 When you state you have communicated your views upon different points to the Boards of Governors, do you mean, that when attending the Boards, you suggested such things, or that you made them the subject of separate communications from the Inspectors' office?—Both one and the other. We make suggestions at the Board, and often writs to them our opinions.

337. Of course there is no record of any verbal communication you make to the Boards?—No. Probably a minute of it may appear in the monthly proceedings.

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DUBLIN, 25th October, 1856.

Present: Sir T. N. REMINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. LUTWINGE, Mr. WILKES, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

DUBLIN.

INSPECTORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS—GENERAL STATE OF ASYLUMS AND LUNACY (continued).

Francis White, Esq., F.R.C.S.I., further examined on oath.

Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums—General State of Asylums and Lunacy—con.

Francis White, Esq., F.R.C.S.I.

Apothecaries of Asylums.

338. Are the duties of apothecary to the several lunatic asylums discharged satisfactorily?—We have heard no complaints on the subject; but in large institutions—such as those of Cork and Limerick—I think it would be desirable to have a resident apothecary, the asylums are so extensive.

339. Is there a resident apothecary in any of the district asylums?—No, except in the Richmond. There are apothecaries to all the asylums except the Armagh Asylum.

340. How often does the apothecary attend?—He attends every day the physician goes to the asylum; three times a week where the number of patients is under 250, and every day if the number of patients is over 250, and oftener if necessary.

341. Is his attendance confined to the period of the physician's visit?—No, it is not; but it is understood that he should always come with or immediately after the visiting physician.

342. Has the resident manager any power of requiring his attendance at any time?—He has, at all times; and I have often known the apothecary sent for to bleed.

343. By whom are the medicines for the institution supplied? I think, generally, by druggists from Dublin. I believe there are one or two institutions, but I cannot remember them now, the medicines for which are supplied from the towns adjoining.

344. The medicines are purchased by the Governors for the use of the asylums?—Yes, for the use of the asylums, and are brought into the general account.

345. What are the duties of the apothecary when he attends?—The duty of the apothecary upon his attending is, to get the physician's prescribing book, and to make up the prescriptions which are ordered, and also, if patients are to be bled, he is to bleed them; the general duties of an apothecary, he is bound to perform—such as bleeding, blistering, and injections.

Surgical attendance and treatment of patients.

346. What is the course of proceeding in surgical cases, or when the attendance of a surgeon is required in the asylums?—Generally, the visiting physician performs the duty; the visiting physicians are generally both surgeons and physicians.

347. In cases where the visiting physician is not a surgeon, what steps would be taken for securing the attendance of a surgeon, or are any steps taken?—In the case of the Armagh Asylum, for instance, where there is a non-medical manager, and a physician attending, I think if a surgical case occurred there a surgeon should be sent for; but in all new asylums where there are resident physicians now, they are generally surgeons also, and perform the duty.

348. Is that qualification required for holding the appointment?—It is not; but in selecting and choosing men, we generally wish them, in any event, to have a surgical degree, in order that they may combine the discharge of both duties.

349. Are any arrangements made with reference to the attendance of a surgeon in cases where the visiting physician may not have the qualification of a surgeon?—In Belfast and Cork such an arrangement is entered into. The apothecary in Belfast is a surgeon, and he performs the duty both of apothecary and surgeon. In Cork there is a regular surgeon attending the asylum there; he goes up every day to it; and there is also an apothecary, but not a resident one, in the Cork asylum. There is a resident physician, but no visiting physician. The resident physician is the physician of the establishment.

350. Is the resident physician you speak of in that case the manager of the asylum?—He is. That is a very special case.

351. What are the arrangements with regard to the other asylums?—With respect to Limerick, which is a large asylum, of 300 patients, there is a medical manager who is a surgeon. The resident medical manager is a surgeon as well as a physician, and there is a visiting physician and a non-resident apothecary attached to the asylum. Any surgical duties to be performed are performed, if necessary, by the resident medical officer. There is no other institution having regular surgeons visiting.

352. What are the arrangements in those asylums where there is no visiting surgeon, and where the manager has no surgical degree?—I am not now aware of any physician who is resident not having a surgical degree; except in the case that I mentioned, they have surgical degrees, and there is no necessity for any surgeon attending, as the resident medical man generally has that degree.

353. In the case that you have mentioned, the manager being a surgeon, and strictly speaking having no duties of a medical or surgical character to discharge, under the regulations, is he competent to perform any surgical operation of his own authority?—No; not of his own authority; he must, of course, have the concurrence of the visiting physician.

354. Then, in the case of such operation becoming necessary, or in a case requiring the attendance of a surgeon, he can only act when called upon by the visiting physician?—Yes.

355. How does that system work, under which the resident manager may be called upon by the visiting physician to deal with the surgical treatment of the patients?—I will give you a case. In the Mullingar Asylum we have a resident physician, and the visiting physician is a surgeon——

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Visiting Physicians; Cork Asylum.

356. That is a case opposite to what we ask about; we want information respecting the cases where the manager is a surgeon?—There is nothing so common as consulting a surgeon in a surgical case. There is no want of proper surgical assistance; independently of any other aid, they are perfectly competent in the asylums.

357. You have stated that, in the case of the Cork Asylum, there is no visiting physician?—I have.

358. Has not the want of a visiting physician to that large institution been felt?—We have often considered that. I do not think it has, strictly speaking, for the resident manager is a very competent physician. He has a competent clerk in the office, and the clerk and general steward of the place do a good deal of the business of the house, which lessens his labour as manager, and leaves him free to attend to the patients. At the same time, I think myself, considering the extent of the asylum, that a visiting physician ought not to be dispensed with.

359. In point of fact, the resident manager, though a physician, is not bound to discharge the duties of a physician under the rules?—It was understood, since he was appointed, that he should; and the Inspectors have laid down rules and regulations for the medical manager in the absence of a visiting physician.

360. In this case of Cork, where there is no visiting physician, there is no person who, by law, is bound to discharge those duties which the Privy Council have assigned to the visiting physician?—No.

361. Therefore there is no person who is bound to attend, daily, cases of fever?—No; except the surgeon, who is also a physician.

362. Would you not consider it essential that there should be a physician, whose duty it would be to visit in cases of fever?—I think it would make the medical staff more complete in a large institution.

363. Do you consider the appointment of a mere surgeon as visiting medical attendant of an asylum, a sufficient compliance with the rules, which require a physician to be appointed to each asylum?—No.

364. Why has Cork been made an exception to the general rule in this respect?—This requires an explanation. Cork has been only within the last few years made a district asylum. It was originally an asylum for Cork alone, and a very bad one. It was recommended to change the thing altogether, and to build a new asylum, and on the eve of building it the Lord Lieutenant formed it into a district asylum. The officers now attached to it were in the former asylum. Dr. Power, who was the visiting physician of the institution before it became a district asylum; Mr. Hobert, the visiting surgeon; and the apothecary—the three men who, before it was constituted a district asylum, were the medical officers. The manager died immediately on going to the new asylum, and Dr. Power, the visiting physician, applied to be appointed to the office of resident manager in place of the deceased man. He was appointed, and the system of the medical staff has not been changed since.

365. Was that transfer of Dr. Power from the office of visiting physician to the office of resident manager duly made by the Lord Lieutenant?—Duly made by the Lord Lieutenant.

Religious ministrations in Asylums; Armagh Asylum.

366. With reference to the further details of your inspection, have you found that divine service has been regularly performed in each of the asylums?—Yes, in all the asylums, except in those of Belfast and Armagh.

367. Has divine service, according to the respective rites of the churches to which the inmates belong, been celebrated in each of the asylums?—Yes, with the exceptions I have named.

368. Has that omission always existed in the asylums to which you refer?—It has.

369. I believe Armagh Asylum has been in operation very many years?—It is the oldest of all the asylums; it was built in 1825. It was the first district asylum built in Ireland.

370. Have you noticed this omission in your reports?—We have.

371. Have you made representations, directly or indirectly, to the Board of Governors of the Armagh Asylum as to the omission of the celebration of divine service?—Yes.

372. With what effect?—With the effect that the representations were not received favourably at the time that I first suggested the propriety of having divine service. The Protestant Primate, Lord Beresford, was in the chair on the occasion, and he appeared to be very favourable to the proposition, and so much so, that he has within the last two years, as I understand, paid his own chaplain to attend the inmates who are of the Protestant religion.

373. Has the Lord Lieutenant ever appointed a chaplain, of any persuasion, for that asylum?—No, we kept it in abeyance in consequence of the Belfast case.

374. Does the chaplain paid by the Primate for attending the asylum celebrate divine service?—I believe not. He merely attends to give religious instruction, and see the members of his own community there; but I am not aware, at this moment, of divine service being performed by him in the asylum.

375. Is any part of the building in Armagh allocated for a chapel?—No.

376. Do clergymen of the Roman Catholic or Presbyterian persuasions regularly attend the asylum, although not paid?—No, they do not attend unless sent for. It is understood that Catholic priests and Presbyterian clergymen of the district are free to go in to see any of their community; but they generally do not go unless they are sent for.

377. Then are there any particular religious duties performed in that establishment on the Sabbath day?—I am not aware that, in Armagh, there are.

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Francis White, Esq., F.R.C.S.I.

Belfast Asylum; appointment of Chaplains.

378. You have referred to the Belfast case. What proceedings have been taken with a view to the appointment of chaplains for the Belfast Asylum?—The Inspectors felt it their duty first to recommend the Board that they should recommend to the Lord Lieutenant the appointment of chaplains, as in Londonderry, and in all the other asylums, except that of Armagh, which was then under consideration. We proposed that at the Board, and had a correspondence with the Governors upon the subject, and we found them so adverse to our recommendation that we did not stir in the matter for two years. We see still the necessity that exists for having chaplains, and we have received various private communications from some of the Governors and officers of asylums, representing that there was very great uneasiness with respect to persons in bad health—that, in fact, in some cases, inmates had died without a clergyman being sent for. I can state that, on my inspection, many patients came up to me and said it was a great hardship that they never saw a clergyman since they entered the asylum. These circumstances impressed themselves so strongly on my mind, and on that of my colleague, that we urged the Government to appoint chaplains. We consulted with the Protestant Bishop of Down and Connor and with the Roman Catholic bishop on the subject. I should say what I am stating now occurred some five or six years ago. We then represented that we thought it necessary to have chaplains appointed. Between three and four years ago an enlargement was made in the Belfast asylum, and in the plan sent in to the Board was included a chapel for divine service, at which the Board on their meeting took alarm. The plans had been sent down to them, and, upon seeing this, they at once protested against having a chapel erected. They remonstrated strongly, and entered into a resolution on the subject, which they sent up to Dublin, and correspondence took place. Concurrently with this, the Lord Lieutenant appointed three chaplains, on the recommendation of the Inspectors, upon the grounds I have previously stated. These appointments, and the plan for the chapel, as I have said, excited their opposition. They again met and protested strongly against the proceeding, and they memorialed the Lord Lieutenant to beg that he would receive a deputation from them on the subject. A deputation came up from the Board and was received. The chaplains were appointed by the then Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Governors resisted their admission to the asylum. When Lord Clarendon left this country, and Lord Eglinton arrived, the Governors immediately memorialed him, and sought an interview, which was granted. Four or five of the Governors attended on the occasion of the interview. Lord Eglinton consulted the two Inspectors, learned their opinions, and heard the case on both sides; the result was, that he was of the same opinion as Lord Clarendon, and ratified the appointment of the chaplains. Notwithstanding this, the Governors gave directions to the resident manager, who is a medical man, not to admit the chaplains for the purpose of celebrating divine service; but that he might admit them if they were required in an urgent case. And so the question stood over in that state until another Lord Lieutenant came, the Earl of St. Germans; he was a very short time here when the Governors adopted a similar course to that they had taken with previous viceroys, and they memorialed him to grant an interview. The deputation came up to Dublin, and Lord St. Germans sent for the Inspectors; the deputation from the Governors and the Inspectors met in the presence of his Excellency. The Governors stated their case against the appointment of chaplains, and the Inspectors supported their view in favour of the appointment. His Excellency heard the statements of both parties with very great patience. I think we were three hours discussing it before we left; and the result was that he, also, came to the same conclusion as his predecessors had arrived at. We were pressing the matter with respect to the chaplains, and then the question arose whether the Lord Lieutenant had power to appoint them at all. The Governors refused paying the chaplains, who were not allowed to perform divine service. The three chaplains—the Protestant, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic—were ordered to be paid £50 a year each. They were not allowed to officiate. They applied for their salaries, and the Board said they would not pay them. When they were urged to permit the chaplains to perform divine service in the asylum, they consulted legal gentlemen, and were advised to resist the appointments, and to state that the Lord Lieutenant had no power to make them at all. The question was argued, and after considerable litigation, it was ultimately referred to the Court of Queen's Bench; the result of their decision is, that the chaplains appointed to the Belfast Asylum are not acting.

379. I believe the Lord Lieutenant in Council has sanctioned rules relative to the duties of chaplains?—Yes.

380. Those duties cannot, of course, be performed in the Belfast Asylum in consequence of what you have stated?—No.

Clergymen refused admittance.

381. In the Belfast Asylum do any clergymen attend voluntarily to perform divine service?—No. I should say they offered themselves and were refused. The Catholic clergyman performed divine service for some time, and was afterwards refused admission to do so.

382. Is there any religious prayer, that you are aware of, read for the inmates on the Sabbath in that asylum?—Whether the prayers are read now, I am not aware; I have not inspected it lately; my colleague has. But the manager, I can state, was in the habit of reading prayers indiscriminately for such of the inmates as were capable of appreciating or understanding him; and he read prayers constantly—if not daily, certainly on the Sabbath day—to such persons; his wife also did the same for the females. The resident physician's wife is matron. I should state that the manager, as medical man, and his wife, as matron of the institution, were all through against the introduction of chaplains into it.

383. What is your own opinion as to the importance, or otherwise, of having chaplains

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attached to the district asylums?—I have no hesitation in stating that I think it is one of the links in the chain of curative measures; it is most important according to my experience.

384. Are there not many inmates who at times, although labouring under insanity in some respects, are fully capable of appreciating religious instruction?—There are some fully capable of appreciating it.

Advantages of religious ministrations.

385. Are the inmates of the Belfast Asylum supplied with any books of devotion or other pious works?—I am aware that several have Prayer-books and Bibles in the asylum.

386. Are you aware whether those books were selected for their use by the Governors or manager, or whether they were furnished by the friends of the inmates or brought by the parties themselves into the institution?—My impression is, that they are not furnished by the Board or the manager. I cannot be positive as to the books; the manager may supply them, but there is no general rule there for supplying them as there is in other asylums.

387. With the two exceptions of Armagh and Belfast, there are chaplains to all the other asylums?—There are.

388. Are you enabled to state whether the existence of such officers has been of advantage or otherwise to the institutions and the inmates?—I consider a great advantage.

389. I believe there were other asylums besides Armagh and Belfast which, until the last few years, had not chaplains?—Yes.

390. Would you state those asylums?—Clonmel, Londonderry, Carlow, and Limerick, but they have had them some years now; at first they had not.

Chaplains; Derry and Clonmel Asylums.

391. In the case of Londonderry or of Clonmel, or the other asylums to which you have referred, did the Governors resist the appointment of chaplains?—In Derry and Clonmel they did; at first they did so in Derry, and it is very singular that Dr. Rogan, the physician, was against their appointment. They, however, ultimately appointed three chaplains, Presbyterian, Protestant, and Catholic; and I can refer to a letter from Dr. Rogan, after a lapse of two or three years, during which time the clergy had carried on their ministrations, in which he expresses his high approval of the result, states that they are working well, and ever since we have had testimonies from the manager and officers of the beneficial results of the appointments.

392. Was that the case in Clonmel likewise?—It was. In Clonmel we met with some opposition from the Board; ultimately they agreed, and we got the chaplains appointed. Since that time we have been working very well together; but this Belfast case has renewed the question, and some members adverse to having chaplains in the institution have refused to pay the chaplains in the last half year.

393. What is usually paid to the chaplains of these institutions?—Except in Richmond, where they have £100, and in others £80 a-year, I think, in the rest, £50 a-year is the largest salary, and £25 a-year the minimum.

Attendance of patients upon divine worship.

394. What proportion of the inmates of the asylums usually attend divine worship?—We generally order a return from the chaplains of the number attending, and I would say that certainly more or very nearly one-half of the inmates in the asylums attend.

395. And are capable of benefiting by such attendance?—Fully capable; so much so, that there are many of the Catholic inmates returned as receiving communion, and the statements respecting them are highly gratifying. The patients look forward with great anxiety to the Sabbath day for the divine service.

396. I think you stated that at times where there are no chaplains, the inmates have complained of not receiving religious ministrations?—They have.

397. Have these complaints been frequent?—Latterly they have ceased, but I remember that in Belfast, Derry, and Armagh there were complaints of the kind, and I think that before the appointment of chaplains in one or two of the other asylums similar complaints were made.

Outside, when no Chaplains.

398. In cases where there are no chaplains, do the inmates attend any places of worship outside the asylum?—Very few are brought out. There was a proposal made, in one or two of the asylums, to take out a certain number every Sunday, but there was an objection against taking out any.

399. Does your answer apply to the asylums in Belfast and Armagh?—I am not now prepared to say whether they are brought out from these asylums.

400. Is there any regulation in the Belfast Asylum which would prevent their going out if they required to be taken out?—There is no direct rule. I should state that the visiting physician, Dr. M'Cormack, who is adverse to having chaplains, proposed that a certain number should be brought out every Sunday to prayers. This was objected to, as bringing them through the town would involve too much excitement for them. On one occasion that I was at the Board I objected to this, and it was objected to by all the members of the Board and the officers of the asylum.

Three Chaplains appointed at Belfast.

401. You stated that there were three chaplains appointed to the Belfast Asylum, that arrangement arose from the necessity of providing for Presbyterian, Protestant, and Roman Catholic inmates?—Certainly.

402. Are the numbers professing these respective religions considerable in the asylum?—They are about equal. I should say that there are Presbyterian ministers members of the Board, who are the heads of three divisions of the Presbyterian body; and they felt great jealousy, in the first instance, with the exception of Dr. Edgar, at the appointment of only one Presbyterian clergyman. They said, if you appoint one Presbyterian chaplain, you must appoint two more, for we here represent two more divisions of that community;

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there are Moravians here. In fact, they made out that there should be seven chaplains, and that was one of their arguments for not having chaplains at all.

403. On your inspection of the asylums, do you ascertain whether any system of coercion is in practice therein, and the result of it?—We do. The only system of coercion practised is that of the strait waistcoat, muffs, and straps.

404. Where such system of coercion exists, what have you found to be the result?—There is a variety of opinions on that point; generally speaking, neither strait waistcoat, muffs, nor straps are used.

Restraint.

405. Where a system of non-coercion exists, what have you found to be the result?—I found the result of that to be very successful and very satisfactory.

406. Have you found that the system of classification or non-classification of patients prevails in the asylums generally?—It prevails to a certain extent—in some asylums more than others. It is very desirable to have minute classification, if the structure and arrangements of the asylums permit of it. In some cases they do not permit of it to that extent.

Classification of patients.

407. What is the general nature of the classification where it prevails?—The general nature of the classification is—first, acute cases on admission; the next is the convalescent and tranquil class; the third is the refractory and dangerous class. Also, in some asylums, where epilepsy is more prevalent than in others, there is an epileptic class—epilepsy of all degrees, and the same classification is on the female as well as on the male side.

408. Is there a classification prevailing in any asylum under which idiots or imbeciles are kept distinctly apart?—Yes, in one or two asylums; we cannot well do it generally.

409. Would you consider such a separation desirable?—Most desirable; and wherever it can be effected we recommend it.

410. State what classes you comprise under the head of imbeciles?—There are two classes—congenital idiots, and those who become idiots from chronic diseases. We cannot classify them so minutely as that; they are put together; for instance, an idiot boy, we are obliged to keep in the adult ward. We attempt at times to put the epileptic and idiot class into the same ward. That is in consequence of our not having structural arrangements sufficient for classification.

411. Has the question of the appropriation of certain portions of the building for distinct classes ever been brought before the Lord Lieutenant in Council?—Yes it has.

412. On what occasion, and with what result?—I do not think there is any rule upon the point, but we have often brought the question under the consideration of the Governors; for instance, in building the new asylums; but I am not aware of any rule for classifying patients more than what suggests itself to the medical officers and inspectors.

413. Speaking of the asylums generally, what proportion of incurables would you say are at present in these asylums?—Why, I think two-thirds might be put down as incurable, and I think that it is a very remarkable fact, where there are so many epileptic, idiot, and incurable cases, that fifty-five per cent of the cases on the whole are capable of employment.

Incurable cases.

414. Is the number of incurables in the asylums gradually augmenting?—Yes; the proportion is not the same as it was some years ago, inasmuch as, by the great facilities latterly afforded by the erection of new asylums, we are getting in a great many bad cases.

415. That has been the natural result of the increase of the number of the asylums?—Yes.

416. What is the practice of the Boards generally, with reference to the discharge or otherwise of incurable cases?—They often make an effort to get rid of incurable cases; and we may direct the manager to write to the families of the parties, or their friends, and to try and have them taken away by them, with the view of making room for recent cases. We have done that repeatedly, and have freed the asylums partially of such cases; but, generally, they are left upon the asylum, and there are many incurable cases, old chronic cases, that cannot be sent away. There is no one belonging to them, and it would be cruel, in fact, to send them out, though they are perfectly harmless. In some instances we do it in order to throw them upon the poorhouses; and there is so much unwillingness on the part of the poorhouse people to receive them, that they are sent back; but this I will say, that several of what are called incurable cases are most profitably employed in the asylums.

417. In the case of dangerous lunatics, who may be incurable, have you found usually the result, that after they have been discharged they again come back to the asylums, in consequence of committal by magistrates?—Incurable dangerous lunatics would not be discharged.

418. Is insanity on the increase generally in Ireland?—We find that it is on the increase; for instance, I could show you that, within the last year and a-half, there has been an increase of 496 cases in the asylums under our charge.

Increase of insanity, and further provision for lunatics.

419. I am talking of the increase of insanity in Ireland, without reference to asylums?—In my opinion, insanity is on the increase. I may mention that there is an increase of nearly 500 in the cases that came under our inspection.

420. You consider, therefore, that there exists a necessity for increased lunatic accommodation?—I have no hesitation in saying there is a necessity; and, as a proof of that, I will mention, that the Richmond Lunatic Asylum and the new one attached to it now contain 614 patients, and I think there are not more than twenty vacancies.

421. Are the asylums in Ireland generally full?—They are, with the exception of two or three new ones; for instance, Omagh is not full; Mullingar, Sligo, and Killarney Asylums are not full.

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Lunatics in workhouses and at large.

422. Are we to understand, therefore, that the lunatic poor of these respective districts are entirely provided for?—No; there are very many at large and in the poorhouses.

423. Have any steps been taken for the removal of those lunatics who are in the poorhouses to the asylums of their respective districts?—No, except those that are dangerous, or such cases that cannot be managed in the poorhouses, and they are removed.

424. Why have no steps been taken?—No steps have been taken in consequence of their numbers; they would fill up the asylums to the exclusion of acute cases

425. Are not the lunatic asylums the proper places of detention for the lunatic poor of the districts, whether they be dangerous, unmanageable, or otherwise?—Certainly.

426. Do you consider the workhouses suitable places of detention for lunatics, although they may not be curable?—I do not, they have neither apartments nor appliances for such classes of persons in the poorhouses. The apartments are very indifferent, in fact there is no comfort for them at all.

427. Have you any returns which would show the number of lunatics for whom additional accommodation is required for the several districts in Ireland?—I can furnish the Commissioners with the return of the lunatics in the poorhouses of Ireland down to a very late date, and I can furnish them also with the number of wandering lunatics not confined in any place, and who ought to be confined in asylums; and I would now say that the wandering class amounts to over 7,000 persons, and that the poorhouses at present contain 2,000 lunatics.

Removal of Cases from workhouses to Asylums.

428. In what way is the removal of recent cases from the workhouses to the asylums insured?—It is understood that there is generally an application from the poorhouse to the Governors to admit the patients into the asylum. That application is laid before the Board, who give an order for the transmission of the lunatic; and the attendant of the workhouse, if it is some distance off, comes with the party, or, if it is necessary, the attendant from the asylum is sent, and there is every care taken in the transmission

429. Have the Poor Law Commissioners laid down any rules or regulations relative to the transmission of those lunatics from workhouses to asylums?—Not that I am aware of. There is one practice we find we have to contend with respecting the poorhouses, and that occurs when a lunatic, who may be enraged by the other paupers in the place, becomes outrageous, and breaks windows, or commits similar violence. The objectionable course is adopted in some of the poorhouses, of the master, or the nurse, or whoever witnessed this ebullition, going before a magistrate to have the party committed as a dangerous lunatic, and sent to gaol.

Committals to gaols.

430. Is there any duty resting upon any officer of a workhouse to take measures for the removal of lunatics from it to an asylum?—Not that I am aware of. We have written repeatedly as to the practice of committing these poor creatures as dangerous lunatics to gaol.

Inspection of workhouses.

431. Do you and your colleague visit annually each of the workhouses in Ireland?—I think, generally speaking, we do. I will not say we inspect all; but we do inspect those which contain bad cases, or that are crowded; we invariably visit those.

432. Are you aware that any patients are refused admission into district asylums from the want of room?—Certainly.

433. Are there cases of lunatic poor kept in detention in workhouses or gaols?—Yes; for instance in Carlow, Londonderry, Clonmel, and Maryborough.

Additional accommodation for lunatic poor.

434. How do you propose that the necessary accommodation for the lunatic poor of Ireland should be provided?—I have considered that question very much, and in our last Report we recommended that additional buildings be attached or erected near the existing asylums of a plain kind; one story to consist of dormitories for the accommodation of the additional number in the district, these we intended for the incurable, the filthy, epileptic, and idiot class. We considered that an arrangement of that kind, in such of the districts where they are pressed for room—for instance, in Carlow, Clonmel, Londonderry, and Maryborough—would be advisable. We recommended, as I have stated, additional buildings to be attached to the asylums, to be of a plain description, and to go a good deal at the rere of the existing ones, or detached if they cannot be connected with them. I think that would be a very excellent arrangement for providing for an additional number of lunatics in these districts, and would enable you to have existing asylums appropriated more for curative purposes, as the chronic and incurable cases should be removed to the additional buildings. This, I think, would be a far more beneficial measure than what has been proposed twice in Parliament; first in 1804, and next by a Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1843—namely, to erect four provincial asylums for the chronic incurable cases. That was proposed, and was very feasible in appearance; but there was such a contrariety of opinion between grand juries, boards of governors, and other parties, as to the propriety of it, that we found it impossible to follow it up, and it was from that the proposal emanated for the erecting new district asylums and extending some others. We thought that would meet a good deal of the exigencies or wants of districts, but we did not hold in view that the lunatics of the poorhouses should be provided for by that increased accommodation; we looked forward to future arrangements for that; and now having found out that there is a great number unprovided for in all the districts, particularly in those I have mentioned, we do propose the erection of such additions as I have described.

435. Do you consider that there are any districts in Ireland which are at present of such extent that it would be desirable to establish more asylums and form new districts?—I think so.

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436. State those districts?—I think that two asylums in the province of Connaught are not sufficient for it; and, as you will see in one of the Reports, I originally pointed out the necessity of having an asylum either at Ballina or at Castlebar. Having looked more minutely into it, I now think an asylum would be necessary in Castlebar. I find that, if there was another asylum there to-morrow, there would be 150 cases ready to go into it, there are 77 cases, for instance, from the county Mayo in the Ballinasloe Asylum, and these, with the lunatics in the poorhouses and the gaols, would make up the number I have stated.

437. Is the Ballinasloe Asylum now full?—It is not quite full; there are, I suppose, thirty or forty vacancies yet.

Asylum accommodation in Connaught.

438. With this number of lunatic poor unprovided for, how does it happen that there are forty vacancies in the Ballinasloe Asylum?—Because no steps have been taken to remove the lunatics from the poorhouses.

439. Are we to understand, therefore, there are not lunatic wandering poor who ought to be admitted to these vacant beds?—There are, certainly. There are at present in the Ballinasloe Asylum 303 patients, and it is capable of accommodating 340. No applications are made, or there may be applications on the books for the next Board meeting. There is no asylum in Ireland into which patients are so freely admitted.

440. Are you of opinion that the great distance of the county Mayo from the asylum prevents other applications being made for admission from that county?—I am.

441. Is there an indisposition on the part of the poorer classes to send their lunatic friends or relations to an asylum?—I do not think there is, except with the very harmless and idiot class; they are generally favoured by the poor, who keep them at home; but any violent or bad case of lunacy, they are most anxious to send to an asylum; in fact, I would say, generally, they feel no reluctance in sending them.

442. Do you suppose there are not lunatic poor within the district immediately adjoining Ballinasloe, who might be placed in the asylum, and who yet have not applied for admission?—I think it is very possible.

443. Do you think there ought to be an alteration in the law with reference to the removal of lunatics or idiots of the poorer classes to the asylums?—I think at present the law works very well. Whenever friends wish to have a lunatic put into an asylum, if there is a vacancy, they apply, and he is admitted.

444. Has the Ballinasloe Asylum been full since the opening of the Sligo Asylum?—No.

445. Has the number you have stated—namely, from thirty to forty vacancies—been the average number of vacancies since that period?—I think there have been more vacancies.

446. Are we to understand that there are no cases in the poorhouses of Mayo, Galway, or Roscommon, which might properly be removed to the asylum?—There are cases.

447. If there were a lunatic asylum established at Castlebar, or any other place in the county Mayo, do you think the lunatic poor in the county, now not in an asylum, would be sent to it?—I do.

448. Do you think the erection of such an asylum would immediately lead to a still greater reduction in the number in the Ballinasloe Asylum?—Certainly; there are seventy-seven cases from the county Mayo in that asylum, and the transferring of that number to another asylum, would reduce the number in the Ballinasloe Asylum considerably, and such an arrangement would meet the exigencies of Connaught altogether.

449. When was the Sligo asylum opened?—About two years since.

450 Have you since felt it your duty to inspect the workhouses and gaols in the counties of Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon, with a view to the removal of lunatics to the Ballinasloe Asylum?—We have.

451. And have all the lunatics in these workhouses and gaols, that you considered proper cases for admission, been removed to the Ballinasloe Asylum?—Not all; those in the gaols have been removed to Ballinasloe, but there is not a day in the week passes by that there are not fresh cases. At the time we took particular care in having the gaol cases down to that time removed, but we have not done so with respect to those in the poorhouses.

452. Does the existence of a considerable number of vacancies in the Ballinasloe Asylum prove that the insane poor of that district are properly provided for?—I am certain that there are several, if application was made for them, would be admitted, and would be fit cases. It certainly does not prove that they are fully provided for.

453. Has a magistrate any power under the existing law to send a wandering lunatic to an asylum, who has not been committed as a dangerous lunatic?—No.

454. I believe you recommended, some years since, that three asylums should be erected in the province of Connaught?—I did.

455. On that occasion it was determined only to erect one additional asylum?—Yes.

456. Have you since recommended that your original proposition should be carried out?—I have not.

Circumstances of Carlow District.

457. Will you state the circumstances as connected with the wants of the Carlow district?—We considered that the Carlow Asylum required enlargement, in consequence of the great pressure of cases for admission, and there have been repeated remonstrances from the county of Wexford (which forms one of the counties of the district), as to the impossibility of getting cases into the Carlow Asylum. Of late the Grand Jury and the leading gentry of that county have memorialed the Lord Lieutenant to allow them to have an asylum erected in their own county, and the prayer of their memorial was under consideration; but in consequence of the Commissioners sent over to inquire into matters connected with the Board of Works and the new asylums that have been erected, and, in

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consequence of this new Commission now sitting, the thing lies in abeyance until it is known what proposition will emanate from this Commission.

458. Do you mean that the Privy Council have made an order for the establishment of an additional asylum?—I am not aware they actually made an order.

459. Is the Carlow Asylum at present quite full?—It is.

Asylum accommodation in the Carlow District.

460. Have you recently inspected the workhouses and gaols in the counties of Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford?—I have not done so with respect to Wexford. I have inspected those in Carlow and Kildare. Dr. Nugent has inspected in the county Wexford, and some in Kildare and Carlow. Jointly we have inspected them in the three counties.

461. Has the result of this inspection shown, that there are many cases in the workhouses and gaols fit for admission to the lunatic asylum?—I consider so. I should state, that in the gaols of Carlow and Kildare there are not lunatics, but in those of Wexford there are several.

462. Do you consider that the additional accommodation should be provided for by the establishment of a district asylum or the enlargement of the asylum at Carlow?—I think it would be preferable to have a separate asylum rather than an enlargement to the Carlow Asylum. I am certain Wexford would require a separate asylum as much as Kilkenny.

463. What is the accommodation of the Carlow Asylum?—There are 198 patients at this moment in Carlow Asylum?—I think that is too much; it is crowded.

Prevalence of lunacy in Wexford.

464. Has your opinion as to the necessity of an additional asylum for Wexford been at all influenced by the distance of the county from Carlow?—Yes, and by the fact that lunacy is more prevalent in that county than in any other.

465. Do you consider that the additional accommodation required in the Carlow district could be suitably provided by the addition of a cheaper building, to which you have referred, in connexion with that asylum?—I think it could. By the extension of the Carlow Asylum you could accommodate the Wexford cases.

466. For how many would you propose that the new asylum in Wexford should be built?—I would build no new asylum for less than 200; and as I have stated in former reports, I would have it built so as to admit of extension for the accommodation of fifty or 100 more.

Londonderry District.

467. Is there any other district where the number of lunatic poor are unprovided for, which seems to you to call for additional accommodation?—There is Donegal, in the Londonderry district.

468. Is Londonderry Asylum at present full?—It is.

469. What arrangements would you propose in that district with a view to provide the required additional accommodation?—I would propose either an extension of the building in the way I have alluded to in connexion with the Londonderry Asylum, or the erection of a separate asylum in Donegal, which has been applied for by half the Grand Jury, the other half dissenting.

470. Which of the two plans would you consider, under all the circumstances of the case, the more desirable to be adopted?—I think a separate asylum the more desirable.

Clonmel District.

471. Is there any other district, the accommodation in which is insufficient for the lunatic poor?—Clonmel.

472. Clonmel is the asylum for the whole county of Tipperary?—Yes.

473. In what manner would you propose that additional accommodation should be provided in this district?—I would propose the extension of the Clonmel Asylum. The county is divided into two ridings, the north and south. It would be more convenient and better, I know, though more expensive, to have another asylum at Nenagh; but on the score of economy, I would say the extension of the Clonmel Asylum, as we proposed in our report, would meet the exigencies of the county.

474. Is the construction and position of the Clonmel Asylum such as would admit of the accommodation being provided in the manner you proposed?—I think it would admit of the additional accommodation being provided.

Dublin or Richmond District; separate asylum for chronic cases.

475. Is any additional accommodation required for the Dublin district?—Yes, I would propose the erection of an asylum for the chronic, incurable cases, to include epileptic imbeciles, and idiots, in the neighbourhood of Dublin, for all classes belonging to the district. The building to be erected in a cheap form, something similar to what we have described in our report, and to consist principally of dormitories with a few single apartments. I consider that the wants of the district of Dublin require such an institution as this, in order to give facilities for the curing of acute cases in the new Richmond institution.

476. Would you propose that this new asylum should be in immediate contiguity to the existing asylum?—It might be.

477. Such buildings as you refer to, if not in immediate contiguity with other asylums, should consist of a greater number of apartments than you have specified, namely, dormitories alone?—Of course, there must be the other offices in connexion with an asylum.

478. So far as regards the amount of accommodation to be provided in such a building when separate from an existing asylum, would it not require all that is now necessary in an asylum?—All the offices would be required.

479. The economy of such a building would materially depend upon the construction?—Yes, the economy of erection.

480. Supposing the building not to be in immediate contiguity with the existing asylum, would not an additional and distinct staff of officers be required?—Certainly.

481. Do you believe that the cost of the maintenance of patients of the classes to which you refer in such an asylum, would be greater or less than in the existing asylum?—Well, I think it would be less; but let me not be misunderstood as wishing to curtail the dietary of

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that class who, I think, ought to be fed just as well as the others; but there are medical extras, and other things, that they do not require, as in acute cases. I think, on the whole, they might be provided for more economically than the acute cases, with fewer attendants.

482. Are you enabled to state whether the charges for the establishment are kept separate from the charges for maintenance in the accounts of each asylum?—They are.

483. In charging the counties for maintenance, is a county charged a proportion of the costs of the establishment, whether there be lunatics from it or not in the asylum?—No, the county cannot be charged unless there are patients from it.

Establishment and maintenance charges; dietaries, clothing, bedding, attendants, &c., in Asylums generally.

484. Can you state, generally, whether you consider the dietary given in these asylums is adequate?—In some asylums I think the dietary comes up to the proper scale.

485. You have no power, as Inspector, in controlling that?—No.

486. Or in any other matter connected with the discharge of the duties of the other Governors?—No direct control.

487. Does the cost of the dietary of patients vary in the different asylums?—Yes; that may be from local circumstances, and also from the scale of dietary being higher in some districts than in others.

488. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the patients, generally, are clad?—Well, I think generally they are warmly and comfortably clad, but they are too often allowed to wear out their clothing In that matter, there is a kind of over economy on the part of Managers and Governors. I would wish to see the inmates better clad.

489. Do you consider the bedding and furniture sufficiently good?—I think generally they are; there are some exceptions I do not approve of. There are some beds and bedsteads in our asylums that are very uncomfortable, badly made and selected.

490. I believe you have no control over these matters?—No immediate control over these matters, except that we suggest sometimes the bed and bedding might be of a better description generally.

491. Are the wages given to attendants, in your opinion, generally sufficient to secure the services of competent servants?—I think not.

492. The accounts for the maintenance of asylums are forwarded to your office?—They are, and undergo a very strict investigation.

Checking accounts of Asylums.

493. Are you furnished with sufficient returns from the asylums of the numbers of inmates, &c., to enable you efficiently to check these accounts?—We are furnished with a return of the numbers—so many patients and so many servants—and then an estimate is regularly formed.

494. Practically, are the estimates furnished by the Governors reduced after inspection by you?—No, they are not. We often find errors in them, and we correct them, and send the accounts back, and we send them down as corrected to the Privy Council to be passed.

495. Have you ever objected to distinct items in the accounts?—We have, from time to time.

496. Have the Privy Council acted on your suggestions, as regards the reduction of the estimates, accordingly?—Always.

Hardwicke Cells.

497. Amongst the institutions which you annually inspect, is a portion of the House of Industry in the city of Dublin, where lunatics are detained, called the Hardwicke cells?—Yes.

498. Do you exercise the same inspection over that establishment as over the ordinary district asylums?—We always inspect it, and any thing that is wrong we set right, yet it is directly under the Poor Law authorities.

499. Are entries made in any books kept in the institution of the result of your visits?—I visit so frequently, that I do not always make minutes, but I often do make them, and have done so within the last week.

500. To whom do you make representations of any circumstance you may find deserving of notice in this institution?—To the Poor Law Commissioners.

501. Am I to understand that copies of your entries are sent to the Poor Law Commissioners?—Yes, by the Inspector. Minutes as to any thing we find fault with, we always send.

502. Are the cases at present detained in the Hardwicke cells cases of recent admission, or are they old cases?—They are old cases.

503. Has that arisen from the law not permitting fresh admissions to the House of Industry Lunatic Institution?—Yes.

504. Who has immediate authority on the spot over this institution?—The Governor of the House of Industry, Dr. Stewart.

505. Have you found a readiness on his part to attend to any representations you have made with reference to the inmates of the Hardwicke cells?—I have.

506. Are you satisfied, generally, with the condition of that establishment?—No.

507. Would you think it advisable that these lunatics should be transferred to a more suitable asylum?—I do; and that is the reason why I have in contemplation what I told you about the new building for such a class.

508. Are you aware whether it is the duty of any medical man to visit the Hardwicke cells?—Yes.

509. Are you aware how often those visits are made?—I inquired, and found they used not to be made as often as I should wish; they are not made as frequently as I would wish.

510. Is there any rule obliging the medical attendant to visit the Hardwicke cells

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periodically, and if so, at what intervals?—Well, I am not aware of any rule of the kind. The Hardwicke cells, though we inspect them, do not come so immediately under our observation as the district asylums; there is a doctor specially appointed to attend the cells as well as other parts of this institution; but I remarked the inmates were not visited as often as I wished.

511. Has the establishment that recently existed at Island Bridge, for the detention of lunatics, been closed?—Yes.

512. How have the lunatics who were detained there been disposed of?—Those that belonged to the Dublin district were sent to the Richmond Asylum, and such as were from the old House of Industry were sent to the Hardwicke cells.

Private licensed Asylums.

513. You have hitherto spoken of the district asylums. Your inspection of private asylums is made under the provisions of the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 123?—Yes.

514. Are you in the habit of visiting these asylums once in each year?—Twice, and oftener. My colleague and myself pay these visits.

515. Do you make it a rule to visit every part of the house?—Yes.

Licensing; management.

516. Do you satisfy yourself that the provisions of the Act of Parliament, as regards the plan of the building being hung up, and as regards the proper orders and certificates for the admission of patients, and the other matters, are duly complied with?—I examine them; but I cannot say these provisions of the Act are duly complied with.

517. Do you make any entry on the occasion of these visits of the result of your inspection in the book kept for that purpose?—On these half-yearly visits we do; but there were occasions when we took away the book and entered in it what we thought right at our own office in consequence of the pressure of business.

518. On the first of these visits after the licensing period, do you satisfy yourself that the licence has been obtained by the proprietor?—We find some difficulties with respect to that. We find sometimes that they are not taken out after they are granted at first. The parties are bound to pay a fee to the Clerk of the Peace, and that officer heretofore used to be in the habit of giving them some time for the payment; and when we went to an asylum and did not find the licence in the hands of the proprietor, we would on our return require of the Clerk of the Peace to pay us the amount received for that licence, with a view of obliging the party to take it out.

519. Are you not aware that in such cases the licences have no avail until taken out?—I am.

Religious arrangements.

520. Do you inquire whether divine service is performed in the institution, or any religious aid given to the patients?—We do.

521. And do you note in the minutes of your visits that such is the case?—Yes.

522. Have you much reason to complain on that ground?—Well, as to some asylums we have.

Amusements, &c.

523. Have you inquired as to the amusements and occupations of the patients?—Yes.

Special visits.

524. Have you had occasion to pay many special visits to the private asylums within the last twelve months?—Yes; special visits.

525. Did you call in the aid of medical men on those occasions?—On five or six occasions.

526. Have you had occasion to pay night visits under the act to private asylums?—No.

527. Do you feel it your duty to make some memorandum in the inspection book of an asylum on the occasion of every visit?—No; not on the occasion of every visit; but almost on all the occasions of the half-yearly visits. There are also at times private entries made in the patients' book.

State of the law.

528. Do you think the law is sufficient at present with reference to the mode in which private asylums are licensed?—No; I would say it is defective.

529. In what respect?—In several respects. I think it is objectionable to leave it to magistrates.

530. That refers to the original licences?—Yes.

531. Are not copies of the minutes made by the Inspectors laid before the magistrates previous to any subsequent licence being granted?—They are, by the Clerk of the Peace.

Proceedings as to licensing.

532. In case of a licence being originally granted, what steps do the magistrates take to inform themselves of the suitability of the establishment, the character of the person applying, and the suitability of the accommodation?—Plans are laid before them, and also letters, if the party can get them, as to character, from respectable persons in the neighbourhood, generally from professional persons, and a map is laid before the magistrates, showing that there is accommodation for so many persons. The applicants often apply to the Inspectors to give them a letter as to character, and in some cases we did inspect and certify accordingly; but the Act does not require us to do any such thing.

533. There is no certificate required from the Inspectors as to the fitness of the establishment?—No, not prior to the granting of an original licence.

534. Is there any inquiry made by the magistrate as to the pecuniary means of the person who is applying for the licence to have such an establishment?—I am not aware that there is.

535. Are all the visits paid annually by each Inspector included in the returns made to us?—They are.

Adequacy of Inspectors to their duty; suggestions as to change in the law.

536. Are you and your colleague adequate to perform the duties of Inspectors, as required by the Acts now in force?—I think we are, with the qualification I already mentioned, in my evidence, in reference to an annual inspection of the entire of the poorhouses.

537. Have you any suggestion to make as to the amendment of the law in reference to district asylums?—Yes.

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538. Would you and your colleague be so good as to furnish to this Commission such suggestions as you may wish to make with reference to the amendment of the law with regard to district asylums and private licensed asylums, and generally upon the subject of this inquiry?—Yes.

John Nugent, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

539. I believe you are, jointly with Dr. White, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, under the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 107?—Yes.

540. What control have the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums over the arrangements made with reference to the formation of districts and the erection of asylums?—They have no control as to the districts; they have the power of suggesting to Government, and Government has acted on their suggestions invariably.

Position of Inspectors in reference to new Asylums.

541. Are the plans for lunatic asylums, or for additions thereto, submitted to the Inspectors previous to their being carried out?—The plans are submitted to the Inspectors, not with regard to the erection of the asylums, but with regard to the means of ventilation, so far as can be judged of on the ground plan, also with regard to the size of the corridors, the height of the dormitories. We have nothing whatever to do with carrying out the details. The ground plan is submitted to us specifying the certain number of square feet in each room, the certain height, breadth, and width for corridors, and other matters.

542. Does the law provide that the asylums, when erected, shall be visited by the Inspectors, and certified by them to be fit for occupation previous to being used?—No.

543. In point of fact, does the law arm you with any authority as regards the asylums previous to their being used for the reception of inmates?—It gives no authority.

Authority and duties of the Inspectors.

544. What authority does the law give to Inspectors as regards the management of asylums?—Well, that is a very complicated question. I do not think it gives to Inspectors any authoritative power at all.

545. Are the duties of the Inspector, as regards the asylums, therefore, confined principally to the mere duty of inspecting and reporting?—Inspecting, suggesting, and reporting.

546. Do you consider that the Governors of the asylums desire that the Inspectors should have some control as to the building arrangements?—Well, I am positive they would desire it; and in illustration of that I will give you a case. When the Cork Asylum was built, the Chairman said to me, "We will hold you responsible if we take this asylum from the Board of Works."

547. The Board of Governors are appointed, I believe, by the Lord Lieutenant in Council?—By the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

The Inspectors as Governors of Asylums.

548. Are the Inspectors of Asylums also appointed members of the Board?—The Inspectors of Asylums were not originally members of the Boards; but on application from, I think, two or three Boards, expressing their desire that the Inspectors should be members, and particularly in reference to the Metropolitan Asylum at Richmond, we were made members of the Boards by name, in the time, I think, of Lord Eglinton.

549. What is your opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of the Inspectors being members of the Boards?—My opinion is this, that if the Inspectors were not members of the Boards of Governors, the asylums in Ireland would be at a stand still occasionally from a deficient attendance.

550. On what do you found that opinion?—First, I have often gone to asylums where it was necessary to form one of the Board to constitute a meeting; secondly, in case of any improvement or alteration in the arrangements of an institution the Governors consult the Inspector, whom they look upon as one of their own body, anxious for the welfare of each particular asylum.

551. Is it the practice of the Inspector to vote on these Boards?—I have been asked to vote. I voted on three or four occasions. If it comes to a question of fiscal business—the expenditure of money—I should not vote except in my own county. I should certainly vote on any matter affecting the management of the asylum in a moral point of view.

552. Do you consider that the power given by law to the Poor Law Inspector of sitting at Boards, but not voting, would be sufficient?—No; I think giving a vote to the Inspector places him more on an equality with the gentlemen of the Board, and there is less reserve between these parties. The Inspector goes in a regular manner to the Board, and is there left to his own discretion. An *ex-officio* man goes with a sort of authority.

553. You have stated that the Boards are but indifferently attended?—I do not mean to say generally. I could adduce various instances of bad attendance on Boards—as at Waterford, where there was a very bad attendance. At Kilkenny, on the last Board day, there were only three to form a quorum. At the Richmond Metropolitan Asylum, there would be frequently no Board at all if the Inspector did not attend. At Ballinasloe there is a small attendance. At Mullingar a very efficient Board attends; still, since that asylum was opened, there has hardly been a meeting formed without the presence of one of the Inspectors.

554. Is the attendance at the Board at all influenced by the distance at which the Governors may reside from the place of meeting?—Well, taking Dublin as an instance, I should say not. Where there is an asylum situated in a country part, and not in the vicinity of a town, we endeavour, if possible, to get gentlemen of rank and position who reside as near to the asylum as possible appointed Governors; at the same time not neglecting the different baronies throughout the district.

555. Is it not possible the knowledge that two official gentlemen belong to these Boards, one or other of whom may be expected to attend on each occasion, and correct

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any proceedings they think objectionable, may influence the ordinary Governors to absent themselves from the meetings?—I should say not, for this simple reason, they do not know whether the Inspectors can attend or not. There are sixteen district asylums in Ireland, and the Inspectors cannot attend at them all.

556. Do you attend some one or other Board each month?—I think I attended last year fifty times at Boards.

557. Do you consider that the position of the Inspector, or his authority, is in any degree diminished by his sitting at these Boards?—Not in the slightest.

558. These Boards being the bodies who govern the asylums of which he is the Inspector?—Not in the slightest. I will prove that by adducing facts to show that the presence of the Inspector does not influence the Board one way or the other.

559. Does the attendance at these Boards interfere with the other duties properly belonging to an Inspector?—I think it amongst the most useful parts of our business.

560. How is the attendance at Boards a portion of the duties of inspection?—In this way: I do not suppose that, on an average, one Governor out of seven who attends the Board ever sets his feet inside the corridors of an asylum within the year. The Inspectors always go round; and a frequent question to the Inspectors is, "Well, gentlemen, have you been through the house? Is there any suggestion from you we could approve of?"

561. Would not such an inspection as you refer to be more effectually conducted by the Inspectors going to asylums upon occasions that they were not expected, than by their going on days when their presence at the Board might naturally be anticipated?—My opinion is that it would not; one inspection does not interfere with the other.

562. The Inspectors, I presume, take full part in the proceedings as regards the admission and discharge of lunatics?—Yes; I suppose my entries for the reception of patients into the Richmond Asylum are far more than those of any other Governor. I examine the cases in detail.

563. Are not the Inspectors, as members of Boards, liable to be overruled, and made responsible for the decisions of the majority, of which decisions, as Inspectors, they might disapprove?—Practically, I have not found it to be the case; it may be open to that objection. The reason I gave you before, and which I think answers the question, is this—that we do not vote, we merely give our opinion; and not voting, we are not, therefore, in a minority.

564 But you are, of course, entered as being present, and taking part in the proceedings of the Board?—Yes. I have never practically found any difficulty at all on that head.

565. Is not the circumstance of an Inspector voting—probably against a majority of a Board—likely to lead to a loss of influence on his part as Inspector?—No. I put it in this way:—The Inspectors are members of a Board; they go down to give their advice, and the Governors ask them what is their opinion. They may state their opinion. I will give you an illustration. Suppose that, at the Richmond Asylum, a number of servants had to be selected; we bring the candidates in and examine them. One member of the Board would say, I think So-and-so would make a good servant; and the Inspectors might take a different view, and say that they thought So-and-so would answer better. In that way there would be a difference of opinion, but it would not be upon principle.

566. Might it not happen that it would be the duty of the Inspector either to enforce the regulations of the Privy Council or to call for the interference of the Privy Council, in respect to the proceedings of a Board at which he attended?—Certainly. I can give you an instance in point, and a very important one. At the meeting of the Board of the Clonmel Asylum at which I was present, there was a sum of £850 asked for from the Privy Council. Though I was present at the Board, yet afterwards, when the matter was referred to our office, I saw there was an inaccuracy in the proceedings of the Board, inasmuch as the £850 was asked by them for building. Now, according to the rules and regulations of the Council, the building must first get their sanction. A Board cannot draw money, saying, "We intend to build with £850." They must obtain the sanction of the Council for the erection of the building in question. When I was present at the Board, I stated I thought the proceeding was inaccurate, and that the money would not be granted. However, I said, do you send up the demand, and I will have it properly submitted to the Privy Council. A letter was written to the Governors of the asylum, under date 2nd September, 1855, in reply to the application, stating that the estimate had been brought under the consideration of the Privy Council, whose attention was drawn to the sum of £850, to meet building and other expenses; and that a new item of expenditure, not being for support and maintenance, required the authorization of an order in Council to legalize it; the letter contained the inquiry, in the first place, how much of the sum was contemplated for building, and, next, whether such proposed outlay was authorized by an order in Council. There were other inquiries in the letter; but I may state, in answer to your question, that there was no collision between the Board and the Inspectors. The Board saw that the Inspectors fairly did their duty.

567. In that case you acquiesced in a matter to be submitted to the authorities, to which you were aware that the authorities would not agree?—No, I was not aware at the Board that the form had not been complied with; that might have been four or five months before.

568. Practically, do you think that any advantage arose from the presence of the Inspector at the Board on that day?—I do, for I went down on important business that day.

569. On that case was it of advantage?—I do not think his presence on that immediate case was of any consequence. The Inspector observed a technical error, and called attention to it, and the Board at once acquiesced.

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570. Where there is a regular attendance of Governors, do you find that the Boards work satisfactorily?—Yes. As regards the fiscal business—the expenditure of lunatic asylums, I must say that the Boards of Governors, as a body, act most justly; so far as our department is concerned, they go on very smoothly.

571. Is the taking of contracts, and the regulation of expenditure generally, considered by the Board?—Yes; but I may mention that three members constitute a Board.

Working of the Boards.

572. Although the Inspectors do not vote, do they not enter in the minutes of proceedings protests against measures of which they disapprove?—Never.

573. If they do not practically vote, would not the right to be present without the power of voting be sufficient?—I have answered that question. I think it is most agreeable for Governors to sit with the Inspectors as members of the Board, and more agreeable to the Inspectors themselves to do so.

574. Do the Inspectors attend as members of the Boards on the occasion of the half-yearly estimate being prepared?—They may; it depends on circumstances.

Half-yearly estimates.

575. Are these half-yearly estimates transmitted to them to their office in Dublin?—Yes.

576. Are they by you transmitted to the Privy Council?—They are sent up to the Privy Council.

577. Do you examine these estimates and return them with a certificate to the Privy Council?—Every one of them; I have brought here the quarterly estimates for September, 1856, for the sixteen asylums.

578. When you return these estimates with your certificate to the Privy Council, are any items you object to usually disallowed by the Privy Council?—Perhaps you would allow me, before I answer that question, to state that the estimate is first sent to the Privy Council, by which it is referred to our offices for examination. We go through it in detail. If we find the calculation wrong, we return it to the asylum with a mark A, B, or C, pointing out any error in the calculation. Then, when ratified, we forward it, authenticated as correct, to the Privy Council, which passes it, as a matter of course.

579. Are these arrangements by an act of the Privy Council, and not by a specific enactment?—Yes.

580. In point of fact, the Inspectors have no control by law in these proceedings?—They have not. To be candid with you, we originated the practice.

Appointment of Governors.

581. The Board of Governors are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in Council; are you aware upon whose recommendation generally?—I should say almost always upon the recommendation of the Inspectors.

582. That is a practice not required by law?—Yes.

Appointment of Medical men as Managers of Asylums.

583. As regards the officers of the institutions, we have been informed that, with two exceptions, the managers are medical men?—There are two or three exceptions.

584. The law does not require that such should be the case?—No.

585. What is your opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of the manager being a medical man?—My opinion is that he should be a medical man, and ever since I was Inspector of Asylums it has been the case.

586. Do you consider that the fact of a manager being either a physician or surgeon should have any weight as to the medical attendant of the institution being either a surgeon or physician?—Yes; I think if a manager is a medical man and resident physician, it would be well to have a practitioner with a surgical degree as visiting physician, and *vice versa*.

587. I believe at present the duties of a manager, as prescribed by the rules of 1843, are not so prescribed with the view to his being a medical man?—No.

His medical duties.

588. Having stated that it would be advisable that a surgeon should be appointed where the medical manager is a physician, do you contemplate the medical manager discharging any medical duties with regard to patients?—Yes.

Visiting or Consulting Physicians or Surgeons—their duties and authority in relation to the Medical Manager.

589. Then those would be duties beyond what the rules prescribe for the manager?—Yes; though there are no rules established by Order in Council, yet if there was an *esprit de corps* between the resident physician and the visiting physician, they would go on satisfactorily.

590. In case of fever, or any other disease of that character prevailing, which would require more particularly the treatment of a physician, upon whom do you consider the responsibility for such treatment would rest, where the visiting medical officer is a surgeon, but the medical manager is a physician?—In a case of that kind I would consider the two men as acting together in council, and I consider the responsibility as equal. I have always thought it a great advantage to have a medical man attending the establishment, from this fact, that the habitudes of the resident incapacitate him, more or less, from having that general knowledge of diseases that is occasionally so requisite, and which arises from an out-door practice.

591. Do you think that the appointment of a resident medical manager, distinctly as such, where there is a visiting physician, would be preferable to the present system, which does not provide for having a medical manager?—Unquestionably. It must be remembered that mental affections are very often connected with corporeal diseases.

592. Do you consider that although the resident medical officer, in case such an alteration was made in the law, would probably be withdrawn from practice, that still for the treatment of the particular cases which exist in the lunatic asylums, the experience he would obtain from a constant attendance upon lunatics would attach advantages to such an arrangement?—Yes. What I wish to explain upon the subject is this. If you have not a visiting physician, you must have a consulting physician; because it is a very

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serious thing, in a case of insanity, to throw the responsibility on one man of discharging a patient, who may commit some crime after being discharged. You must, therefore, have either a visiting physician or a consulting physician, who would be paid at each visit for his time. On that point there are two questions to be considered; the first is as to the benefit that would result to the patients, and the second is as to the expense to the country. I am convinced that the man who, with out-door practice, makes himself acquainted with the case of the patient, is fully as competent to pronounce as the resident physician, as to whether the patient is recovered or not, and as to his general fitness for being sent out of doors; I must add that, as far as my experience goes, I should myself, as a medical man, be very sorry, if a lunatic had been considered dangerous, to pronounce, after one or two visits to him, that he should be discharged. Again, taking the number of persons who are discharged from lunatic asylums, you would find that the consulting physician would cost more than a regular physician constantly visiting the asylum and charged with fixed responsibility.

593. Do you contemplate the consulting physician or surgeon being called in merely with reference to the discharge of a lunatic, or also with reference to the treatment of patients in the asylums?—Yes, I think this may occur. Suppose I am resident physician, and a complicated case of lunacy presents itself, and that there is no regular visiting physician, I would then think it my duty to send for a man to consult as often as would be necessary; whereas, if you have a regular visiting physician, he necessarily becomes better acquainted with such a case in his visits to the asylum.

594. Presuming that in case there should be a resident medical man in charge of an asylum, not merely a manager who happens to be a medical man, but a resident medical man in charge of the asylum, do you contemplate, that in all cases he should call in a consulting physician with reference to the treatment of cases under his charge?—Not in all cases; but I say if a man is a resident physician, and has not a visiting physician to assist him, I think it but fair that he should have the power, where necessary, to send for a consulting physician.

595. Suppose a case arises where they differ as to the treatment?—Then a third should be called in.

596. Suppose the second, when called in, differs with the resident physician?—I should say then, as a matter of course, that the rule which holds good in all cases should prevail. The two consulting physicians ought to decide, as constituting a majority.

597. Then the treatment of the patients should be conducted according to the rule laid down by the two extern physicians, and not by the man who has the medical charge of the establishment?—I have never heard of such a case, and indeed I do not know how it could be decided.

598. Is it your opinion that in an asylum having a competent medical manager, there should be either a visiting or consulting physician?—I think if the number of patients extends beyond 100, there should be, as a general rule. The only exception could be where the number of patients was below that number.

599. Is the propriety, or otherwise, of a resident medical man calling in a consulting physician to depend upon the numbers in the asylum?—No. Always assuming the resident physician is competent to discharge his duties, I have no objection to a consulting physician being employed, where there are only 120 patients, and not to have a visiting physician. The necessity of having a visiting physician, no matter what the talents of the resident physician may be, is always enhanced by the number of patients. Looking at these institutions in reference to such matters, there are two things to be considered. The first and most important is, the benefit that will arise to the lunatic inmates, and the next is the economical working. I say the latter consideration should not prevail where you have a number of patients, say over 100, in an asylum. Where there is only one man to look after 120, he can, of course, devote more time to them than if the number was larger; but then, there is the expenditure on the incidental cases, in which he may require a consulting physician. I should state that I am answering this question with reference to the feeling of the public at large about the working of these institutions, and I myself knowing that there is a great outcry against increasing the expenditure.

Medical and surgical attendance at the Cork District Asylum.

600. I believe in the case of the Cork Asylum the manager is the physician?—He is.

601. And in that case there is no visiting physician to the asylum?—There is a surgeon.

602. Supposing fever to break out in that asylum, there would be no physician whose duty it would be to look after the inmates who might be attacked by the disease?—Yes; there is a resident physician, and there is a surgeon, who is also a physician—a general practitioner.

603. By the resident physician you mean Dr. Power, the manager?—Yes.

604. As the rule at present stands, there is no obligation upon the manager to attend fever patients?—I say there is an obligation on Dr. Power, by virtue of his special appointment.

605. Supposing in the case of Cork, a difference arose between Dr. Power, the manager, and the visiting surgeon, as to the treatment of any patient, whose opinion should prevail?—I never heard of there being any difference between them.

606. My question presumes a difference?—I should recommend a consulting physician to be called in.

Responsibility as to medical treatment of patients generally.

607. Supposing the arrangement as regards the asylum is altered, so that the medical officer should be resident, on whom do you consider that the responsibility of discharging the daily medical duties and the treatment of the patients should rest?—The resident medical man.

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608. Would you render it obligatory on him to call in a consulting physician on all occasions, or would you leave him the option of omitting to do so altogether if he chose?—Certainly. I think it would be his duty to call a physician on an occasion when a patient, for instance, came into the asylum labouring under peculiar symptoms.

609. Do you, or not, think it desirable that the resident medical officer should have full and uncontrolled power as to the treatment of patients?—Certainly not. If it were so, I would not have a visiting physician. I am an advocate for having visiting physicians—one attached permanently to each asylum. If that was not the case, there should be an opportunity of having a consulting physician, assuming that what is now the practice be legalized by Act of Parliament.

610. If the visiting physician goes to the asylum, is the resident physician to go round the wards with him?—Certainly; and in every instance where a lunatic would be brought in for the first time, it would be the duty of the resident physician to state all the facts to the visiting physician, and of both to consult as to the course that should be adopted.

611. Do you see any difficulty in preparing rules which would specify the duties of the resident medical man and the visiting or consulting physician in the case you put?—Certainly not.

612. Would you propose that in the case of an asylum having a very small number of inmates, they should be treated for their diseases apart from the treatment of their insanity by the resident medical officer?—In case of illness of a serious nature, I have already said, there should be a consulting physician, and the resident medical officer would be bound in duty to his patients to call for that consulting physician, that is, supposing there was no regularly employed visiting physician. It becomes a question in the mind of the resident medical man, as to whether it is a difficult case, and I would give him the power to call for a consulting physician when he deemed it necessary.

613. Then the calling in of a consulting physician, in the case of an asylum having a small number of patients, would rest altogether at the option of the resident medical officer?—I should think it would.

614. You would propose that?—Yes; it is always understood that the resident medical officer is a man suitable for the place, that he is a competent medical man. I would give him the power, when he felt it necessary in a complicated case, to call in other physicians. I am speaking of corporeal diseases equally as of mental.

Necessity for Non-Resident Physician's attendance.

615. Would the resident medical officer, in a small asylum, be as competent to treat diseases, or deal with accidents, as a person in general out-door practice, hospital and private?—I distinctly state it as my opinion, that a continued residence in an asylum would deprive him of the opportunity of acquiring that general knowledge of diseases which must necessarily be obtained by out-door practice, for which reason there appears to me an obvious necessity for having a physician who practises generally out of doors, and meets diseases in every shape and under the variable types which epidemics assume.

616. Is that opinion given without reference to the previous experience and education of the manager?—No; it is very difficult to do it. I am meeting the case put by Dr. Corrigan. I am speaking of a continual residence as manager in an asylum.

617. Would not a resident physician, who is attached to a small asylum, after an interval of some years, have less practical knowledge of diseases than a man who is in charge of a large asylum?—Certainly, from a diminution of practice that follows as a matter of course.

618. Would it not, then, be at least equally necessary that there should be a visiting physician to a small asylum as a large one?—No. Taking a small asylum with twenty lunatics, the life of each lunatic, *per se*, is of equal importance as if there were 500 lunatics; but the question is one of economy, and whether you are to pay a visiting physician for twenty, when a consulting physician for that number would be equally available and useful.

619. Are not medical remedies, in some degree, for ordinary bodily illness affected or modified by the fact of the party being insane?—That is a very nice question to answer. I cannot answer that *ex cathedra;* it might or might not.

620. Would not a medical man, having the constant charge of the insane, be a better judge of what medical remedies to apply to them than the general medical practitioner, who has no experience as to insanity?—The more experience a man has of a particular disease, *cæteris paribus*, the more competent he is to treat it.

DUBLIN, 27th OCTOBER, 1856.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. LUTWINGE, Mr. WILKES, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

INSPECTORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS—GENERAL STATE OF ASYLUMS AND LUNACY.

John Nugent, Esq., M.D., further examined on oath.

Medical arrangements for Asylum

621. With reference to the arrangement to which your examination on Saturday was directed—namely, that of having a medical man as manager, and a consulting physician to attend the asylums, may it not arise that, from a desire to meet the views of the Board of Governors, on the score of economy, the manager would not be anxious upon all occasions to incur the expense of requiring the consulting physician's attendance if that officer was paid by fees?—That is one of the objections to having a consulting physician.

622. Would that objection exist if he was paid by salary?—It could not.

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623 Do you propose that daily visits by a physician should be made to every district asylum, irrespective of the number of the inmates?—I should have it every second day, or more frequently if necessary. The visiting physician would be the best judge of that. He is competent to form an opinion whether, in case of disease, it would be necessary for him to go daily, or twice a day, or to defer his visits if there was nothing very particular, as he thought, to a second day. I think, on principle, it is better to visit daily.

Wages of attendants and servants.

624. Do you find that the wages usually given by the Governors are sufficient to secure the services of proper attendants for the patients?—I think it highly advisable that the wages should be raised, in order to secure a better class of attendants and servants.

625. Do you consider that the remuneration should be based upon a system of annual increase?—To a certain extent, a periodical increase depending upon good conduct. I have adopted that, with the permission of the Government, at Dundrum Asylum. We always, where we can raise the second-class attendants to higher places, if vacancies occur. The promotion is dependent upon good conduct.

Apothecaries; medicines.

626. Are the arrangements with reference to the discharge of the apothecaries' duties generally satisfactory?—I am not aware of any complaints having been made on that head.

627. Are you yourself satisfied that they are generally such as may be approved of?—I should think so, inasmuch as neither resident nor visiting physicians ever complained of inattention on their part. The apothecaries are not resident, and the physician may go to the asylum very frequently and not see an apothecary. It is the duty of the resident or visiting physician to report to the Inspector if any neglect occurs—my knowledge, however, is negative on the point.

628. Are the medicines always provided out of the funds of the institution?—Yes.

629. The apothecary has no interest in the supply of the medicines, he is paid merely for compounding?—That is the case, except in Dundrum Asylum; we had to get medicines at Dundrum, and finally we employed the resident apothecary to supply them.

Arrangements in absence of Visiting Physician.

630. What arrangements are made for having a medical attendant at an institution in the absence of the visiting physician, where the manager may not be a medical man?—The rule is this:—The medical man gets permission from the Board to absent himself; if the Board grants that permission, he supplies a competent medical man, *pro tempore*, to take his place. He cannot absent himself without leave.

Appointment and dismissal of superior officers of Asylums.

631. By whom are the superior officers of the asylums appointed?—They have been appointed, with perhaps one or two exceptions, always by the Lord Lieutenant, very frequently on the recommendation of the Board. The rule is—that as the manager is responsible for the well-being of the institution, he shall have the appointment of the minor officers; that is the rule, but it is not acted upon.

632. What are the exceptions in the case of superior officers?—I think the Board at Cork appointed the matron to that institution, and, after having made the appointment, wrote up for the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant.

633. In cases where the officers are not appointed in the manner provided by the regulations, by whom are they appointed?—The general practice is this—as at the Richmond Asylum—the persons who are to be appointed are brought before the Board with testimonials, we elect a party for a month, and at the expiration of the month, acting on the report of the manager, accept or refuse his services, as the case may be. That is pretty much the rule; I think a modification of that practice exists in the other asylums.

634. Does the power of dismissal rest upon the persons who make the appointment?—Suspension, if I may use the term, rests with the manager, and dismissal with the Board.

Necessity for Chaplains in Asylums.

635. It has been stated in evidence, that in certain asylums there are no chaplains—what is your opinion as to the necessity for having such officers to attend the district asylums?—My opinion is, unequivocally, that no asylum should be without chaplains.

636. Has it ever been represented to you by the inmates of the asylums where there are no chaplains, that they desired the offices of clergymen?—Yes.

637. What proportion of the inmates of asylums do you consider generally would be capable of benefiting by the ministrations of clergymen?—Well, I should say probably one-third fully, perhaps two-fifths, not all on the same day, but within the time of their residence in the asylum.

Effect of religious ministrations upon the inmates.

638. Independently of the religious question, has the attendance upon divine worship or not a good effect upon the patients?—I am satisfied it exercises a most moral effect upon them.

639. Even upon those who are not capable of deriving great spiritual advantages from it?—Yes, it has a mollifying influence upon the mind, and is part of the curative system. I am perfectly convinced that if we had not the ministrations of clergymen in the Dundrum Asylum, it would be utterly impossible to keep the patients quiet; that I know from my daily experience.

640. In those asylums to which chaplains have been appointed, have they been provided for the inmates of every religious persuasion?—There are three great divisions, if I may use the term, of religions in Ireland—Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians. In the southern and western counties the proportion of Presbyterians is a nullity. The populations are confined to the Catholic church and to Protestantism, I mean that of the Established Church; but in the North there is a Presbyterian, a Protestant, and Roman Catholic chaplain attached to the Omagh Asylum; there is a Protestant, a Catholic, and Presbyterian clergyman attached to the Derry Asylum, and there are beneficial results from their ministrations. No question as to religion arises either between the patients or servants of the asylum or the clergymen. I may further state, that at the Sligo Asylum

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there is a Protestant, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic chaplain At the Armagh Asylum, I believe there is no clergyman regularly attached, but the Archbishop of Armagh pays one of his subordinate clergymen for attending, and, I believe, Archbishop Dixon, when necessary, sends a clergyman In the Belfast Asylum there is no attendance on the part of clergymen; nominally, whenever patients require them, they are sent for.

641. In those asylums where chaplains have not been appointed, are we to understand no religious prayer takes place, or no religious instruction or ministration is given?—No. With regard to the Belfast Asylum, I understand, on unquestionable authority, that service used to be performed, or what is equivalent, prayers read by the resident physician to the inmates. a fact tending to establish the propriety of having divine worship in the asylum. I never heard him myself, but I believe it to be the case. When the Inspectors heard this, they said at once, "if a lay person is to officiate, why refuse to the inmates the advantages of having clergymen of their own persuasions to discharge the duties."

Belfast Asylum.

Reading prayers by Manager.

642. Would the services of a clergyman of the Established Church suffice for the members of other Protestant churches, not belonging to the Established?—I certainly think you have no right to ask a Presbyterian to go to an Episcopalian place of worship.

643. I believe that in some of the asylums to which chaplains are at present attached, for many years there were none?—Yes.

644. Are you enabled to state whether beneficial results have ensued from the appointment of chaplains in these cases?—I will state my full belief, that beneficial results have arisen, both in a curative and moral point of view.

645. In those cases where chaplains have not been appointed, are any religious books allowed to be used by the inmates, or provided for them?—There are, but I should say to a very limited extent.

Religious books.

646. By whom are they selected?—They are selected, of course, by the Governors of different persuasions.

647. Have any objections been made to provide such books by the Board of Governors in any case?—No.

648. What is the fact in Belfast Asylum as regards the providing of religious books?—I am satisfied that any religious book that would be asked for by a patient of any persuasion, would be granted. The objection there is only to the visiting of clergymen officially appointed.

649. Is any difficulty experienced by the patients in obtaining the attendance of a clergyman when they require one?—The only answer I can give you is, that I found, on inquiry, there was a Roman Catholic clergyman in the Belfast Asylum, I think, on four or five occasions only during one year. In that asylum there are over 300 patients, and I know that in asylums where there are not half the number of patients, clergymen have visited one hundred times in a year—clergymen both of the Roman Catholic and Protestant persuasions. Therefore, when I find a clergyman has been called in but three or four times in the year, I must come to the conclusion that their visits are not encouraged.

Discouragement of clerical attendance at Belfast.

650. Is there a record kept of their visits?—Yes, the Bishop of Down, and Dr. Denvir, the Roman Catholic Bishop (especially the latter), have, I may state, written on various occasions, that due facilities have not been extended for the admission of clergymen, and that patients have frequently died without clerical ministrations The Roman Catholic clergymen further deem it the duty of the managers of institutions of the kind, to procure their admission in all cases, even though the patients, not being in the habit of seeing regular chaplains, do not inquire for them, inasmuch, as it is a duty incumbent on them to visit members of their persuasion *in articulo mortis*.

651. Is not the Board of Governors of each asylum bound by the thirteenth rule to make regulations for the admission of clergymen, and the celebration of divine service for such of the inmates as may be considered fit to attend?—They are.

Privy Council Rules on the subject.

652. Have any such regulations been framed in the case of the Armagh and Belfast asylums?—They have made regulations for the admission of clergymen, but they have made no arrangements for the celebration of divine service.

653. I believe that, in many of these district asylums for the lunatic poor, there are several patients who pay?—Comparatively, there are very few. There are about forty patients paying, whilst altogether we have about 3,700 paupers.

Paying patients.

654. Is the form for the admission of these paying patients the same as in the case of other admissions?—Yes; except that there is no affidavit as to their being paupers.

655. Is there any bond given for the payment of the sum which the parties transmitting the lunatic agree to pay?—Perhaps not a bond; there is an arrangement in writing, but not a regular bond.

656. Practically, are those engagements fulfilled?—I think, practically, they are, but perhaps not at all times; for example, I have known patients to be in an asylum for a year or two, and at the end of that time their families to plead poverty.

657. Under what provision of the law do those admissions of paying patients take place?—I do not believe there is any provision in the law for it. The practice, I understand, occasionally obtains in England, as at Essex.

658. Is a patient removed from an asylum in a case where his family cease to comply with the arrangement to pay?—No; I think the Board generally make inquiries, and find out whether they would be justified in keeping the lunatic. I will adduce a case. There was a man admitted into the Carlow Asylum about eight months ago; his father paid for him for about six months, and he then ceased paying. Application was made to him, and he said he had expended his money in educating this young man, who was twenty-five

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years of age, and that there was no legal obligation upon him to support him. He further said that he should not be called upon to pay for him; and I believe there is no legal power to enforce the contract.

659. In the case to which you have referred, the patient has become a pauper lunatic in the asylum without having been admitted as a pauper, or a declaration of poverty having been made in his behalf?—A declaration of poverty must now be made in his behalf.

Propriety of receiving paying patients into public Asylums; effect upon the admission of pauper patients.

660. What is your opinion as to the propriety of paying patients being maintained in asylums supported by public taxation?—Well, I considered that subject very much, and looked upon it in a two-fold view. I have considered the claims of the classes who have not means sufficient for their maintenance in a private asylum, and yet as to whom it cannot be sworn that they are paupers. I do think that class should be admitted into public asylums, particularly as they come from the ratepayers for the most part, whose families have been supporting those institutions for years upon years. I am satisfied that they have a moral right to be admitted, under proper restrictions, into lunatic asylums. Further, I think that, in a public point of view, you are doing a benefit to society; because there is nothing more certain than this, that the more care you take of lunatics, the more you check the propagation of insanity. If it should ever happen that every lunatic in Ireland was put up for a certain number of years, you would find a diminution of insanity in the next generation.

661. Do you consider that the lunatic poor should have the preference for admission to those institutions before such paying patients?—Certainly. I think the original object of building the institutions was for the reception of the lunatic poor; but if there were vacancies, they should not remain dead letters, but should be thrown open for the benefit of the classes to whom I have referred. I have corresponded with various persons on the subject, and amongst others, with Lord Clancarty, who has paid great attention to it. He has written to me, urging the propriety of such a system.

662. Would making provisions for such cases, be not in itself an ultimate relief to the ratepayers, by preventing such patients becoming chargeable as permanent lunatics?—I am of opinion the result of not admitting the class of patients in question would be, in the first place, to deprive them of proper care in the early stage of the disease, when it is curable; and in the second, to render them burdens upon society at large, and force their families to put them into lunatic asylums at the public expense, in spite of all objections, for they may become dangerous, and as such would be sent to gaol to guard against their doing violence.

Class of paying patients sent to public Asylums;

663. Do you consider that the paying patients in the district asylums are generally of a class little above paupers?—Very little above paupers. A man has sixty or eighty acres of ground; his beneficial interest in that will probably be £120 or £130 a-year, out of which he has to maintain himself, his wife, and probably four or five children. That man cannot swear that he is a pauper, and if he has a lunatic child, he offers at an asylum as much as he would expend on that child in his own house, in order to secure the benefit of his admission into an asylum. If he is refused, some opportunity is taken of bringing the lunatic before a magistrate, and swearing him to be dangerous. He is sent to prison, and from the prison he is transmitted, by a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant, to the district asylum.

664. But surely, in the case you have taken, a man having eighty acres of land is in a considerable degree removed from pauperism?—Yes, in a considerable degree; but remember he has duties towards other members of his family, and if he is obliged to pay £40 or £50 a-year for one lunatic child, he will be doing a gross injustice to his wife and other children, and he will be pauperizing himself and family.

665. Do you think it is likely that the admission of patients of that class would be carried to such an extent as materially to interfere with the object for which the asylums for the lunatic poor were established?—It is open to that objection, but that could be guarded against by strict rules and regulations. *Primâ facie*, it is open to the objection you have stated, and we must obviate it by strict rules and regulations, and by having inquiries on oath.

Their treatment.

666. It is presumed the patients so received are to have the same accommodation and treatment as ordinary paupers?—Yes.

667. Do you consider that an injurious effect would result to the patients themselves from their being treated for lunacy in an establishment where lunatic paupers are confined?—Certainly not, the gradation is so imperceptible in social life.

668. Is any provision made for lunatics of the middle and other classes above paupers?—Certainly not.

669. Is not lunacy in a family frequently of itself a cause of pauperism?—Decidedly.

670. When you speak of the vacant places in an asylum, are we to understand that there are not a sufficient number of poor out of the asylum, without admitting paying patients?—No; there are one or two asylums, Killarney, for instance, where there is verge enough for admitting paying patients.

Killarney Asylum; lunacy in Kerry.

671. Am I to understand that in the case of the Killarney Asylum, the county of Kerry does not contain a sufficient number of lunatic poor who would be fit objects for admission to that asylum?—They have not presented themselves for admission as yet, and the house has been in operation two years

672. I find from a return in your last Report, that there were 151 lunatics of that description in the county Kerry, not confined in asylums, gaols, or workhouses?—Yes, that is 151 persons mentally affected; but if you observe in the text of our report, we stated that we got in every possible way a return of every individual whose mind was

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affected, no matter how much or how little. We wanted to bring before the public the state of disease in Ireland as regards the mental manifestations.

673. Do you not consider it desirable that wandering idiots should be provided for in those institutions established for the lunatic poor?—I think they should be provided for in institutions, but not in institutions of such a costly nature as the asylums in Ireland are; they have been intended for curative purposes as far as possible.

Provision for wandering idiots and epileptic imbeciles.

674. Do you consider that epileptic imbeciles generally should be treated in the District Lunatic Asylums or in other institutions?—I think epileptic imbeciles should be under proper surveillance. I would not put them in the District Asylums; they should be placed separately, and properly looked after in every sense of the word; but I think it would be a piece of extravagance to locate them in district asylums; at the same time, I say they ought to be under control as lunatics. The question is, whether you should establish three or four large institutions in Ireland for them, or, where there was no great necessity for that, erect plain, substantial buildings, with common conveniences, and also clean and well ventilated.

Correctness of returns of lunatic poor.

675. Are those who are returned as lunatics in Return No. 4, to your Seventh Report, of a class that ought to be admitted into the asylums?—I cannot answer that, as I have not seen the lunatics; and, as those returns are taken by the police, many might be entered as lunatics who are not really such.

676. How far does the return to which you have referred give an indication of the number of lunatic poor for whom provision ought to be made, and who are at present at large in the county Kerry?—We may form an approximate idea from the return. As I have stated, we send out to get a return of the persons mentally affected. We know that mental diseases, to a certain extent in various phases, exist, but we cannot say that every individual so affected is a fit subject for a District Lunatic Asylum.

Reasons for Inspectors recommending the formation of new districts and erection of additional Asylums.

677. Upon what statistics have you grounded your recommendation for the erection of additional asylums and the formation of new districts?—I think the strongest practical proof that can be given on the subject is—first, the number of applications directed to the district asylums for lunatics who cannot get admission; and, secondly, the number of lunatics in gaols. I think these constitute distinct and unqualified proof as to the extent of lunacy, and then there are various cases, as we know on good authority, from the Poor Law Boards, of the lunatics in poorhouses. We gather the necessity for what we recommend from these circumstances. When we were erecting the Kilkenny Asylum, we had only ninety-two patients; I went through the whole county, and calculated we could get 140. We had the asylum built for 150, and we must now enlarge it for 40 more. There is a per centage of insanity amongst the population, which affords the best data to go upon. But some counties are more lunatic than others.

Assumed per centage of insane.

678. When you speak of a per centage of insanity, is not that per centage based upon some returns similar to that to which you have referred?—Yes, but the per centage of insanity is taken generally; we cannot analyse it. It is presumed that the per centage in England is about one to 700 or 800, and it is about the same, I think, in Ireland.

679. Do you think there is at present a want of accommodation for the lunatic poor in Ireland?—Unquestionably.

680. Does your answer refer to all classes of individuals, imbeciles and idiots, to whom you have referred, or to curative cases?—To curative and dangerous cases. In the county of Wexford, for instance, there are at present twenty-six or twenty-seven such cases in the gaol.

Necessity for additional Asylum accommodation in the Carlow District.

681. Have you had to consider any memorial with reference to additional accommodation for the district of Carlow, in which Wexford is now included?—Yes, I attended the Grand Jury of Wexford on two occasions, and also the Boards at Carlow. At their last meeting the Grand Jury proposed to build an asylum, and to spend £20,000 in erecting one for the accommodation of 160 patients.

682. At what conclusion have you arrived as to the propriety or otherwise of providing additional accommodation for the lunatics of the district?—I feel that additional accommodation is absolutely necessary. The district of Carlow at present consists of the counties of Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford. The county Wexford is remote from the asylum, some parts of it being seventy miles distant. It is very much of an insulated county, bounded by the sea on one side, and by mountains on the other; and it is a great source of expense sending lunatics to Carlow. There must be either an addition built to the Carlow Asylum, or a new asylum built in the county Wexford. The question upon which I went down to the meeting of the Board, was that of building a new asylum in Wexford, or an addition to the present building in Carlow. There are ninety-seven lunatics from Wexford in the Carlow Asylum, and there are some twenty-six or twenty-seven in the Wexford gaols, besides outstanding cases of application. Carlow Asylum was originally built for 100, and without any structural addition it has been made to contain nearly 206. Therefore the necessity of enlarging it, or making some change, is obvious, and the question was, whether it would be better to divide the district and constitute Wexford a district in itself with a new asylum. That county is proverbially and unquestionably the most insane county in Ireland, next to Kilkenny. I have no hesitation in saying, that if an asylum is built in Wexford for 150 or 160 patients, in the course of three years it will be filled with lunatic patients.

683. You have satisfied yourself that there exists a necessity for additional accommodation for curative cases in that district?—Decidedly, for curative and dangerous cases. You would misunderstand me if you understood me to say every asylum is restricted to curative cases. Many lunatics, if not properly looked after, would become dangerous.

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684. Do you think it would be possible to provide this additional lunatic accommodation in such a manner, that the existing staff of the Carlow Asylum would be available for the institution?—Certainly not; because in proportion to the extension of the number of lunatics you must increase your staff. The only economy that would be effected by an addition to the present asylum, would be in not having a second medical man and a second resident manager.

685. The increase of establishment charges does not necessarily follow in the exact ratio of the increase of inmates?—Certainly not.

686. Would the site of the Carlow District Asylum or the plan of construction admit of its being considerably enlarged, with due regard to the arrangement and management of the institution?—No; I think its structural formation incapacitates it for enlargement.

Erection of separate Asylums for chronic and harmless cases, whether district or provincial.

687. What is your opinion upon the question of the removal of a number of the present chronic and harmless imbeciles in asylums, in order to make room for recent incurable cases?—I think there are a great many lunatics in asylums, who might be removed from them, harmless, quiet persons; but I would not remove every harmless, quiet person, because he happened to be harmless in the asylum.

688. What provision would you make for those removed?—I would erect additional asylums—plain substantial buildings, where you could insure the safe custody of such persons, and at the same time have for them a moderate amount of appliances. I think it would be well to have one in each district. There is expense in sending them to a distance, which would be the result of having only provincial institutions.

689. Have you ever recommended to the Government the erection of such an institution?—Yes, we have constantly suggested it.

690. I believe a power exists under the present law for the establishment of such institutions?—Yes.

691. Has that power ever been exercised?—No. We have enlarged the Belfast and other asylums.

692. I refer to the 15th sec. of the 8th and 9th Vict., c. 107, which enables the Lord Lieutenant to establish provincial lunatic asylums, for the sole and exclusive reception of particular classes of pauper lunatics?—Yes, that section enables him.

693. Would you not consider provincial asylums, for the reception of those classes to which you refer as desirable as local institutions?—Certainly not so desirable.

694. Do you consider that such additional buildings might be erected in contiguity to the existing asylums, which would admit of the same staff, with a small addition, acting for them?—I do.

Size of Asylums.

695. Would you limit the size of district asylums?—I, in no instance, would have the accommodation for more than 400 or 500 patients. I think, with all respect, those overgrown asylums in England are too large. I consider a building that would accommodate 250 or 300 inmates to be a reasonably sized asylum for the efficient treatment of insanity.

Detention of chronic and imbecile cases in workhouses.

696. What is your opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of detaining chronic and imbecile cases in the workhouses?—I think that, adhering to principle, it would be better to have them attached to the asylums. I am not an advocate for having lunatics mixed up, under any circumstances, with paupers in a workhouse; of course, if the Board think it more economical to take a workhouse that was not occupied, and convert that into an hospital for the district, it would be better than the present system.

697. My question referred to the propriety or otherwise of detaining chronic and imbecile cases in workhouses actually occupied, where a large number of inmates are of course sane?—I am adverse to this proposition. It is always the better plan to have lunatics, in their various phases, under the same control, in the same institution. If you have not that, the next best thing you can do is to allocate the workhouses; but allocate such a portion of them for lunatics as that they shall be totally distinct, in every respect, from the pauper department: additional grounds, suitable rooms and attendants, and above all things have a better description of diet; in fact, have the diet in the workhouses for pauper lunatics the same as you would give them in a lunatic asylum. It is a question now very much discussed in Derry and Donegal.

698. I ask you whether you would not prefer such additional asylums of a cheaper character, to lunatic wards in workhouses for the chronic idiots?—I presume the same course would be taken in both of them, and it is a good deal a question of economy. I am quite sure that in Derry and Donegal the Governors will say, "Our asylum is large enough for curative purposes; we will take the workhouses and put the chronic cases into them." I say, that is well enough, if you make the workhouses suitable establishments for the reception of the insane, and are not niggardly; but take care to have the insane of the district put into them properly fed and clothed, and have them cleanly, and the houses well ventilated. I do not see any objection to it in that case.

699. Would you not think that such a building as you have described for the district, would be preferable for the persons who would be its inmates, to having them scattered about in various union workhouses, both as regards their comfort and treatment, and as regards economy?—Yes; I said I would have one district asylum, and convert a poorhouse into a proper asylum for that class.

700. Would the cases you propose to place in these separate institutions be, in fact, incurable cases?—Yes, tranquil and incurable cases.

701. Supposing this class were confined in lunatic wards of the workhouses, properly prepared for the purpose of their reception, would you consider it desirable that they should be separated from the other sane inmates of the workhouses altogether?—Certainly.

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702. Would you consider it desirable that any central control should be exercised by Commissioners or Inspectors over the treatment of these patients, beyond the mere inspection?—Decidedly, I think there ought to be the same code of rules and regulations, and that the lunatic department should be managed just as lunatic asylums are.

703. In the case of a workhouse being entirely converted into a lunatic asylum for the district for the class to which you refer, would you propose that the government of the institution should rest with the Board of Governors of the district asylum?—I would.

Control over workhouses where such cases would be detained.

704. Are there many workhouses in Ireland, which you consider might be made available in consequence of the reduction of the number of paupers, for the reception of the lunatic class to which you refer?—Yes. The other day, a gentleman from the county of Donegal, when I was at Lifford, said, why not make the Letterkenny poorhouse a place for the reception of chronic cases? I suppose it would contain 200.

Making workhouses available for such cases.

705. You are aware of the general plan of construction of workhouses in Ireland?—Yes.

706. Do you think such buildings might easily be converted into proper asylums for the reception of the class to which you refer?—Yes; I think they could be made available for that purpose.

707. Do you think the quantity of ground usually attached to workhouses would be sufficient for these classes?—Certainly not. I think there should be thirty statute acres to 250 patients, for those are the people most available for out-door labour.

708 I believe in some cases that quantity of land is already attached to workhouses?—I do not know.

709 You think the labour of the classes who would be placed in these institutions should be properly employed?—Yes.

710. You think the effect of the arrangement you have contemplated would be, to a certain extent, to increase the curative accommodation in Ireland?—Certainly.

Effect of such an arrangement—Derry and Carlow Districts.

711. Do you consider that any such arrangement could be made in the case of the districts of Derry and Carlow, which at present call for additional lunatic accommodation?—I think we might manage in Derry, but we could not do so in Carlow.

712. What is your opinion as to the effect of such institutions upon the number of lunatics in Ireland?—I think the less lunatic accommodation you have, the more you propagate insanity. If you put every case of lunacy up in Ireland, in the course of each generation the diminution of lunacy would go on *pari passu*.

713. We have been informed that the Lunatic Asylum of Clonmel is not sufficiently large for the accommodation of the lunatic poor of that district?—Certainly not

Clonmel District Asylum.

714. In what way would you propose the additional lunacy accommodation should be provided?—That has been considered. Were it not that the present building is up against a hill, we could increase it. I would propose to enlarge it in such a way, as to render the present kitchens and washhouses available.

715. Is it your opinion that an enlargement of the asylum would meet the wants of the district?—I think if it was enlarged for about eighty patients it would meet the wants of the district The county of Tipperary is divided into two ridings, the North and the South. Clonmel is in the south. The population of the North Riding is greater than that of the South. There are 136 patients in the Clonmel Asylum, and I believe only forty of them belong to the North Riding, thus, showing the facility that exists for getting into an asylum patients in the immediate vicinity.

Situation of Asylum, effect of.

716. Do you think that the position of the asylum on the confines of a large district, naturally leads to its not being available for the remote parts of that district?—Decidedly. We always find in a district of three counties, that the county in which the asylum stands has more patients in it in proportion than there are from the other two counties.

717. Is there any provision for distributing the accommodation between the contributing counties?—Yes. A certain amount of money was levied from each county, in proportion to the number of patients each county was to send For example, when the Carlow Asylum was built, it cost £22,000, of which Kilkenny paid £7,000, Wexford, between £6,000 and £7,000, Carlow, £3,000, and the difference was paid by Kildare. I am speaking in round numbers. Of course, then, you would say that Kilkenny, having paid £7,000, had a right to have twice the number of lunatics in the asylum as the county that only paid £3,000. But, eventually, as soon as the asylum began to get crowded, urgent cases, no matter from what point, most likely the nearest points, were admitted, and the Lord Lieutenant might send possibly six cases on the same day from the gaols, counterbalancing the number that ought to be in the asylum from the several districts. That furnishes an argument in favour of each county, when it can fairly be done, having its own asylum. It gets its just and legitimate proportion of accommodation in that case; but where two or three counties are attached to an asylum, the practical result generally is, that the country in the vicinity of the establishment sends more patients to it than the more remote portions of the district. This is exemplified in the county of Tipperary Asylum, where the North Riding, with a larger population, has comparatively few in the asylum.

Distribution of accommodation between contributing counties;

Not adhered to.

718. Would places be left vacant in an asylum because the number of inmates from a distant county might not be as large as the county was entitled to?—Certainly.

Leaving vacancies.

719. It has been stated that there have been for a considerable time between thirty and forty vacancies in the Ballinasloe Asylum?—Yes. That was originally an asylum for the whole province of Connaught, and two counties were detached, and all the patients in the asylum from the counties of Sligo and Leitrim were removed from it when the Sligo Asylum was built, which caused a great reduction. Another reason is, that the asylum itself was enlarged a little before for the other three counties.

Ballinasloe Asylum and District; insufficiency of accommodation.

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720. Do you consider that the existence of vacancies in the Ballinasloe Asylum is a satisfactory indication that there is no need for further accommodation for the lunatic poor in the counties of Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon?—I think for the lunatic poor certainly not. I think for curative purposes it is large enough; but if the idiotic and epileptic lunatics were brought in from the three counties, it would not be large enough, and there would be a strong necessity in two or three years for erecting such a building as we propose for chronic, incurable, and epileptic cases.

721. How do you account for these vacancies existing so long in the Ballinasloe Asylum, if there are curative cases amongst the lunatic poor that should be admitted?—Ballinasloe Asylum was unfortunate in being built at the end of the district; geographically, it is in the worst situation—there are parts of the district 120 miles distant.

722. Then it is your opinion that there are many lunatics belonging to the county Mayo, who ought to be sent to the asylum, and who would be sent were it more central?—Certainly; the families of lunatics in that part of the district have not the means to send them.

Proposed improvement.

723. The addition of a building for chronic and imbecile cases at Ballinasloe, would not afford to the lunatic poor of Mayo the facility of access to the institution, which you consider they are at present debarred of?—It would not If I were to build, I would build the asylum I propose in the more remote districts of Mayo, giving a facility for sending the violent cases to Ballinasloe.

Mode of providing Asylum accommodation for paying patients of limited means.

724. You have spoken in your examination of the propriety of making provision for patients who are able to pay some proportion of their cost or their maintenance, and who are not paupers?—Yes.

725. Is there any other way you could suggest for making provision for them beyond their reception into district lunatic asylums?—There are only two ways in which it could be done. One would be, if the Government advanced the money from a benevolent object, and repaid itself afterwards by the patients to whom I have referred. The other would be, if benevolent people would form a joint-stock company, and run the chance of doing it. I am thoroughly adverse to private asylums, where small sums would be paid; because I think it would be trading on the miseries of such lunatics.

Association of pauper and paying patients.

726. Are you aware that a very strong feeling has grown up against the association of paying and pauper patients in the same asylum?—Yes; I know that in asylums in England, Edinburgh, and Perth, there were pauper patients paying nothing, and there were also private patients paying large sums—upwards of £150 and £200 a-year, and having every comfort supplied to them, and means of driving out. That in itself is a bad principle; but if you admit patients who will pay merely the simple expense of their maintenance, the same as would be the cost of a pauper patient, and would reconcile themselves to such treatment, the system would not have any bad effect. In France, at Auxerre, Lyons, and Dijon, where there are paying patients, there was no objection. If you have a patient paying merely his proportion of the expense of the building and his cost of maintenance in the way I have described, he cannot then assume airs.

727. Do you think that in Ireland, independently of the payment of money, there would be a moral repugnance on the part of their friends to put patients, for whom they would pay, into the same asylum with pauper patients?—Not on the part of families who would try and take advantage of the asylum.

System of separate Asylums.

728. Would it be, in your opinion, more advisable to place the paying patients and the pauper patients together in the same asylum, or to have separate asylums for those who pay for their maintenance?—My answer to that is this—If it could be done, either by the establishment of an institution by voluntary contributions, or if the Government came in and erected such an institution, and that the patients admitted paid something beyond the mere cost of their maintenance, so that it would be no loss to any parties, the arrangement would prove satisfactory.

729. Are you aware that in England there are institutions of that kind, not conducted for profit by private individuals, but which are self-supporting?—I am aware of it.

Mode of payment in District Asylums.

730. Are the payments for paying patients in district asylums made quarterly?—That is a matter of arrangement. I think that, generally, it is half-yearly. Very often it occurs, that when a patient is entering an asylum, £12 or £15 is paid when the expense would be about £18 a-year, the friends of the lunatic would be told if he gets on well, and recovers in four months or so, we will charge you for that time and give you the difference; but if he continues ill for a year, you will have to come and pay the balance.

731. Have you known cases in Ireland in which persons of the middle classes took advantage of the district asylums to send their relatives to them?—I have known some cases where respectable, but reduced, families, solicited the admission of their relatives to district asylums.

Wandering lunatics.

732. I believe there are in Ireland a large number of wandering lunatics—a class of idiots and imbeciles, whom it is an injury to society should be at large?—I think so.

733. Do you think that the law as it at present stands, affords sufficient power for the removal of such cases to lunatic asylums?—No. They can only be admitted on application, and there is no one to apply for them.

734. Does the feeling prevail, or otherwise, amongst the people, of protecting those idiots, even when deserted by their friends, rather than facilitate their transmission to asylums?—Yes, they employ them as their messengers, or to watch sheep, or to look after cattle. They do not encourage their transmission to asylums.

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DUBLIN, 28th OCTOBER, 1856.

DUBLIN.

Present: Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. LUTWIDGE, Mr. WILKES, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

INSPECTORS of LUNATIC ASYLUMS—GENERAL STATE of ASYLUMS and LUNACY.

Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums—General State of Asylums and Lunacy.

Dr. *John Nugent* further examined on oath.

J. Nugent, Esq., M.D.

735. Are you in the habit of inspecting, in each year, the workhouses in which lunatics may be detained?—Yes.

Lunatics in workhouses.

736. Are you satisfied with the arrangements you found existing for the accommodation of lunatics in those establishments?—No; they are very insufficient.

737. In what respects?—First and foremost, the rooms are exceedingly small; they are ill-ventilated. There is no conveniency whatever, either for the comfort or safe custody of the lunatics. The yards attached to what are called the "insane cells," in those workhouses are very restricted and gloomy, without a current of air. About the year 1848, I wrote to the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject. At that time the poorhouses were beginning to be so much crowded by paupers that they could not interfere, or give any additional accommodation then.

738. Have you since brought the matter under their notice?—Not in the same form, inasmuch as we have been building and increasing asylums.

Idiot wards.

739. Were the portions of the workhouses where the insane are detained built professedly for the reception of lunatics?—Yes, they were built originally as idiot wards, but from the pressure that came upon these poorhouses for accommodation, the idiot wards were converted to the general use, and the idiots were diffused through the house as the case might be.

740. Then, in point of fact, the idiot wards, as you call them, do not on all occasions contain the whole of the lunatics who may be in the establishment?—No.

741. Is it not injurious that idiots or lunatics should be mixed with the sane inmates?—I think it is, and I am of opinion they should not be so mixed, because idiots are liable to be molested and annoyed by the thoughtless in poorhouses.

Treatment of lunatics in workhouses.

742. Have you found that the lunatics have frequently been placed under restraint in the workhouses?—The very places themselves constitute places of restraint, the cells in which they are lodged being very narrow and miserable.

743. I mean mechanical restraint?—Yes, I have seen them under mechanical restraint; I would not say they have habitual recourse to it in poorhouses.

744. From your observation do you consider that they are treated with humanity and kindness, or otherwise, by those in charge of the workhouses?—From my observation I do not think they are sufficiently clad, or fed, or sufficiently looked after. I cannot say they are cruelly treated, but I can say they are not sufficiently well treated.

745. Are those who are assigned for their attendance persons who are familiar with the treatment of lunatics?—No. In fact they have no persons assigned for their attendance except, perhaps, some of the paupers in the workhouse; and to encourage these poor people to be attentive to the idiots placed under their care, I have frequently urged that such persons should get some additional recompense. I found, however, that they could not receive a recompense in money, and, therefore, I proposed that they should get tea, and bread and butter, and such things, in consideration of their attention.

746. Has that suggestion been generally adopted?—In some instances, but not in others.

747. Do you consider that sufficient care, in a medical point of view, is given to lunatics detained in workhouses?—Yes; I think the medical men generally pay them a great deal of attention, in many instances putting them on extra diet.

748. Do you consider that a workhouse is an establishment in which the cure of lunatics is likely to be effected?—No; I think workhouses are not conducive to recovery.

Violent cases in workhouses.

749. Do you find many cases of insanity, *i.e.*, violent patients, detained in workhouses who ought to go into asylums?—Yes. When a case becomes very violent or dangerous in a workhouse, application is generally made to the district asylum, if there is room to admit the case; and it very often occurs that the guardians of the immediate poorhouse have individuals committed to prison as dangerous lunatics for security sake, in order to have them removed the more certainly and the quicker to the district asylum.

750. Do you feel it your duty, on inspecting these institutions, to note down the cases which are fit for removal to asylums?—Yes. Very frequently when I go into a poorhouse and see a very urgent case, I write over to the district asylum, stating the particulars, and beg the manager to make preparations, and send an admission for the party.

751. Have you ever recommended the employment of paid attendants for insane wards in poorhouses?—Never.

Dietary.

752. Is there any special dietary for the inmates of insane wards in workhouses?—No, it varies, because the physician to the workhouse has the authority to put any patient he pleases on extra diet. Now it so happens that in most instances—at least in a great number of instances—the physicians in these poorhouses put the insane that are in them upon something better than the common diet, but it is not obligatory on them to do so, it is a voluntary act on their part, and is done in some places, but not in others.

753. What arrangements have you and your colleague made for the regular visitation of workhouses?—On an average, I think we go both to the workhouses certainly in the course

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DUBLIN.

Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums—General State of Asylums and Lunacy.

J. Nugent, Esq., M.D.

Visitation of workhouses by the Inspectors.

of a year and a half or two. When we go to the neighbourhood of a workhouse we visit it. I made a general visitation of the workhouses in Ireland some years ago.

754. Will you furnish a return of the workhouses visited by yourself and your colleague during the last twelve months?—Yes.

755. Upon visiting workhouses, do you enter your observations in any book in the place?—No; there is no book of visitations. If there is any thing particular, that I think should be called attention to, I generally write a letter. There is a rough book for persons going in and out, in which I have made occasional remarks.

756. After visiting workhouses are you in the habit of making any reports to the Poor Law Commissioners?—No.

757. The communications made by you are to the authorities of the workhouses?—To the local authorities.

758. Are those communications confined to entries in the visitor's book to which you have referred?—Yes, with the exceptions I have stated. If I find the same attention paid as heretofore, I see nothing of importance to note one way or the other, because it would tend to no good. If we found the asylum of a district sufficiently large, then we would have drafted to it some of the lunatics.

759. But, as places of detention for the insane, are not lunatic wards in workhouses places which you are bound to inspect with the view to their proper management?—Yes, we are expected to visit them, but not at any particular periods; I mean that we are not to pay a particular number of visits within a certain period.

Lunatics in gaols.

760. Your inspection also extends to the various gaols in Ireland?—Yes.

761. Do you also visit bridewells?—No, lunatics are never detained in them.

762. District bridewells?—No, it would be illegal to send a dangerous lunatic to the bridewell.

763. Do you also visit the public prisons?—I visited Spike Island frequently, and the convict prisons here.

764. Do you consider that you should pay annual visits to each of these institutions?—No, it is not a duty. I have gone occasionally, having heard there were lunatics in them, and also having heard, in some cases, that there was a doubt as to the sanity of the persons, and I went to examine them.

765. What have you generally found to be the nature of the arrangements made in gaols with reference to lunatics?—Well, I think, on the whole, considering the constitution of gaols, that every attention is paid to lunatics in them, and every care taken of them.

766. Are they confined in separate wards?—No; where there are a large number I think you will always find them congregated together; but if there are only one or two dangerous lunatics, I have often seen the patients with the general class of better conducted prisoners.

767. Are they disposed of according to the gaol classification of prisoners before trial, and prisoners after trial, or are they disposed of with reference to their conduct as lunatics, and therefore kept in separate wards?—Yes, it depends upon their conduct as lunatics.

768. As regards the classes of lunatics confined in gaols, do you feel it your duty to report those who may be qualified for admission to the asylums?—The way in which we do that is this. We get a return of every lunatic who is sent to prison immediately after he is committed to prison, with an account of the character, and history, and nature of his insanity. We also get returns weekly, or, as the case may be, from the different asylums, stating what vacancies may or may not be in them; and then as we find vacancies, and as we find lunatics in the prisons, we write down for the committal of the persons placed in the prisons as dangerous lunatics, and have them transferred to district asylums.

769. Such lunatics are removed by an order from the Lord Lieutenant?—Yes.

770. And would, therefore, be admitted into the asylum without any interposition on the part of the Governors?—Yes, without any interposition on their part.

771. Are the lunatics in gaols kept upon the ordinary gaol diet, or do they receive extra diet?—It depends upon the medical man who visits the gaol; it is discretionary with him.

772. Have cases come under your knowledge of lunatics being detained in gaols for long periods?—Yes, for very long periods.

773. What is the greatest length of time you have known a lunatic to be detained in gaol?—I have known a lunatic to be detained in gaol over eight years.

774. How did that arise?—Where a case is a very chronic one, and becomes tranquil, we think it quite ridiculous to send that to a district asylum, to occupy a place which may be used better for a curable case; and, besides, the committing magistrate has the power quite as much as any other authority, to send such a party out of gaol as soon as he ceases to be dangerous.

Mode of proceeding as to particular cases in gaols.

775. What is the practice in cases of persons becoming insane while under sentence or waiting for trial; whose duty is it to report such cases, and within what period?—The gaol authorities report to us, stating the circumstances, and we communicate with the Government. If a man is merely accused of a crime and is not indicted, we have him removed to a district asylum, where he remains until he recovers, and when he recovers, we intimate to the Government that such a person is recovered, and we have him sent back to prison to stand his trial.

776. And in cases of parties under sentence, are they not remitted back, upon recovery, to undergo the remainder of their sentence?—Yes, but we do not send them to the district asylums. What we do with parties who become insane subsequent to condemnation, is to have them removed to the Central Asylum. As soon as his period of imprison-

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ment terminates, he no longer is a fit subject to remain in the Central Asylum, and is discharged, or if he recovers in the interval, before the expiration of the sentence, we send him back. I will state a case for example. There was a man, about a month ago, discharged as quite well; his period of legal imprisonment would be a year longer, but we stated the matter to the Lord Lieutenant, and he said to discharge him at once and remit the year.

777. Have you found that many of the cases of lunatics in gaol have been recent acute cases?—Yes, and I have known a great number of cases sent to gaol recovering in gaol. The system of isolation in gaol, and the absence of the previous excitement, produces a good effect.

Committal of dangerous lunatics.

778. What is your opinion as to the state of the law with reference to the committal of dangerous lunatics?—I think the law, if properly acted on, is a very good one, considering the deficiency of lunatic accommodation in Ireland; I think, if strictly acted upon, it is a necessary law; but there is great laxity on the part of magistrates in committing lunatics to gaol. They do not examine sufficiently into the antecedents of the case; and if a person comes and swears that A B is a dangerous lunatic, they do not take proper precautions in the matter, and are not particular enough.

779. Is the committal of a dangerous lunatic accompanied with a medical certificate as to the state of his mind?—Yes.

780. On visiting the gaols, do you examine these documents?—Generally—always indeed.

781. What is your opinion upon the question of sending persons, becoming insane after committal for felonies and misdemeanours, to the district asylums?—I think it is a proper course to adopt, because you have no right to consider a man accused of a crime as having perpetrated the crime, until it is proved.

782. Have you found that the amendment of the law with regard to the committal of dangerous lunatics, in the Act of 1845, has checked the improper practice which prevailed with reference to the committal of dangerous lunatics indiscriminately?—It may in some measure. It is a subject on which I corresponded with the Government a good deal about six or seven years ago. I recollect one time we had 560 lunatics in gaol.

783. Does the medical officer of a prison enter in any book any observations, with respect to the lunacy cases, as distinct from other prisoners?—Yes, he treats them as a separate class.

784. Can you furnish a return of the gaols visited by the Inspectors during the present year?—Yes, I will do so.

Discharge of cases that have become sane.

785. How are dangerous lunatics, who may be committed to prison, discharged, should they become sane?—If a dangerous lunatic becomes sane, or ceases to be dangerous in prison, any of the committing magistrates has the power of discharging him. If he becomes sane, or if he is to be discharged from the district asylum, if transferred from the gaol to the asylum, it rests altogether with the Board, and there is no application to the committing magistrate. The jurisdiction of the committing magistrate ceases as soon as the case leaves the gaol.

Transfer of lunatics from gaols to Asylums.

786. Is it in the power of the Lord Lieutenant, and is it the practice to transfer insane persons, who have been committed to gaol as dangerous lunatics, to district asylums, after they have ceased to be dangerous in the gaols?—Certainly, for this reason. A man may be a very dangerous lunatic to-day, and as soon as he is put into gaol, the very fact of his isolation in that gaol, and of the control exercised over him, may make him, within twenty-four hours, to all intents and purposes, quiet, and in that state of quietness, it is as much within the authority of the Lord Lieutenant to send him to gaol as if he had been breaking windows or doing other violence. He is in the prison under the recognition, so far as the Lord Lieutenant is concerned, of being a dangerous lunatic. As long as the interference of the Lord Lieutenant or of the State is required, they regard him in his original condition of a dangerous lunatic.

787. When a dangerous lunatic, who has been confined in gaol, has ceased to be of unsound mind, or ceased to be a dangerous lunatic, is it the practice of the Governor to notify that to the committing magistrate or to the Inspector, or both?—He very often notifies it to the committing magistrates, and the committing magistrates very often refuse to interfere. They say, "No, we do not like to let the person out." I myself applied to committing magistrates, saying, "I think so and so is a tranquil case, he is doing no good in the house, or he is recovering, and you might let him out;" many of the magistrates say "We will not take upon us the responsibility of letting parties out; let them go to the asylum, and let it be certified there they are recovering, and send them out." I have known many, from a scrupulous feeling, unwilling to take upon themselves the responsibility I state.

788. But does not the law give the Lord Lieutenant the power to discharge in such a case?—Yes, or the assistant barrister, or the going judge of assize.

Central Criminal Asylum.

789. I believe there has been a Central Asylum erected, of late years, for criminal lunatics?—Yes.

790. I believe the criminal lunatics who may be detained in that asylum are persons indicted or acquitted, on the ground of insanity, at the time of the commission of the crime, or who have been found insane at the time of their indictment?—According to the 26th section of the Act, such is the case.

791. I believe persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, who have become insane, may also be removed to that asylum by order of the Lord Lieutenant?—Yes.

792. Have the committals to the Central Asylum been strictly confined to these classes?—They have.

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DUBLIN.

Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums—General State of Asylums and Lunacy.

J. Nugent, Esq., M.D.

Its working.

793. By whom are the rules and regulations for that asylum framed?—They were submitted by the Inspectors and approved of by the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

794. Are there other Governors appointed for the management of the institution?—No, the Inspectors have the sole control and management.

795. How long has the institution been in operation?—Six years.

796. Are you satisfied of the advantage of having such an establishment?—Perfectly.

797. By whom are the officers and servants of that establishment appointed?—By Government.

798. How is the medical attendance of the institution provided for?—There is a visiting and resident physician—the resident physician being the Governor.

799. How often does the visiting physician attend the asylum?—He attends alternate days, and whenever necessary; two or three times in the day if required.

800. Who selects the patients who may be transferred from the gaols to these asylums? Originally, on the opening of the asylum, a list of all that came under the category of criminal was submitted to Government by the Inspectors, stating the particular crimes of which the lunatics had been accused, and also giving a short abstract or history of their insanity, of their conduct, and of other matters, which might direct Government in the selection of the cases to be sent to the asylum.

Class of cases sent to it.

801. When vacancies occur in the Central Criminal Asylum, is preference given to any particular class of cases?—Yes, to cases of a serious character; persons charged with murder, violent assaults, and such like offences, are selected and sent there.

802. Is a preference, therefore, given to the cases of heinous crimes, rather than of aggravated lunacy?—Yes. At the same time, where individuals show aggravated and dangerous symptoms, though their crimes have not been very bad, they have been transferred to the asylum as a safe place of custody.

803. In cases where lunatics have recovered in the asylum, what steps have been taken with regard to such patients?—The Inspectors intimate to Government, when they are satisfied of the absolute recovery of a party, with a recommendation to the Government as to the course it would be judicious to adopt in his regard.

Removal to District Asylums.

804. Are there any cases of removal from the Central Criminal Asylum to district asylums?—No, we have not done that as yet.

805. What cases do you consider should be so removed legally?—Suppose it was a person, we will say, belonging to the county of Kilkenny committed for an offence, and that he was to be transported for seven years; if at the expiration of the seven years, part of the time being spent in a lunatic asylum, he still continued to be insane, that person should be sent to his native district.

806. Under what provision of the law?—The law gives authority to the Lord Lieutenant or Government, to detain the individual in a lunatic asylum only so long as the period of his imprisonment exists. After that he is to be discharged.

807. Does your answer refer to a case, where the period of the sentence having expired, the party still remains a lunatic?—Yes.

808. Suppose a person, originally committed to the Central Asylum, having been acquitted on the ground of insanity, and that such person is eventually cured, what would be the course of proceeding then?—The course of proceeding we have adopted in such cases is, to recommend the man to be sent back to prison. In other instances we have recommended that he should be discharged, and a free pardon granted. We have had, I think, ten instances in which we discharged persons from the Criminal Asylum; one of them was sent back to prison, the others got free pardons. Those were for heinous offences. The last case we discharged was that of a man, named Dormody, in the county of Tipperary, who, in a fit of excitement, killed his child. In other cases, where females, after parturition, had destroyed their children, we have so acted where they were married women; they were labouring under puerperal mania.

809. Am I to understand, that a class of persons have been discharged who have never really been tried?—No; I mean to say, that if a person was not tried—being incompetent to plead, and to be put upon trial—what we have done in various cases of the kind was, to keep the persons over until they were competent to plead, and we have had three instances in which we succeeded in getting capital convictions, though the parties had been before insane.

810. Are those persons always sent to the Central Asylum, or are they ever sent to the district asylum?—The only instance in which a man got into the Central Asylum under similar circumstances, that is, a man untried, was one, the history of whose case we could not discover. He was a Roscommon man, named Quirk, which in Irish means "Oats", and he had gone by both names. We could never find, on reference to the proper documents, whether he was tried or not, the crime having been committed seventeen years ago. Last year we sent him down to Roscommon to stand his trial, and the bills were ignored by the Grand Jury. There was another case of an untried man, sent to Cork to be tried. These were the only two instances of persons being incompetent to plead who were ever brought to Dundrum.

Proceeding in reference to persons incompetent to plead.

811. What is the course generally pursued with regard to persons who have been found incompetent to plead, owing to insanity?—They have been sent to the district asylum, regarding them as not criminal lunatics until the crime is proved.

812. Such is the interpretation given to the law?—Such is the interpretation given to the law; but they are sent back to the district asylum, on the distinct understanding that as soon as they recover, they are not to be discharged, but sent back to prison.

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813. Are any persons tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, or who became insane under sentence, in district asylums?—Yes; some for very small offences. For example, there was a case, a very short time ago, of a man who was tried for exposing his person. That man was acquitted on the score of insanity: he was sent to a district asylum.

814. You do not consider that the law is mandatory as regards the transmission of such cases to the Central Asylum?—I am quite sure it is not mandatory, and that is the opinion, I believe, of the principal law officers of the Crown. The rules and regulations of the Central Criminal Asylum were submitted to the Lord Chancellor, to Mr. Brewster, and the principal law officers. They consider that under the Dundrum Asylum Act, the Lord Lieutenant could send patients back from the Dundrum Asylum to the district asylums.

Criminal cases that become sane.

815. Has it been the practice to discharge, unconditionally, lunatics who may have recovered, but who have been originally charged with heinous offences, such as murder and manslaughter, and acquitted on the ground of insanity?—Yes; the second case I have in the paper before me is that of "Dermody, convalescent, homicide of child." The offence was committed in April, 1847. He has been discharged. If he was sane when tried, it would have been a simple case of homicide.

816. As far as you know, has that practice been attended with injurious results, or otherwise?—It has not been attended with injurious results.

Reception and discharge of criminal lunatics generally.

817. When such cases present themselves at the Central Asylum, do you immediately make a report to the Lord Lieutenant on the subject?—Yes; we make a report to the Lord Lieutenant prior to the reception of the patients.

818. When a criminal lunatic at Dundrum recovers, do you make a special report to the Lord Lieutenant on the case?—We specially report to the Lord Lieutenant on the case, as soon as we are satisfied the recovery is fixed.

819. Are there any cases at present in the Dundrum Asylum of that character?—Yes, there are three or four. I would not pronounce them altogether recovered. If they were not criminals, I should have no hesitation in dismissing them from the asylum; but we generally like half a year to test their condition.

820. Are there any cases which, notwithstanding their being perfectly recovered, it has been considered proper, for various reasons, to retain still in the asylum?—Yes; I will just give a case. I have a man entered, "generally inoffensive, intelligent, occasionally, however, very irritable." He is son to a respectable gentleman. I would not allow that man to go out, though he is as rational as I am.

821. Are there any cases of females committed while labouring under puerperal mania?—Yes, there are some.

822. Cases where the patients have recovered?—Yes.

823. How are these cases generally dealt with?—If the individual happens to be a married woman, the case is different from that of a prostitute or an unmarried person, and I think that many of this immediate class ought not to be placed in a lunatic asylum; they are sent there through the benevolence of the judge or the jury. As to married women, I should have no hesitation in recommending, that after the lapse of six or eight months, they should be sent back to their families. We have so acted in two or three instances. The other cases I regard with doubt.

824. Have you had to consider on these occasions the propriety, or otherwise, of allowing a criminal lunatic, when recovered, to return to the scene of his crime?—We do not interfere with them. We have no control over them when they are discharged, and we think it would be injudicious to throw doubt upon them by any after interference.

825. Has it ever been made a condition with such lunatics, in discharging them, that they should expatriate themselves?—Yes, we made it conditional with one man who came under our notice, about the time of the opening of the asylum, that he should go to America. He was wrecked on the coast of Ireland, but was honourable and honest enough, when he could not fulfil his engagement, to come back and place himself under our protection. We kept him for two or three years in the asylum as a sort of servant. He is now gone back to his family, and is a quiet, well-conducted character.

Classification in the Central Criminal Asylum.

826. Are the inmates of the Dundrum Asylum, in any cases, classified or accommodated with reference to their station in life and their education?—No; there is no marked distinction. There is a Roman Catholic clergyman there, who, unfortunately, killed two children; he is allowed to wear his own clothes.

827. Are the friends of any inmates of the Dundrum Asylum permitted to supply them with luxuries?—No; but when you visit the asylum, you will find that they are treated with every possible kindness.

828. To whom is the classification of the inmates left?—To the physician.

829. Do the Inspectors exercise any control?—Yes; we visit frequently for that purpose.

830. Are the friends of the inmates allowed access generally to the asylums?—Yes; and they are allowed to correspond with them. Every liberty is permitted, and with good results.

831. What is your opinion as to the policy of making a distinction between different classes of lunatics?—Well, I think in the case of the higher class, it would be a very great cruelty to place them on a similar footing with the lower classes in a criminal asylum; it would be adding punishment to their confinement. The object of the Government is the safe custody of the individual, and the protection of society, and not, as I think, to punish a man who is insane. So far as the distinctions, in a social point of view, between patients, go, I think

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it would be fair to allow the benefit of them in a public institution. They have not seen the necessity of such a distinction being as yet made in the Dundrum Asylum, and it is not done except in the outward dress of the patients.

832. Are those who have recovered their reason still associated with the insane?—No; perfect liberty is given about the grounds, and they are almost all allowed separate rooms. Every consideration is shown to them.

Visits of the Inspectors.

833. How often is the institution visited by the Inspectors?—We make an official visit once a month, and I suppose scarcely a fortnight in the year elapses but we go there.

834. Is that official visit made without notice?—The official visit is on the first Monday of every month. On that day we meet the physician, the apothecary, and the different persons in the establishment, and see how matters are going on. It is merely for the purpose of comparing notes, as it were; but at other times we go out frequently to see how the asylum is attended to.

Adequacy of the accommodation.

835. Does the Dundrum Asylum afford sufficient accommodation for all classes of criminal lunatics who may by law be confined there?—If the law was stretched to its full extent, I should say not; but I think it affords ample accommodation for the exigencies of the country.

836. Having expressed an opinion that certain classes of criminal lunatics, who are charged with minor offences, may properly be confined in district asylums, are you of opinion that the Dundrum Asylum affords adequate accommodation or not for the classes that ought to be properly detained there?—After six years' experience of it, I should say it does.

837. That opinion is, I presume, based upon the fact that there are not detained in gaols lunatics of a class who ought to be removed to some such asylum?—I consider the asylum meets all the exigencies of the country.

Chaplains.

838. Are chaplains attached to the institution?—Yes.

839. Are you satisfied of the importance of such officers being attached to that asylum?—I believe (and the resident physician is of the same opinion) that if there were not chaplains attached to the Dundrum Asylum, that institution could not get on satisfactorily. They possess a great moral influence over the insane generally.

The Hardwicke Cells.

840. In addition to the inspection of district lunatic asylums, workhouses, gaols, and the Central Asylum, do you also visit the lunatic wards in the Houses of Industry, where they exist?—Yes; the only such institutions now remaining are the Hardwicke cells and the Lifford lunatic wards.

841. How often is that inspection made?—Well, I have been three or four times at the Hardwicke cells within a year.

842. Do you enter notes in any book as to the result of your inspection?—No; except something worthy of notice occurs.

843. Is there any memorandum of the fact of your visit entered in any of the books of the institution?—I do not always make an entry.

844. In case you may observe any thing that requires amendment, what steps do you take to bring it to the notice of the proper authorities?—Well, generally, I have called upon Dr. Stewart, who is the head of the House of Industry, and spoken to him on the subject. I adopt that course as the fairest and most certain way of obtaining the object required.

845. Have you contented yourself with a verbal communication to Dr. Stewart?—I have occasionally written, and sometimes communicated verbally.

846. Have you been in the habit of reporting to the Poor Law Commissioners, or calling their attention to such irregularities?—I cannot say many irregularities existed of that nature that I thought it necessary to bring under the notice of the Poor Law Commissioners. On a late occasion Dr. White wrote to Dr. Stewart to the effect that he would communicate with the Poor Law Commissioners in reference to certain matters.

The medical attendance.

847. Are the arrangements for the medical attendance on the lunatics in those cells satisfactory?—Well, I should think so; there are many competent gentlemen attending.

848. Are you aware how often they attend?—I know that in the one that was more immediately connected with us, they used to attend daily. That was the Island-bridge, but I cannot tell whether they visit daily or not at the Hardwicke cells.

849. The Island-bridge no longer exists?—It no longer exists.

850. Are you aware what are the duties of the medical attendant to the Hardwicke lunatic cells?—To visit the patients. All the cases there are incurable. I should say his visit to them is more with regard to general diseases, than from any sanitary object in reference to the mind.

851. Have you made it the subject of inquiry, how frequently his visits have been paid?—I presume they are paid three times a week.

852. Is it or not, so far as you are aware, the duty of the medical attendant to visit periodically for the purpose of ascertaining the general health of the patients, or to limit his visits to cases which are brought specially under his notice by the superintendent or matron as requiring medical treatment?—No; I see he visits the wards indiscriminately, looking to all the patients, and not restricting himself to any particular case.

853. Do you know whether he makes any report annually, or periodically, upon the sanitary state of the institution?—He reports to the Poor Law Board.

e fitness of the ls for lunatics.

854. Do you consider the Hardwicke cells a proper place for the confinement of lunatics at present?—No. I was always opposed to them.

855. What arrangements do you consider might be made for the disposal of those

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patients?—I had a long series of communication with the Under Secretary on the subject, and I suggested one of two things. I proposed to him for the Inspectors to take an establishment which would be sufficiently large for the lunatics there; to get a staff to look after the lunatics, and to have them together under our control, and to apply for the cost of their maintenance, through the Under Secretary's Office, to Government, we sending in, of course, a statement of the expenditure to the Under Secretary for the Audit Office; or if that was not agreeable to the Government, I proposed the lunatics should be placed under the care of some respectable persons, who should erect an institution perfectly suitable for them, and that the Inspectors should have the supervision of the place, that the Inspectors should establish the dietary, should constitute the staff, and have the management of the institution, Government paying, in round numbers, so much per head.

Disposal of the lunatics confined in them.

856. If there were room in the Richmond Asylum, would you have them removed to that place?—Yes; but there is not room.

857. And when so removed, would they be treated as lunatics belonging to the district?—No, Government pays for them.

858. Are there not some endowed institutions for the reception of the insane which are subject to your inspection?—Yes.

Endowed institutions for the insane—Swift's Hospital, Bloomfield Retreat.

859. How many of these institutions?—Two—Swift's Hospital and the Bloomfield Retreat.

860. How often in the year do you inspect Swift's Hospital?—Four or five times in the year.

861. Is that an hospital for the reception of lunatic poor merely?—No, it is a mixed hospital for the poor—those who are on the foundation, and paying patients.

862 Are there any rules or regulations for the government of that hospital?—Yes; it belongs to a corporation appointed by Act of Parliament, which regulate the institution.

863. On what terms are paying patients admitted into that institution?—Prior to Sir Edward Sugden being Lord Chancellor, the payments varied. It was upwards of £100 a-year or £150; but Sir Edward Sugden thought it would be more advisable to have different scales of payment, and, I believe, the fixed scale is forty guineas, gradually coming down to five guineas. The institution contains 150 patients—75 males and 75 females.

The paying patients.

864. Are you satisfied with the manner in which that institution is conducted?—Perfectly.

865. Do you think it might, consistently with the intention of the founders, be rendered more available for the treatment of the lunatic poor?—It has been, because there have been bequests to it which increase the receipts, and the accommodation has been enlarged.

866. How many are there in Swift's Hospital, really poor patients, who pay nothing?—I should say they come near one-half the entire number.

Patients on the foundation.

867. Are those cases that would be proper subjects for admission to district lunatic asylums?—No; because they are of the better, but reduced, classes of society—such, for instance, as clergymen, or the relatives of clergymen.

868. Are they cases that would not be admitted into the district asylums, except as paying patients?—Some of them are so poor, that they should be admitted into district asylums; but the object of the institution is, with the surplus money received, to extend its advantages. The funds are about £3,000 a-year, and they desire to admit as many as possible of the more respectable, but indigent, members of society. I am happy to say, that I think they will have an addition this year to their property of about £600 a-year.

869. Have the regulations made some years since with reference to the admission of patients into Swift's Hospital had the effect of increasing the number of poor patients or of the other class?—The number of patients who were admitted free is diminished, but the institution has been more generally opened for the benefit of parties with restricted means, and who, having such restricted means, could not send their insane relatives to private asylums.

Alteration of regulations.

870. Has the alteration had the effect of placing a greater amount of income at the disposal of the Governors?—No, a diminished amount; so, at least, I understand.

871. The alteration, therefore, has prevented a like relief being afforded to indigent lunatics?—Yes.

872. Do you believe that the effect of the change has been that persons in reduced circumstances have been sent to that hospital, who would otherwise have been sent to licensed houses?—Yes.

873. Has the number of inmates in the institution increased since the alteration of the rules?—No, I do not think there is any variation in the number.

874. Is the hospital at present full?—There were three vacancies when I was there last.

875. Are the forms of order, admission, and the medical certificates relative to paying patients, the same in Swift's Hospital as those required in the case of licensed houses?—Yes. A party wishing to get a relative into the asylum, applies to the Board, with whom the admission rests altogether, and who are a corporate body; the sum to be paid is arranged, and a bond is entered into for its payment. The patient to be admitted must be duly certified to be a fit case by two medical men, and the authority of the person placing him in the asylum must be clear, as in the case of licensed houses, under the 5th and 6th Victoria, chap. 123.

Mode of admissions.

876. Do you feel it necessary, on inspection, to ascertain that these orders, or certificates, are correct?—Yes. The peculiarity in Swift's Hospital is this—all the other asylums send copies of orders and certificates to our office; but this being an establishment with a

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specific charter, they do not do so, but when we go to the asylum we see those things. The practice is that they are not sent.

877. What are the arrangements with regard to the medical attendance at Swift's Hospital?—At present two physicians attend—Dr. Cusack and Dr. Croker go on alternate days.

878. Is the resident manager a physician?—No, he is a non-professional person.

Medical attendance.

879. Are the visits of the physicians required by the rules to be made at stated periods, and how often?—Either of them visit every day.

880. Is a record kept of their visits?—Yes.

Position in relation to Swift's Hospital.

881. Do you make an entry of your visits in the books of the institution?—No, not always; we have no control; we merely visit and examine. We have constant correspondence with them in regard to individual patients. We examine the patients, and see those who are in it.

882. Do you make any report to any person or any body with reference to this institution?—No; we have no report to make. We meet the Board occasionally, and if we see any thing wrong, our power is simply to state that; and I must say I never see any thing objectionable.

883. When you have occasion to call attention to any matters, which you consider may require amendment, to whom do you address your representation?—The fact is, I never had occasion to find fault with any thing whatsoever as to the treatment of the patients. There were one or two instances of patients, as to whose sanity I had some doubt; I spoke to the medical men attending, and had their opinion upon the subject.

884. Have you any power of directing the discharge of patients?—No, except that we may report, if we think a patient is not insane. We have the same authority then to enter a report on the subject, so as to notify to the Board what we think.

885. Would you feel it necessary to report such a case to the Lord Chancellor or any other authority, if the Governors did not take notice of your recommendation?—Certainly.

886. Have such cases ever occurred?—Never.

Arrangements for religious worship.

887. What are the arrangements made for attendance on religious worship in the institution?—One of the Governors is a clergyman of the Established Church, and he officiates every Sunday, and constantly attends, and the Roman Catholic patients are sent out every Sunday, in company with an attendant, to the nearest place of worship; and when a patient is ill, no matter what his condition, a clergyman is sent for.

Preaching in Asylums generally.

888. Is it usual in this asylum, or any other of the asylums, for the person performing divine worship to preach to the inmates?—Yes.

889. May it not be the case, that some inmates, whose mania may have a religious tendency, would be injuriously affected by such preaching?—I do not know that such a thing is possible. I have gone very often from curiosity both to church and chapel, to satisfy my own mind on the subject, and to see how the patients behaved. They may not altogether understand what is said, but no congregation can be better behaved.

890. I believe the Privy Council regulation, with reference to chaplains, directs controversial subjects to be studiously avoided?—Certainly.

891. Have you reason to believe that rule has been faithfully observed by the chaplains?—Yes, it has been constantly observed.

892. In case a clergyman should violate that rule of the Privy Council, while preaching at a period of public service, are there any of the officers in the institution whose duty it would be to record such a departure from the regulation?—Certainly.

893. As a general rule, do you consider the patients who are afflicted with religious mania should be allowed to attend the sermons of chaplains?—The religious mania, with some persons, does not at all tend to a controversial character so much as to the exercise of piety. I do not see how an attendance on Protestant, Presbyterian, or Roman Catholic worship—they being services to which the patients are respectively accustomed—can at all excite them. Then as to the sermons, any discourse upon the common principles of benevolence and good behaviour, without reference to any question of doctrinal difference, cannot fail to be beneficial, because experience will tell you that a religious monomania of an intractable character is a very rare disease.

894. With reference to your not reporting upon such institutions as Swift's Hospital, have you ever considered the provisions of the 56th section of the Prisons Act?—That function the Inspectors have drawn in a great measure from the Act; but the obligation is not imposed upon them.

Duty of Inspectors as to reports

895. Is it not provided by the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 107, that the Inspectors shall undertake and perform all the duties which the Inspectors-General of Prisons were to perform, under the Act to which I have referred?—You will find, for example, that the Inspectors of Prisons are called upon to send the different Grand Juries their reports, for which they get twenty guineas. If we send to the Grand Juries, of course we ought to get twenty guineas each for our reports. We report only to the Lord Lieutenant. The reports the Inspectors have sent to the Lord Lieutenant, and to each Grand Jury every year, show the expenditure in every lunatic asylum.

896. I believe the Inspectors do not now furnish the Grand Juries with detailed reports upon each institution chargeable upon the county?—No; they report for the information of the Government, and send the different Grand Juries, twice a year, the amount of the expenditure and every thing connected with it. When we send in our report to the Lord Lieutenant, we have done our duty, and then the Queen may order our report to be printed. Each Grand Jury, every half year, sends a deputation to examine the asylum, and report to it.

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897. Do your reports to the Lord Lieutenant always contain a report upon Swift's Hospital?—We report generally upon the state of private asylums, including that, and give statistical details.

898. You have referred to another institution, the Bloomfield Retreat; what is the nature of that foundation?—That foundation is something similar to Swift's, in which poor patients pay nothing, and are received and supported upon the surplus funds of those who pay.

899. Is it confined to any particular religious sect?—I think it altogether belongs to the members of the Society of Friends, and members of the Established Church.

900. Are the forms of admission, and the medical certificates as to paying patients, the same as in private asylums?—Yes.

901. Do you satisfy yourself, on inspection, these are properly arranged?—Yes.

902. Do you make any report on the institution?—Not individually; we include it in the general report upon private asylums.

903. Are you in the habit of recording your visits in any book belonging to the institution?—Yes, I record my visits very frequently, but not one-half of them.

904. Are you satisfied with the manner in which that institution is conducted?—Perfectly.

Private licensed houses.

905. Your inspection also extends to private licensed houses, under the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 123?—Yes.

906. How many of those licensed houses are there at present in Ireland?—Thirteen.

State of the law respecting them.

907. Do you consider that the provision of the law affords sufficient security, for none but suitable private establishments being licensed for the reception of lunatics?—No, I do not think the law is sufficiently stringent. There are asylums here that I think might be very much improved, if there were stronger rules.

908. Do you consider that the magistrates at sessions have sufficient materials before them, to judge of the propriety or otherwise of granting a licence?—I do.

909. What materials are before the magistrates on those occasions?—The reports of the Inspectors.

910. Upon what points?—Upon the general condition of the asylums.

911. I speak now previous to the original licences being granted; what report is made in that case to the justices?—I am not aware of any new asylums having been opened in my time, except one in Kilkenny. I went down and inspected that, and found it suitable. It closed in about two years afterwards. A gentleman wrote to me the other day, saying he wished to open an asylum at Belfast. I went down and inspected it, and reported that I thought it a very unfit place.

912. In the cases to which you refer, the houses were not occupied by inmates at the period of your report?—No.

913. Does the law require any such report to be laid before magistrates?—No.

914. Does the law require any report to be laid before the magistrates previous to the renewal of the licence?—Yes.

915. Am I to understand that the law requires a report from the Inspector to be laid before the justices, independently of those observations which he may, from time to time, have made in the visiting book of the house, and which, by law, must be sent to the Clerk of the Peace?—No.

916. Should any thing, therefore, have occurred between the period of the last visitation of the Inspector and the period of renewing the licence to render the establishment unfit for the reception of lunatics, the magistrates would be in ignorance of the fact?—Yes.

Inspection of them.

917. How long a period may elapse between the last visit of the Inspector and the time for licensing?—The Inspectors are called upon to visit every asylum twice a year. That is what the law requires to be done. It does not specify any particular period when they are to inspect or not to inspect; but the habit of the Inspectors invariably is—at least my practice has been—to go to these asylums and see them, and immediately, a month or two before the period of taking out the licence, to give my opinion.

918. By a record in the visiting book?—Yes.

Granting of licences by Magistrates.

919. Have you ever known the magistrates refuse the renewal of a licence?—No.

920. Have you ever attended Quarter Sessions yourself, and communicated with the magistrates with reference to granting licences?—I did; I went voluntarily myself.

921. Did the magistrates act upon your representations on that occasion?—They did.

922. To what effect was your representation?—It had reference to a private asylum with which I was very discontented. There were a number of low-paying patients in it, the Quarter Sessions before last. It was not absolutely so bad as to call upon me to request the magistrates to close it, though it was bad enough, and I had no other place where I could put the unfortunate people. I went to the magistrates and spoke to them, in order that they should give the proprietor a lecture on the subject.

923. You did not recommend the revocation of the licence?—I did not.

924. Do you consider it a reason why the licence should be renewed, that, from one cause or another, the friends of the lunatics may experience difficulties in providing for them elsewhere?—Why, it would form an ingredient in my calculation.

925. Do you not consider the granting licences to unfit establishments upon that ground, has a tendency to prevent the improvement of such institutions?—I think it would, if you were to grant it to one absolutely unfit; but an establishment may be approaching to unfitness, and still you would not like to take the extreme course of closing it.

926. Do you think that the private asylums, thirteen in number, are perfectly fit for the

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Improvement of licensed houses.

Plans of private Asylums, insufficiency of.

reception of lunatics?—I am disposed to think so, as I know that a most perceptible and undoubted improvement is taking place, and has taken place, in them within the last four years.

927. I believe the law requires a plan of the building to be hung up in the institution?—Yes.

928. Is a copy of that plan obliged to be furnished to the magistrates whenever a licence is applied for?—I do not think it is; but if there is any alteration they do produce it.

929. Should not the plan accompany each application for a licence?—If there is any alteration, it should then.

930. Does not the fifth section of the licensing act on private asylums, require that the notice of application for the licence shall be accompanied by the plan of each houses?—I believe that refers to the first application.

931. The law does not limit it to the first application?—It has been always read as such by magistrates and authorities.

932. In cases where additions have been made to a licensed house, is the plan required to be given to the Clerk of the Peace after the completion of such addition?—Yes.

933. Do you consider that the plan to be hung up in the house should contain or show the additions when completed?—Yes

934. Would you consider it an irregularity if the plan hung up did not contain an accurate delineation of the premises as they then stood?—Yes.

935. Does the plan specify the rooms which are to be occupied by the patients?—No, I do not think it does—it specifies, but it does not specify by what patients.

936. Does it specify the rooms that are to be occupied by the keeper of the establishment himself and his family, as distinct from those that are to be appropriated to the patients?—I do not think the Act calls upon the individuals to do it.

937. How far does the plan afford an assurance that adequate accommodation will be provided for the number for which the house is licensed?—It can be done by a calculation of the number of rooms.

938. If the number of rooms to be occupied by the person to whom the establishment belongs is not restricted, what limitation is there to the extent to which he may encroach upon the other apartments?—That does not come at all within the control of the Inspectors.

Present law deficient.

939. What is your opinion?—In my opinion the law is deficient; it does not give authority to fix any obligation preliminary to the giving of the licence. What I wish to convey is, that the law with reference to the proceedings before the giving of the licence is insufficient.

Proportion of space allotted to patients.

940. Is it competent for the magistrates, in granting a licence, to require that a certain proportion of the apartments should be allocated to the patients?—I should think that is a question of law.

941. Is it practically the case that licences are granted without any conditions being made as to the proportion of the house to be appropriated for the use of the patients?—As I stated before, there were only two asylums that were opened during my time, and I can state the facts as to them, but I do not know what are the facts with reference to the asylums opened before my appointment. This I know, that the magistrates act under the impression that the locality occupied by the family is stated to the magistrates themselves, and known by them. The Clerk of the Peace has one copy of the original building, and of any other subsequent building; and I should say if any alteration is made, a statement of it is sent to him as well as to the Inspector.

942. Am I to understand that when a fresh licence is taken out, the magistrates have nothing before them but the fresh application?—Nothing but that and the report of the Inspectors as to the manner in which the institution has been conducted.

943. Do you know, practically, whether, when a fresh licence is given, the magistrates ask for the plans of the house and of the additions, if any have been made, deposited with the Clerk of the Peace?—The magistrates ask for the reports of the Inspectors, as a ground upon which to decide whether they will give the license or not.

944. Do you speak from your own knowledge of the proceedings at Quarter Sessions?—I do. As I mentioned, I have been there. Of course I state my conscientious belief of the fact.

Visitation of licensed houses; Inquiries of Inspectors.

945. In making the visitation of the licensed houses, do you consider it your duty to see whether proper accommodation is afforded to the inmates therein detained?—Yes.

946. And to ascertain the number of rooms allocated to the patients?—Yes.

947. And the suitability of those rooms for their accommodation?—Yes; that is part of my duty.

948. If you found a licensed house occupied for the greater part by the family of the licensee, would you consider that a matter to be noted in your observation?—Yes; with one or two exceptions, I can truly and safely say, that the strictest justice is done by the proprietors to the patients, as regards the extent of the accommodation.

949. Do the magistrates at all inquire into the pecuniary circumstances of the person applying for the licence?—No, they do not, which is a great mistake.

950. Would you feel it your duty to make any observation on the fact, if you found that the inmates were limited in the accommodation afforded to them?—Yes; I have constantly spoken to one or two persons. I have said it was a shame for them to go on. They said, "I have so many inmates here who pay nothing, and others who pay very little. Am I to turn them out upon the world?" And when a man comes forward, and says his poverty is the result of non-payment on the part of his patients, am I to deal harshly with him? I have known cases of inmates, whose family did not pay for their maintenance for

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three years. Some allowance, I think, must be made in such cases. I would, therefore, have a lunatic asylum for inmates whose friends are not able to pay for their maintenance.

951. Is not the object of the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 123, to provide, as far as possible, for private licensed houses being maintained in a manner suitable for the treatment of lunatics?—Yes; and however much they may condemn some asylums in Ireland, yet, with regard to kindness of manner and benevolence of feeling towards the patients, there is no reason to complain. I never heard of any cruelties being perpetrated; but, at the same time, I must say there is not the same attention paid to the comforts and conveniencies of life I should wish to see.

Maintenance of Asylums in a proper condition.

952. Would not the object of this Act be defeated, if the omission on the part of friends to pay for patients was to be allowed as a justification for not maintaining the asylums in a proper condition?—I do not state it as a justification. I merely mentioned the matter to show the difficulty of dealing with those people. You will remember that I am restricting my observations to one or two asylums. I know one asylum that I would get rid of if I could.

953. Do you think that licensed houses are not well adapted for the care of lunatics, whose friends can only afford to pay very small sums for their keep and maintenance?—I do certainly think they are not well adapted.

954. And that they are better adapted for those for whom payments can be made, both to a greater amount and with more regularity?—Certainly.

955. Have any licences been revoked since the passing of the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 123?—No. I recommended the magistrates on one occasion to grant a licence for six months only, with a view to having an improvement made in the asylum. An improvement was made, and they allowed the licence to go on. I think, generally speaking, and taking into consideration the restricted means of the majority of the proprietors, the private asylums are in a very fair state.

Visits of Inspectors.

956. On visiting the several private asylums, do you regularly, in the inspecting book, enter the fact of your having visited, together with such observations as may occur to you to make?—I do always what the law directs. I enter three or four visits; but I do not enter all.

957. Do you regularly inspect the patients' book?—I do, regularly.

958. And insert therein such observations as you feel necessary?—Certainly. With regard to the patients who are likely to be cured, I have written to their friends—the fathers, sisters, and brothers of patients—begging of them to remove them from the different asylums, and place them elsewhere, or to take them home and give them a trial.

959. The statutory visits of the Inspectors to licensed houses are made each half year, or twice a year?—Yes; twice a year.

960. When, practically, is that statutory year considered to commence and determine; is it the current year of our Lord?—We compute the year from the taking out of the licence.

961. When are the licences given?—Generally in October. In some places in January. It depends upon the period that a man wishes to take it out. He may apply at any Quarter Sessions.

Keeping of medical journal.

962. Is a medical journal kept in the private asylums?—Yes; except perhaps in one house, of which I have frequently cause to complain.

963. According to your construction of the Act, does it require that in every licensed house a book called a medical journal is to be kept?—Yes.

964. In the case of a house in which the licensed proprietor is resident, and a medical man, do you conceive it to be his duty to keep that book?—I do. There was a question on that case, and I referred the medical man to the Law Adviser at the Castle. The medical man of the house said he was not bound to keep the book. I said I did not want to interfere with his rights or privileges; but I submitted the case to the Law Adviser, and he was of opinion the books should be kept.

Religious worship.

965. Do you think it your duty to inquire how far the patients in those private houses are allowed to attend religious worship?—Yes.

966. Are the arrangements generally satisfactory on that point?—Well, I think they are not so satisfactory as I should wish.

967. Have you found that they refused, in any case, to allow the patients to proceed to a place of public worship, on the ground that the sum paid did not enable them to employ the services of an attendant to accompany them?—No; I do not think that occurred. The principal objection against sending them out is, that they sometimes try to make their escape.

Special and night visits by Inspectors; improper confinement.

968. Have you paid any special visits under the Act to individual patients?—Yes, I have.

969. Have you reason to believe many patients have been improperly confined in private asylums?—Certainly not. There are those doubtful cases, which are really very painful, where persons, particularly females, of dissipated habits, utter strangers to morality, who become plausible for a few months, get out, and when outside, show that they have not proper respect for their position in life. I have regretted the discharge of such persons.

970. Have you paid any night visits under the thirty-second section of the Act?—No.

971. Have you liberated any persons after investigation, as provided by the Act?—Yes; I let out many of them on trial, some never returned.

Re-admissions without new certificate.

972. When you speak of patients having been discharged on trial, do you mean that such persons were to be re-admitted, or were re-admitted without any fresh order, or fresh certificate?—Yes; and I have the authority of the Law Adviser of the Crown for doing it. A case occurred at Dr. Gregory's asylum, of a gentleman who was discharged from it

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DUBLIN.

Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums—General State of Asylums and Lunacy.

J. Nugent, Esq., M.D.

though not recovered. He was re-admitted in three months afterwards. On my visit to the asylum I found him there, and I said, this man is not legally admitted, inasmuch as there are not the legal certificates. The proprietor said, I think I am justified in receiving him. I replied, I think you are not. I referred the case to the Law Adviser, and I had his opinion, that the man, not being discharged as a cured lunatic, he did not consider it necessary that, after the lapse of three months, there should be a fresh certificate.

Escapes.

973. Practically, what is the construction put by the Inspectors upon the law with reference to the power of re-admission of patients, without fresh orders and certificates, who have either been discharged on trial, or who have escaped. Upon what principle do you act in such cases?—I have always endeavoured to make them get new certificates. If a man escapes from an asylum, and is brought back again after an absence of fourteen or sixteen days, I have invariably demanded a second certificate.

974. The notice so forwarded by the proprietors of licensed houses enables you to have nominal statements in your office of the inmates in the asylums?—We have a regular return.

975. The notice which the Act requires to be given to you of the escape, return, or death of insane persons, would enable you, at any time, to ascertain how many still remained in the asylum?—Yes, if they are honestly given.

Compliance with licence as to number of inmates.

976. Do you, on each of your inspections, accurately ascertain that the number of inmates, male and female, in the establishment corresponds with the number for which it is licensed?—We ascertain it as accurately as possible. Sometimes there is a concealment. If a man takes out his licence for thirty or thirty-four patients, he may have one over, and if the Inspectors ask him to bring out the patients, there may be one or two out walking.

977. But in such a case he must equally have omitted to send the notice of orders and certificates?—No, I have known this to occur: the proprietor of an establishment having a licence for thirty-six patients, and having that number when I inspected, wanted to take two more; we, knowing he had room for them, said, you may take them, you notifying to the Clerk of the Peace, and paying the surplus money.

Sanction of non-compliance.

978. Do you mean that an additional number of patients beyond the number for which the house was licensed by the justices, was, in the manner you have stated, sanctioned?—I conceal nothing; I frankly tell you we did it in one or two instances. A proprietor, in the case of a lady, said that she was so bad that she should be taken in.

979. Do you accurately ascertain in each case that the number of inmates corresponds, as regards sex, with the number for which the house was licensed?—Yes, I think so.

980 Would you consider the terms of the licence to have been adhered to, if the aggregate number corresponded with that allowed by the licence, without there being any distinction as to the number of males and females?—No, I think that would be an infraction, if the number of each sex was not in accordance with the licence. The act, however, is not explicit on this point.

981. Do you find, generally, that adequate attendance is provided for the patients in these asylums?—That is a point on which I do not think they come up to my wishes.

Treatment of patients.

982. Speaking generally, do you consider that these private licensed houses are more places of detention for lunatics than places where their curative treatment is attended to?—No, I should say their curative treatment is looked after. I think these houses are very successful in their treatment; I think a very fair number are dismissed cured.

Notices to Inspectors, in case of unlicensed houses.

983. The law provides that, in all cases where insane persons are received into an unlicensed house, you shall receive notice, and that a copy of the order and certificate shall be furnished to you—except in certain cases provided for. Have you reason to believe that regulation is complied with?—I have reason to believe it is not complied with.

984. What has been the average number of notices of that kind that you have received of such cases in each year?—Scarcely any.

985. Do you consider that the law should enable the Inspector to make, say an annual visitation in such cases?—Certainly.

986. Do you consider the provisions of the Act sufficient as regards those cases?—No.

Amendment of the law.

987. In what respects do you consider that the law generally, with regard to private licensed houses, requires amendment?—I think it should be more stringent; that there should be a power given to a central authority, and that that authority should exercise a perfect control over the institution, and that the only appeal should be made to the Lord Chancellor in case a party thinks himself aggrieved as proprietor. At present there is a sort of divided authority indirect and indefinite.

Office staff of Inspectors.

988. You have stated, generally, the duties of Inspectors of Asylums; of what is your office staff in Dublin composed?—We have two clerks.

989. Could you give the Commissioners any return or statement of the amount of business transacted in one year in that department?—Yes, I will furnish such a return to the Commissioners.

The Poor Law Commissioners—Hardwicke Cells—Lunatics in Workhouses.

B. Banks, Esq.

THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS—HARDWICKE CELLS—LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

Benjamin Banks, Esq., sworn and examined.

990. What situation do you at present hold under the Poor Law Commissioners?—I am Chief Clerk.

991.—You have been for many years an officer in that department?—I have; for the last fourteen years in Ireland.

992. Are you acquainted with an institution existing in Ireland called the House of Industry?—I am.

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DUBLIN.

The Poor Law Commissioners—Hardwicke Cells—Lunatics in Workhouses.

B. Banks, Esq.

993. Are you aware of the exact position in which that now stands as regards the Poor Law Commissioners?—It still remains under the control of the Poor Law Commissioners, as vested in them by the 34th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act.

994. The only portion of the Dublin House of Industry which the Commissioners handed over to the Guardians was that, I believe, now occupied as the North Dublin Union Workhouse?—Yes.

995. What is that portion of the House of Industry Hospital occupied by lunatics now called?—The Hardwicke cells.

Position and power of Poor Law Commissioners in relation to Hardwicke cells.

996. How are the funds provided for the maintenance of this House of Industry Hospital?—By an annual vote of Parliament.

997. Do the Poor Law Commissioners appoint the officers for this institution?—No, the superior officers are appointed by the Irish Government; the inferior officers—nurses, servants, wardmasters, and such like—are appointed by the Governors of the institution.

998. What control, then, do the Poor Law Commissioners exercise over the establishment?—Legally, they have the same control which they have over the workhouses. In any case of dispute or complaint they interfere. Their inquiries into the conduct of officers have been numerous. Regulations have been issued by the Commissioners under the powers given them for the government of the institution.

999. Will you be so kind as to furnish the Commissioners with a copy of these regulations?—Yes, I have them here. [The copy is delivered in].

1000. Do the Poor Law Commissioners exercise the same authority over the Governors of the institution that they exercise over the Boards of Guardians of the Unions?—They have not the same means of enforcing any directions they may give; subject to that qualification they do.

1001. Are the funds voted by Parliament for the maintenance of the House of Industry, placed to the credit of the Poor Law Commissioners and issued by them?—They are.

1002. On whose requisition?—The Governor's.

1003. Does he make requisitions for all the subordinate departments in the House of Industry?—Yes.

Governing rules and regulations.

1004. Are there any rules or regulations governing the hospital besides those which you have now handed in?—There is a tradition, I believe, but nothing more, of the old rules being in spirit carried out; the rules which existed before the introduction of the Irish Poor Law, when the House of Industry was under the management of the Board of Governors.

Visits to the cells by Poor Law Inspectors.

1005. Are any of the Poor Law Inspectors in the habit of visiting the institution periodically in the same manner as union workhouses are visited?—Not at any stated periods. There is no periodical inspection, but the institution is looked upon in the office as being as much under the inspection of the Inspector of the district as any workhouse would be; the only difference being, that in the case of the workhouses we require, for various purposes, which we do not require in the case of the House of Industry, a periodical inspection to be made for the sake of the periodical report. Not requiring that report in the case of the House of Industry, we have not required a periodical inspection.

1006. Is it a portion of the duty of the Inspector of the Dublin district to visit at any time in the year the hospital of the House of Industry?—Not at any specified time.

1007. Practically, does any Poor Law Inspector visit that institution except when he is particularly directed to do so?—I cannot call to my mind any instance in which the present Inspector has inspected the institution. He may have done so without my knowledge, but I am not aware of any record in the office of any inspection by the present Inspector.

1008. How long has the present Inspector been in charge of the Dublin district?—Four or five years, or more.

Information of the Commissioners as to their condition.

1009. What means have the Poor Law Commissioners of ascertaining the condition of these hospitals and of their inmates?—By direct inquiry, or by sending the Inspector, if any circumstance arises to lead to the belief that there is any thing wrong.

1010. Does the Governor of the House of Industry furnish any periodical reports to the Poor Law Commissioners?—No, except his financial statement.

1011. Have the Poor Law Commissioners issued any rules or given any orders with reference to the classification of patients in the Hardwicke cells?—None.

1012. Have they given any orders with reference to the diet to be given to patients in the institution?—They have had correspondence occasionally with the Governor on the subject, principally arising on suggestions made by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums.

1013. Are the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums in the habit of making, from time to time, reports on the state of the Hardwicke cells to the Poor Law Commissioners?—They frequently do, when they see any thing to complain of. I have seen such reports, but not often; they only make reports if there is any thing wrong which they think it necessary to bring under the notice of the Commissioners. Those of a more serious nature are submitted to the Commissioners, and not any ordinary trifling complaints.

1014. Has it ever, that you are aware of, been under the consideration of the Poor Law Commissioners to remove the lunatics from the Hardwicke cells to any other place?—Some years ago it was suggested by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, and some steps were taken with the view of carrying out that suggestion; but the only premises eligible could not be obtained—that was an old artillery barrack; or the expense of making them suitable for the purpose was so great, that the thing was abandoned altogether.

1015. Am I to understand, that no returns are furnished from the House of Industry Hospitals or the Hardwicke cells, as a portion of those hospitals, except the financial statement of the Governors?—That is so.

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DUBLIN.

The Poor Law Commissioners—Hardwicke Cells—Lunatics in Workhouses.

B. Banks, Esq.

Control of Commissioners over officers.

Control over the state of the building.

1016. Do the Poor Law Commissioners exercise any control over the salaries and wages of the officers and servants of the institution?—They have a control over the officers.

1017. Have they the power of fixing the salaries or allowances originally?—No; no change in the existing rate of salaries would be permitted without the sanction of the Commissioners, and they would not, on their own authority, sanction it, but would submit the matter to the Irish Government. Practically, the Government fixed the salaries. I refer the Commissioners for particulars respecting the House of Industry, to the Sixth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners. [Same is delivered in].

1018. Do the Poor Law Commissioners exercise any control over the state of the building, or is that left to be provided for by the Governor of the House of Industry?—They do exercise a very decided control. They have been at issue with the Governor upon points connected with that, and the latter has gone to such a length that they reported him to the Lord Lieutenant.

1019. Upon what did that difference of opinion arise?—It arose upon a question of the supply of water. In the first instance the Governor reported to the Commissioners that the water was in a very bad state. Mr. Crawford, I believe, inspected, and then the Architect inspected, and certain works were directed to be done, which the Commissioners ordered the Governor to carry out. He, upon that, said the water was improved—said he had not means to carry out the works, and that they were not necessary—and he resisted until a positive direction was given from the Commissioners to carry out the instructions previously conveyed to him; and his conduct was then reported to the Lord Lieutenant in connexion with some other matters.

1020. Suppose that any improvements in the Hardwicke cells were required, would the Commissioners be the parties to undertake them, or would it be left to the Governor to suggest?—If the Governor suggested that any thing was necessary, the Commissioners would inquire. They would send their Architect or Inspector, and would decide themselves upon the necessity for the change.

1021. But would they take the initiative?—They would not; it must be suggested externally. They do receive suggestions independently of the Governor. They always inquire by their Inspector or Architect.

1022. Is any inspection made periodically, by any officer of the Commissioners, with the view of ascertaining the condition of the Hardwicke cells?—No periodical inspection; certainly no periodical inspection is directed.

General condition of the institution.

1023. Has the condition of the building of the Hardwicke cells been brought under the notice of the Commissioners at all?—Not that I am aware; not specifically, certainly.

1024. Are you aware of their having received any reports with regard to the building?—Not with regard to the building.

1025. Have they received reports with reference to the condition of the institution generally?—As to the management, the diet and supplies, they have received many reports from the Inspectors of Asylums, and sometimes from the physician. I am not aware of any as to the state of the building.

1026. If the result of the inspection directed by the Commissioners, on receiving those complaints, should show the necessity for an improvement being made, would they at once direct this improvement to be carried out?—Oh, immediately; I think the instance I have referred to, as to the water, shows that.

1027. I believe the Island-bridge Lunatic Asylum no longer exists?—It is closed.

1028. Can you give the Commissioners any information with reference to the Lifford House of Industry?—I am not aware of its existence.

1029. If, on inquiry, you procure any report on the subject, will you be so good as to furnish it to the Commissioners?—I will.

Lunatic poor in workhouses.

1030. In the construction of the workhouses in Ireland, is provision made for the lunatic poor who might be received into these institutions?—To a very limited extent indeed.

1031. Are you aware whether any particular classes of lunatics were intended to be provided for?—My impression is that all lunatics were to be excluded unless they were completely harmless. We did not contemplate receiving any but idiotic cases—persons of that class.

No orders of Commissioners in regard to.

1032. Have any particular orders been issued by the Commissioners with reference to the treatment of the lunatic poor who might be in the workhouses?—Certainly not; no special orders for that class. The medical officer has a general power to adopt such measures as might be necessary for the sick and lunatic. That is the extent of the regulations the Commissioners have made on the subject.

1033. Have the Commissioners ever received applications, or has it ever been suggested to them, that certain imbecile lunatics in asylums might, with advantage, be transferred to the workhouses?—I am not prepared to say they have; I am not aware of any. I think I must have known of them if there had been any such suggestions.

1034. If, on inquiry, you find that the subject has been under the consideration of the Commissioners, and that any orders have been made with reference thereto, perhaps you will be so good as to furnish them?—Yes.

1035. I believe the law enables the guardians to pay out of the rates the expense of removing paupers from workhouses to lunatic asylums?—I perceive there is such provision.

1036. Is there any provision of the law enabling the maintenance of the paupers in the lunatic asylums to be provided for out of the rates?—None.

Transfer of lunatics to Asylums.

1037. Have the Commissioners at any time issued any certificates or given any directions with reference to the transfer of paupers from workhouses to lunatic asylums?—No.

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1038. Is it the duty of any of the officers of the unions to make applications for the admission of pauper lunatics into the district asylums?—It will only become the duty of the master or other officer if there is reason to suppose a pauper will become dangerous, not otherwise.

1039. Are there no instructions given to the officers of workhouses, or the officers of the unions, to make application for the admission of pauper lunatics, who may not be dangerous, to district asylums?—No.

1040. Is it the duty of the Relieving Officers or Guardians of the poor to take any measures for the admission of lunatics to the asylums out of the poorhouses?—It forms no part of the officers' duty.

Lunatics not specially reported on.

1041. Do the Poor Law Inspectors report particularly upon the number of lunatics in the workhouses, or their condition?—We get a statement of their numbers, but none as to their condition, unless in extreme cases there might be some observations upon their condition; but not otherwise.

1042. Does the law admit of lunatics discharged from district asylums being transferred, by the asylum authorities, direct to the workhouse?—Any pauper, whether lunatic or not, is admissible to the workhouses, otherwise there is no power.

Out-door relief to lunatic poor.

1043. Under what circumstances can a lunatic pauper receive out-door relief?—I think the case would come under the first section of the Irish Poor Relief Extension Act, which allows out-door relief to be given by the Guardians to certain classes not able to provide for their own living. It is a point of construction. A lunatic could not be held to be able-bodied, and able to obtain his own living.

1044. The lunatic poor are, therefore, in no other position, as regards the reception of out-door relief, than the destitute poor?—Certainly not.

1045. They might, in fact, receive out-door relief as being considered permanently disabled from labour by reason of mental defect?—Yes.

1046. Is there any limitation as to the extent to which this relief may be afforded, having regard to the means of the recipient?—No legally defined limitation to the amount of relief. Those eligible are the destitute poor, unable to maintain themselves.

1047. Would not the limitation in the same Act, that such relief is not to be given to persons occupying more than a quarter of an acre apply to pauper lunatics?—I think so. Undoubtedly the words are considered expressly to prohibit relief to any person holding a quarter of an acre of land.

Small extent of such relief.

1048. Are you enabled to state to what extent relief is now given under the first section? Scarcely any at all out of the workhouses; there may be a little, but it is so insignificant that it is not worth mentioning.

1049. And the proportion of that insignificant number who are lunatics may be extremely small?—Oh, very small. I do not know that there are any.

Wandering destitute idiots.

1050. Have the medical officers of the dispensary districts or unions any power or duty whatever in reference to insane poor not in workhouses, but who are wandering about?—I think not.

1051. Supposing a destitute idiot to be wandering about a district, would it be the duty of the relieving officer to provide any relief for that idiot or lunatic?—As a destitute person, it would. If he heard of a case of destitution in his district, it would be his duty to take steps for the relief of that person.

1052. Would the Board of Guardians ultimately decide whether that patient should receive out-door or in-door relief?—They would, the next Board day.

Number of workhouses and their inmates.

1053. What is the number of unions in Ireland at present?—One hundred and sixty-three.

1054. Is that a correct measure of the number of workhouses?—There may be a few auxiliary workhouses still remaining, but very few.

1055. Are there many of these union workhouses which contain very few inmates?—A good proportion of them contain very few inmates; I should say not up to one-fourth their number.

1056. Have the circumstances of the country so altered since the additional number of workhouses were provided, as to render it questionable whether so many are necessary?—It is questioned by many on the ground of the alteration in the circumstances of the country. It is not admitted, I believe, by the Commissioners to be a sound view of the case, that the smallness of the number in the workhouses renders it advisable to reduce the number of workhouses.

1057. I believe, in many cases, buildings which are not now occupied were erected, at considerable expense, in addition to the workhouses, by the Guardians?—They were erected at a great deal of expense.

1058. Have the Poor Law Commissioners the means of furnishing an approximate statement of the number of insane in the workhouses at this moment?—We could not give you any thing to be relied upon without a circular being sent to the unions. A few days would do that.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 29th OCTOBER, 1856.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Mr. LUTWIDGE, Mr. WILKES, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

House of Industry, Hardwicke Cells.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—THE HARDWICKE CELLS.

H. H. Stewart, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Henry Hutchinson Stewart, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., sworn and examined.

1059. I believe you hold the office of Governor of the House of Industry?—I do.

1060. How long have you held that appointment?—Since March, 1847.

1061. By whom were you appointed?—The Earl of Bessborough.

1062. Are the Hardwicke cells for the reception of lunatics a portion of the House of Industry, which is under your charge?—They are.

1063. What is your authority over the Hardwicke cells?—I think the same authority that I have as Governor over the officers, with a discretionary power—the same as my predecessor.

1064. Did your appointment particularly specify your duties?—No.

Authority and duties of Governor.

1065. Is there any enumeration of your duties in the rules or regulations of the establishment?—There is such in the Poor Law Report of 1840. In that report Mr. Hall, I think, referred to the House of Industry, and enumerated the duties of the Governor.

1066. Are there any general rules or regulations published?—No. I beg to remark that after I got my appointment, I was directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to apply for instructions for the fulfilment of my duties to Mr. Phelan, whom I succeeded.

1067. Are there any specific rules and regulations for the government of the Hardwicke cells?—No.

1068. By whom are the officers of the Hardwicke cells appointed?—The physician is appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and the superintendent and matron by the Governor.

1069. By whom are the subordinate officers appointed?—By the Governor.

1070. Do you exercise complete control over that portion of the House of Industry, as part of the institution?—I do.

Dietaries of the institution.

1071. By whom is the dietary of the establishment fixed?—It was fixed by the former Governor; I made no change in the dietary that I found in existence, when I entered on office.

1072. Can you furnish a copy of the dietary so fixed?—I can; there are two dietaries, an ordinary dietary and a medical dietary. The medical dietary is under the control of the medical officer. I hand in a copy of the ordinary dietary and of the medical dietary, and the formulary for making soup. [Same are delivered in].

1073. In the paper which you have furnished, there is a statement of the ordinary dietary and of the extra dietaries of meat, rice, and milk; I understand the latter dietaries are only given to patients on the order of the medical attendant?—Yes.

1074. Are these dietaries subject to change by his directions?—They are.

Local superintendence.

1075. What local superintendence is exercised over the Hardwicke cells?—There is a superintendent and a matron under my directions, and I understood under the visitation of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums; but they are immediately under my control.

1076. Are the superintendent and matron responsible for these dietaries, when they are ordered to be given to the inmates?—They are.

The Governor's knowledge of the state of the institution.

1077. Do you, yourself, visit the Hardwicke cells frequently, and how often?—I occasionally visit them, if I hear of any thing out of the ordinary course. I go in to visit now and again.

1078. Do you visit the institution once a day?—I do not.

1079. Do you visit it once a week?—I do not.

1080. Do you visit it once a month?—I really cannot say; I do not think, latterly, I have visited once a month.

1081. How far distant is it from your residence?—Oh, a very short way. The buildings are on the premises of the House of Industry. I spend the whole day, from eleven to four o'clock, in the place.

1082. Do you visit them once in the quarter?—I am sure I do. I may go in every day for four or five days in succession, and then two months or six weeks may elapse before I go in again.

1083. Are any daily statements laid before you of the condition of that institution or of the inmates?—There is a Daily Report Book laid before me.

Books of the institution.

1084. Be so good as to enumerate the books which are kept in reference to the Hardwicke cells?—There is a Morning Statement Book, the Superintendent's Communication Book, the Matron's Communication Book, the Inspectors' Report Book, the Report Book of Deaths, the Dietary Book, the Medical Diet Book, and the Prescription Book. [Same are produced.]

1085. Does the Morning Statement Book contain any thing more than numerical statements of the numbers of inmates in the establishment, distinguishing servants from patients, and males from females?—No.

1086. Is any statement in writing laid before you, either daily, or weekly, or oftener, of the condition of the inmates of the institution?—No.

1087. The Superintendent's Communication Book seems to contain chiefly the lists of recommendations with regard to diet and requisitions for the articles required for use in the

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institution?—Yes? My attention is drawn to any matter that is necessary for me to know by that Communication Book.

1088. The last entry in that book appears to be dated 13th February, 1856; and I observe that it contains a recommendation, that certain patients should get stirabout instead of bread, without any reason being assigned for that recommendation?—The men asked for it; they preferred getting stirabout.

1089. Do you receive any daily statement from the matron as to the condition of the institution or the inmates?—No; unless there is anything wrong. I have no ordinary statement.

Inspector's visits.

1090. Does the Report Book of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums contain any entry of their visits?—No.

1091. Is it kept at the Hardwicke cells, or at your residence?—It is kept at the Hardwicke cells.

1092. The last official visit recorded by the Inspectors, is the visit of Dr. White, on the 20th October, 1856. The previous entry bears date February 14th, 1852. How often, within these four years, did you know the Inspectors to have visited the institution?—I cannot tell. I sometimes heard from the superintendent, they had called in to inquire how matters were going on.

Maltreatment of a lunatic patient.

1093. I observe that the last minute or entry by Dr. White, to which I have referred, dated 20th October, 1856, details a case of ill-treatment of a lunatic patient, named Thomas Byrne, while employed in the garden of the House of Industry; when did you become acquainted with that case?—On Saturday week; that was the day on which the occurrence took place.

1094. Was it represented to you by any officer of the institution?—No.

1095. How did it first come to your knowledge?—I met the man when I was leaving the hospital; he came up to speak to me, and I discovered his face was black, and I inquired how it happened. He is a very incoherent man, but I found out from him that it was done by John Kisby, a pupil in the hospital, and son to the resident apothecary.

1096. What steps did you take in consequence of that statement?—I went to the resident apothecary, and saw that young man, John Kisby, and I asked him if he blackened Byrne's face, and he said he did it with caustic. I asked him why he did it, and he said it was a practical joke, and that he regretted having done it. He confessed that he did it with a solution of lunar caustic. This was late on Saturday. I told him he had committed a very serious offence, and that I would inquire into it on Monday. On Monday I heard that the face of Byrne was very much swollen and blistered in consequence of some subsequent application by Kisby. He applied caustic potash. He wrote a letter to me afterwards, and said the reason he applied the caustic potash was, that he heard it would remove the dark colour from the face, and that he thought it a mild application. There is an application of potash which is mild, but he used caustic potash, instead of the mild application. I proceeded to my office, and had an order written at once. It was an ambiguous order; it implied expulsion, but it was intended only for suspension, for that which he had committed.

1097. Will you furnish a copy of that order?—I will.

1098. Was Byrne within the Hardwicke cells at the time that either of these applications were used upon his face?—At the time of the first application he was in the garden. He was out of the Hardwicke cells at the time of both applications.

1099. What steps did you take with reference to the man who had been so treated?—I sent the physician, Dr. M'Dowel, in to see him on Monday.

1100. Is Dr. M'Dowel the physician attending the Hardwicke cells?—He is.

1101. Is he solely charged with the care of the Hardwicke cells?—He is.

Reported on.

1102. Did you report the whole of that transaction to the Poor Law Commissioners?—I did.

1103. Did you make any report of the case to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums?—No. On Monday morning I met Dr. White, after I had given directions for the suspension of the young man, and he told me he was coming to inquire into the transaction. I wrote to Dr. White, that I had reported the matter to the Poor Law Commissioners.

1104. Do you feel it your duty to report all occurrences of irregularity that may arise, to the Poor Law Commissioners?—If they are of sufficient consequence, but not ordinary occurrences.

1105. Have any steps been taken with regard to this matter by them?—They sent their Inspector, Mr. Crawford, to make an inquiry into it. He examined the father of the young man the day before yesterday.

1106. Is the young man still attending as a pupil at this hospital?—He is under suspension.

1107. Does Dr. M'Dowel, the Medical Officer of the Hardwicke cells, make any reports in relation to the general health of the inmates of the cells, or otherwise, in relation to their condition?—No.

Medical attendance.

1108. Are there any rules or regulations prescribing periodical visits on the part of the medical officer?—No. I have a letter here that will bear upon the point; I will hand it in. [Same is delivered in].

1109. The document to which you refer appears to have been signed by Dr. Phelan, when Governor, and is dated 6th January, 1847?—Yes.

1110. I observe in that order reference is made to the visiting hour of the physician—does that refer to the hour of his daily visits to the institution, or to that particular branch of the institution, the Hardwicke cells?—I presume to his daily visits to the hospitals. He does visit the institution daily, and word is sent to him to go to the cells if there is any case requiring his attendance.

1111. Dr. Phelan's order was directed to a particular matter—namely, that in any urgent

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DUBLIN.

House of Industry, Hardwicke Cells.

H. H. Stewart, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

case the doctor should be sent for?—Yes, so as not to leave it to the clinical clerk; there is one resident.

1112. Am I to understand that there is really no order requiring the daily attendance of the medical officer of the Hardwicke cells?—No.

1113. What is the practice with regard to the visits of the medical attendant?—Either the matron or superintendent leaves word with the porter at the gate that the doctor is required to go in to see a patient.

1114. Are the Commissioners to understand that unless the superintendent or the matron considers a case to be one that requires the attendance of the physician, he, practically, does not attend the cells?—That is the case.

1115. Is it left, therefore, to their judgment to determine whether the cases of those lunatic patients require medical attendance or not?—It is.

1116. I believe they are both non-professional?—They are.

Resident medical pupils.

1117. Has Dr. M'Dowel a resident pupil in the establishment?—There are two resident pupils to four physicians.

1118. Is there any resident pupil in the habit of attending daily the Hardwicke cells?—No.

1119. Is there a resident pupil in the habit of attending these cells at frequent intervals?—No, not unless he is called for in the absence of the physician.

1120. Then the attendance of the resident pupil or physician is dependent upon the superintendent or matron's opinion as to the necessity for such?—It is.

Restraint; the Governor's visits.

1121. Do you require any reports to be made to you by the superintendent or matron of the Hardwicke cells as to the occasions upon which restraint is used?—I do.

1122. In what book may those reports be contained?—I am not aware of any book. Whenever a report was made to me that a patient required restraint, I was in the habit of going down to see him. Neither the superintendent nor matron have any power to put any patient under restraint without reporting it to me.

1123. Are your visits so frequent as to enable you, yourself, to judge whether restraint may not for a considerable time be used with regard to patients?—My visits are sufficiently frequent to judge of that. There is little restraint required, for the patients are quite harmless.

1124. Do you ever visit the institution at night?—I have not latterly. I have done so early in the morning.

1125. Did any special circumstances come to your knowledge that rendered such a visit necessary?—No, but I visited both the hospital and Hardwicke cells at hours at which the officers did not expect me.

Religious provision.

1126. What religious provision is made for the inmates of these cells?—There is a Protestant chaplain and a Roman Catholic chaplain attached to the institution generally.

1127. Are the inmates of the Hardwicke cells, or such of them as may be fit to attend, allowed to go to religious worship every Sunday?—Yes; a priest goes there, and the Protestant chaplain has worship in another room, for all such patients as are able to go.

Cleanliness.

1128. Is the superintendent charged with the arrangements for maintaining the establishment in proper order as regards cleanliness?—He is. Both the superintendent and the matron have a Requisition Book, and every thing they require they write it down in that book and send it up to me, and I refer it to the steward.

Medical Diet Book; suitability of building.

1129. By whom is the Medical Diet Book kept?—By the superintendent.

1130. Does the medical attendant sign the Medical Diet Book?—It is not signed by him. He gives authority to the superintendent to have so many patients on medical diet.

1131. I observe that the Medical Diet Book was signed by Dr. M'Dowel, the medical attendant, up to the 22nd of February, 1851; why has he not continued to affix his name to these orders for medical diet?—He omitted it, and the omission continued; but he gave authority to the superintendent, and by his authority these signatures were put in the book.

1132. Is there any written document to show that authority—No.

1133. Do you consider the building of the Hardwicke cells suitable for the accommodation of lunatics?—No; I always thought it was not a suitable building. I always understood that the continuance of the lunatics there was but temporary.

1134. Would you feel it your duty to report to the Poor Law Commissioners, or any other authority, any defects which existed in the building which you thought ought to be remedied?—No.

1135. You have not practically, therefore, made any such reports?—I have not.

1136. What is your opinion as to the present arrangement of the building, even considering its use temporary?—I think it very defective.

Washing arrangements; privies, &c.

1137. Are the arrangements, as regards the washing of patients in the several yards, such as you consider proper?—I think they are kept very clean. The arrangements that I found when I entered office I have continued, and I did not see that I could improve them.

1138. Have you visited the yards of that institution recently?—I have.

1139. Are you satisfied with the condition of the privies and other buildings in these grounds?—I had not visited it for some days before the Commissioners came. The morning after the Commissioners visited I went up, and I was satisfied with their condition.

Medical diet.

1140. With reference to the medical diet, by whose authority are the allowances of wine and porter, which are directed to be given to patients, discontinued if they should appear unnecessary?—They are allowed by the authority of the physician, and are continued until he strikes them off.

1141. Is it by a verbal communication to the superintendent the disallowance is made known?—Yes, I should think so.

1142. Can you state, of your own knowledge, whether this Medical Diet Book is ever sub-

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mitted to the medical attendant?—I cannot. I assume that it is, and that it is by his direction the superintendent enters down the extras.

1143. Before signing that book, and allowing the various extras, do you invariably inquire whether the medical attendant has ordered them?—Yes.

1144. Have you been invariably informed that he has?—Yes.

Washing of Patients.

1145. Are you aware of the practice that prevails of the washing of the male patients in the yard at all seasons?—Yes, I know they wash in the hall; they are allowed a quantity of soap.

1146. Are you aware that they are washed at a trough in the yard at all seasons?—I am.

1147. Do you consider that a suitable arrangement?—No. I understood it was only in fine weather that they did so, and that in severe weather they washed in the hall. If the weather was fine I think it would answer.

Remuneration of officers, &c.

1148. Can you furnish a statement of the salaries, wages, and allowances, paid to the officers of the Hardwicke cells?—I can.

1149. By whom are those salaries or allowances fixed or allowed?—They were not fixed nor allowed by me. The same allowances that I found had been given, I give.

1150. Do you know with whom the authority rests to alter or fix them?—I do not. I should think it is with the Governor of the House of Industry, having the authority of the Poor Law Commissioners.

1151. With whom does the authority rest to dismiss the officers or servants?—The authority rests with the Lord Lieutenant to dismiss the officers appointed by him, and with me to dismiss the servants whom I appoint.

Reports by the Governor.

1152. Do you make any reports from time to time to the Poor Law Commissioners, or any other authority, as to the state of the institution?—I make an annual report to the Poor Law Commissioners: I furnish a general statement of the condition of the hospital.

1153. Does that statement contain a report upon the institution, or is it merely a financial statement?—It is a financial statement and general report.

1154. Beyond that general report and financial statement, are you in the habit of making any periodical communication to the Poor Law Commissioners?—No.

1155. Or to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, with regard to the Hardwicke cells?—No, unless something unusual occurs, like the case of Byrne, the other day.

1156. Does the report which you annually make to the Poor Law Commissioners enter into the sanitary condition of the inmates, or their treatment, or the state of the building?—No.

1157. Will you furnish the Commissioners with a copy of the last Annual Report made to the Poor Law Commissioners?—I will.

Benjamin George M'Dowel, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Benjamin George M'Dowel, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

1158. I believe you are one of the physicians to the House of Industry establishment?—Yes.

1159. Are you in particular charge of the Hardwicke cells?—I am.

1160. Is that by any special appointment, or under any particular arrangement?—I think it is by a private arrangement among the physicians.

Medical attendance at the Hardwicke Cells.

1161. How long have you been so occupied?—I think since 1847. I was a year before in charge of the Island-bridge Lunatic Asylum.

1162. Are there any special rules specifying your duties in connexion with the Hardwicke cells?—I never saw any printed or written rules on the subject.

1163. Did you receive any instructions on your appointment from any person as to the duties you were to perform with reference to the Hardwicke cells?—I do not recollect any. Dr. Litton had been in charge previously. Notices of any patients that were ill were left for me, and I used to go down to see them.

1164. What attendance do you practically give in the Hardwicke cells?—My attendance is exactly as I am sent for by the servants.

1165. You do not consider it your duty to visit the institution without receiving such special notices?—No; I merely understood that I was to take charge of the sick amongst the lunatics.

1166. When making visits in consequence of the notice thus given you, is your visit confined merely to the patient with respect to whom you receive the notice, or do you visit generally the whole of the institution, and all the inmates?—If there had been any inmates sick previously I would make it a rule to see them at the time.

1167. The duty which you perform at the Hardwicke cells being practically one merely of medical visitation of any person who may be found to be sick, have you in such a way made yourself acquainted with the condition of the other inmates who may not have been reported to require medical attendance?—Not specially.

1168. Have you a resident pupil?—Yes.

1169. Does he visit the Hardwicke cells by your directions?—He does; and occasionally on any emergency, when I am not there, he is allowed to attend on any medical summons.

1170. Is his attendance similar to that which you have already described—namely, a medical visitation when he receives notice of a particular case, or does he visit the institution generally?—It is merely on summons to a particular patient.

Medical Diet Book, not signed by Physician.

1171. The medical diet of the inmates, as prescribed in the Medical Diet Book, should, I presume, be made according to your directions?—Yes, in the case of the sick.

1172. Were you in the habit of signing the Medical Diet Book?—Yes, I was for some time.

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DUBLIN.

House of Industry, Hardwicke Cells.

Benjamin George M'Dowel, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

1173. Have you discontinued to do so?—Yes, for some years.

1174. Do you practically know the contents of that book now?—No, I do not; I have not seen it for a long time.

1175. Then, in point of fact, the entries in the Medical Diet Book form a prescription of diet of which you, as medical attendant of the institution, know nothing?—I do not know that there is such a book now, and if there is, I do not know its contents. I have ordered particular diet in particular cases.

Reason for not signing.

1176. Have you any objection to state what has caused the departure from the practice which prevailed when you first attended the institution, of signing the book?—I have no objection to do so. I conceive that there was an injudicious interference on the part of the Governor of the House of Industry in the dietary. On one occasion or more he disallowed some of the dietary I ordered; I then told him I considered it an interference on his part with the medical department, and I said I would not again sign the Medical Dietary Book.

1177. Are we to understand that the Governor of the House of Industry disallowed diet which you had officially prescribed for certain patients under treatment in the Hardwicke cells?—Certainly.

1178. Is that the present Governor?—Yes, the present Governor.

Prescription Book used instead.

1179. In what way do you now record, officially, the diet which you consider should be given to patients in the Hardwicke cells?—Since that occurrence I have ordered it in the Prescription Book, as a portion of the medical treatment. There is a Prescription Book for medicines; in that I order the diet, wine, or porter, for each case.

1180. Then, in point of fact, that which you previously entered in the Medical Diet Book you put down in the Prescription Book, although not a prescription of medicine?—Yes; my recollection of the matter is, that the entire dietary of the institution was put in a book, and that this came under supervision once a week or a fortnight, or at some stated period, by the medical officer; and on the occurrence of the interference I speak of I discontinued that.

For whom such diet ordered.

1181. In point of fact, considering that your visits are merely paid to cases of which you receive notice, did the Medical Diet Book at any time, or does the Prescription Book, so far as regards the dietary, fix the diet of any patients except those who required medical attendance?—No.

1182. Then, if patients in the establishment were not considered by the superintendent or matron to require the attendance of the medical officer, although they might require more nourishing diet than they were receiving, you would have no opportunity, according to the practice that exists, of prescribing for them?—I could have no opportunity of doing so, unless the case was brought under my particular notice. It was the habit of the matron or of the superintendent to say that a person looked ill, and I have seen the person, and ordered, if necessary, nourishing diet.

Intervals of visits.

1183. How long an interval has elapsed between your visits to the Hardwicke cells?—A week or ten days might elapse.

1184. Having prescribed for a patient, do you renew your visits to that same patient without receiving a further notice?—Yes, unless it is something very trivial, such as a fall or a scratch.

Continuance of medical diet.

1185. Having ordered medical diet for a patient, although the patient's cure might be considered complete, do you attend on future occasions to see whether the medical diet is still required?—No, I do not.

1186. Is the general diet book regularly submitted to you?—No.

1187. Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether the medical diet which you may have ordered—wine or porter, or other articles—is practically continued, in consequence of your order, indefinitely, until you give an order to the contrary?—There is very often a transfer of it. A good deal is left to the discretion of the superintendent or the matron. They will say such a person is better, or such person is weakly, and the extra allowance is transferred to the latter; for an average number is kept on medical diet.

1188. Does the transfer of extra or medical diet from one patient to another, in the case you have referred to, take place upon communication with you?—Yes; it never occurs without the knowledge of the medical officer.

Want of security for administration.

1189. Do you think there is sufficient security in the institution for such increased diet, or such additions to diet, as wine and porter, being really given to the patients for whom the extra diet is ordered?—I do not think there is.

1190. Have you any reason to believe, from your experience attending those cases, that the more nourishing diet you have ordered has not been practically given to the patients?—I have no reason; I have no knowledge of such a thing.

Numbers now on such diet.

1191. Are you aware at this moment how many patients in the Hardwicke cells are on extra diet?—I was just going to state that, for the last five or six months, the system is totally different from what it was before. There has been a change of patients and a transfer of them has taken place from Island-bridge; and a very large number who were ordered extras at Island-bridge have remained on it; at least I do not know that any change has been made.

1192. Do the books of the establishment which you inspect upon these occasional visits enable you to form an opinion as to the number of persons who, by your directions or otherwise, receive increased medical diet?—They do not; they are entered merely in succession; there is no tabular arrangement.

1193. The Medical Diet, Book to which I first referred, did it not admit of such a conclusion being arrived at?—Yes; it stated the number of persons at the bottom of the column, and the allowance of wine and other things.

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1194. Is it a fact that scurvy was prevalent in this institution in March, 1850?—It was.

1195. Had you, previous to that time, ceased to sign and inspect the Medical Diet Book?—I cannot recollect.

1196. I believe you complained on that occasion of the vegetables that were supplied for the use of the inmates?—I did.

1197. Did you desire a supply of fresh vegetables, such as celery or turnips, might be sent in?—Yes.

Deficiency of vegetable food.

1198. It appears from the book, that in consequence of that, a small quantity of Jerusalem artichokes were directed to be sent—do you consider that was a sufficient compliance with your requisition?—It was not.

1199. I believe you subsequently stated that the cases of scurvy in the female ward required to be placed under suitable vegetable diet?—I now recollect that I was obliged to make several complaints at the time about it.

1200. Has scurvy prevailed in the institution at any time to any extent?—It remained for a good while after that, but not to the same extent.

1201. Do you consider that it was merely occasioned by the want of proper vegetable diet, or from other causes?—I think other causes assisted, as for instance, defective ventilation of the place.

1202. Beyond there not being a sufficient vegetable diet, were facilities afforded in other respects to you for the treatment of those cases?—Yes; I think there was no difficulty in getting the proper medicines.

1203. Did you communicate to the Poor Law Commissioners, or any other authority, the conduct of the Governor, in making a disallowance of the dietary, to which you refer?—I did not.

1204. Did you make any communication to the Governor of the institution as to the impropriety of the course he pursued?—I am almost certain I did.

Suitability of the building; washing arrangements.

1205. What is your opinion as to the fitness of the cells in which the Hardwicke lunatics are confined, for their reception?—I think it is a very unfit building for the purpose. There are some parts of it better than others—the boarded portion for instance. There are other parts of it with tile floors, wholly unfit for the reception of those persons.

1206. Are you aware of the arrangements made for the daily care of the patients, the washing in the morning, and soforth?—No.

1207. Would you consider it proper treatment for lunatics, that they should be washed at all seasons in the year at a trough in the yard of the institution?—I would not. There might be no objection to it in summer.

1208. I believe the internal arrangements of the institution do not admit of a supply of warm water being always available for the patients?—They do not. There is no provision in case a patient is taken ill at night—there is nobody to look after him.

Removal of patients.

1209. Are any cases removed for medical treatment to the adjoining Whitworth or Richmond hospitals?—Yes; I often had some chronic cases removed; persons who would die in the cells. I have known some who died in the cells opening into the yard.

Ill-treatment of a patient.

1210. It has been stated to us, that an inmate of the Hardwicke cells has been recently ill-treated by a person in the institution?—I saw the man.

1211. How soon after it occurred did you see the case?—I was sent for the following morning. It occurred, I believe, in the afternoon of one particular day, and I saw him early next morning.

1212. In what state did you find him?—The face was very severely vesicated and swollen. The man was suffering some pain. I saw him again two or three days afterwards, and the face very quickly got well. I believe there was more harm done by the attempts to remove the mark, than by the actual application of the caustic. The boy blackened the man's face, and then thought to remove the colouring.

EAGLE HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM, FINGLAS.

Eagle House Private Asylum, Finglas.

J. T. Duffy, Esq., M.D.

Joseph Timothy Duffy, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

1213. You are the proprietor of Eagle House, Finglas?—I am.

1214. Is that house licensed under the 5th and 6th Vict., cap. 123?—It is.

1215. Will you produce the licence?—Yes; here it is. [Same is produced.]

Licence; plan of building.

1216. For how many patients is that licence?—Twenty-eight for this year—ten males, and eighteen females.

1217. What number of inmates have you at present in your house?—There are at present eight males, and sixteen females; one was sent away yesterday, cured—a lady.

1218. Did you, when applying for that licence, produce before the Clerk of the Peace the plan of the building?—I did not on this occasion; I did, when I was establishing the house.

1219. Is that plan hung up in the house?—It is.

1220. Is it a correct plan of your present building?—Not exactly.

1221. Have you ever served any notice upon the Clerk of the Peace of any addition you may have made?—I did on one occasion, but not on this. I have masons and carpenters this day engaged in making a water-closet and more windows to the present house, in accordance with what I thought was the wish of the Commissioners, who visited the house a few days ago.

1222. What are the maximum and minimum sums received for patients in your establishment?—For males, from £100 down to £25 per annum; and for females, from £80 to £28 per annum.

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DUBLIN.

Eagle House Private Asylum, Finglas.

J. T. Duffy, Esq., M.D.

Reception of a patient without the necessary documents.

1223. Have you the proper orders and certificates required for the detention of these patients?—I always have. There is an exception. On one occasion there was a patient sent to me, whom I considered a half pauper. The patient was the brother of two respectable persons, both professional men. He is an idiot, and had been placed in the Richmond Institution, from whence he was sent to me, without giving me the slightest notice, by the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, and thrown upon my establishment for the paltry sum of £25 a-year. I thought he would be left only a few days or a month with me, until there would be more accommodation in the Brunswick-street Asylum, the want of which, it seems, was the reason he was sent to me suddenly, without a certificate. I applied to the proper parties for the certificates, and neither of the brothers sent them to me. I then went to the office of the Inspectors at the Castle, and told the circumstance to Dr. White and Dr. Nugent—that I had applied for and had been refused the certificates. I sent a document stating the circumstance, and it is at the Castle, in the office of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums. There was a physician sent from Mullingar, and he told me in the office that he himself could answer for it that I would get the certificates in the case; but at the same time he observed there was no great necessity for it, as the man was an idiot; and the matter rested there. I went this day, before I came to you, to the office of Lunatic Asylums, and the clerk told me he would keep the manuscript which I had left until the Inspector would come. Mr. Wrigley, the Governor of the Richmond Asylum, brought the patient to me.

1224. How long has the patient to whom you refer been an inmate of your house?—I should suppose about six months, or something more.

1225. Have you received payment for that patient, according to the rate you have stated?—I received the payment, such as it is, £6 5*s.* a quarter.

1226. Was that payment arranged upon communication with the friends of the lunatic?—It was, I believe, but I am not certain.

1227. What was your reason for applying to the Inspectors for the ordinary certificate, instead of applying to the persons who brought the lunatic to your establishment?—For this reason, that they would naturally demand from me the certificates, which I was unprepared to give, because the man's friends did not furnish them to me; and I had not an opportunity of seeing the friends, who live distant from this.

1228. Are you not aware the law requires you should not receive a patient without such an order and certificate?—Perfectly aware.

Reasons for receiving this patient.

1229. How came you, therefore, to receive the patient without them?—He was sent to me, with the particular request of the Inspector himself to receive him.

1230. Which Inspector?—Dr. White particularly requested me to receive him for a time, and from that time to this he has been with me. He had been under the care of Mr. Wrigley.

1231. Am I to understand that he was brought to your establishment by the manager of a public asylum in Ireland, to have him received, with a request to that effect from the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, without the order or certificate required by law?—He was; but then the Inspector expected from me that I would write to the brothers, and I did write to them, and instead of sending the certificates, they sent a physician to certify; and that physician, as I mentioned to you, came to the Inspectors' office where I applied. I begged of him to forward the certificates to me, and he did not do so. If he has forwarded them to the office of the Inspectors, I have not seen them.

1232. Have you, since the admission of that patient to your house, received a communication from the brothers, authorizing you to detain him?—So far as I have stated; but they did not communicate with me, only by mentioning the certificates would be sent.

1233. Did they communicate that to you directly?—Yes.

1234. Did any medical gentleman, not being one of the Inspectors of Asylums, come to your house, since the reception of that patient, and medically inspect his condition?—Not that I can remember; if any one did, it must have been in my absence.

1235. Did the Governor of the Richmond Asylum, when bringing this patient to your house for reception, bring you any written statement from the Inspector of Asylums, requesting you to detain the patient?—No; he mentioned that Dr. White would be glad I would keep him a while. He did not state the reason why. I heard, afterwards, it was because they were full at the Richmond.

1236. How soon after the reception of the patient did you receive directly, either verbally or in writing, any communication in reference to the detention of the patient?—I cannot remember that.

1237. Did you receive verbally, or in writing, from Dr. White, at any time, a communication requesting you to detain the patient?—Not to detain, but to keep or receive him.

1238. Was it verbally, or in writing?—I cannot say; but I called upon him at the office, complaining that the certificates were not received; and he did his utmost, by getting the physician to promise to give the certificates.

1239. Had this patient been an inmate of the Richmond Asylum, or did he come there as an applicant?—He had been living in it for a considerable time, and sent to me, as I understand, because they were full. The name of the patient is ——.

1240. What books do you keep in your institution?—I keep three books.

1241. What are those?—I keep a Patients' Book, I keep the Inspectors' Minute Book, and a Registry of Patients, filled up according as they come and according as they go. [The books are produced.]

1242. In the registry of entrances I find, as to ——, that in the column, the heading of which requires a statement of the authority by which he was sent in, you have entered,

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"Sent by his brothers?"—Yes, by his brothers. We must always mention the party who sent him.

1243. According to your previous statement, he was not sent by his brothers?—It is supposed it must be by the brother—the nearest relative. He has two brothers, and they expressed a wish that he should be sent. That is what I heard. I had no communication at all with them, nor have I seen either of them since.

1244. Did the Governor of the Richmond Asylum tell you it was by the authority of the brothers he brought —— to your house?—No, he did not; but at the same time he told me who they were, and that it would gratify them to have the man received.

1245. In the column of medical certificates, after the name of —— I find this entry, "Transferred from Brunswick-street Asylum by the Inspector." Is that an entry of a medical certificate?—Mr. Wrigley told me the Inspector wished it. That is not exactly a medical certificate.

Books of the Asylum.

1246. I have before me the Patients' Book, required by the Act to be kept—are all the entries in this book made by yourself, or do the Inspectors ever make entries in it?—They never do. That is my own book; but they make reports in another book, which you will see.

1247. Among the books produced, I do not observe the Medical Journal, according to the form in Schedule G to the Act?—I do not keep the book set forth in Schedule G.

1248. Do you ever keep a book according to the form of that in Schedule G?—No; I did not know it was required.

1249. Is the Patients' Book submitted to the Inspector on the occasion of his visits?—It is there for him to see, and he has seen and examined it.

1250. Has he made any entry of its having been produced?—Not that I am aware.

1251. Have the Inspectors ever called upon you to keep such a book as I have mentioned?—They might have called upon me, but I do not remember.

Inspectors' visits, entries of.

1252. Do the Inspectors, on the occasion of each visit, make any entry of their visits in the Inspectors' Book?—Not of every visit. Sometimes, for instance, they come on special visits, to see a certain patient; but when they come to make a regular visit they enter it. Once or twice they have given a special report as to certain ladies or gentlemen in the house.

1253. Do the Inspectors regularly examine the Admission and Discharge Book, according to Schedule C?—Sometimes they do.

1254. Do they make any entries in the Patients' Book—At times they do.

1255. Do they make any entry of its production on the occasion of each visit?—No.

1256. What number of male attendants do you employ?—Four.

Attendance in Asylum.

1257. What number of female attendants do you employ?—Three; and then I have some assistants—persons who come in to assist.

1258. I believe that you have two patients paying £100 a-year each?—Yes.

1259. Is there a male attendant to attend exclusively on them?—No, there is not, nor is there any necessity for it. They sleep in the next room to me. They are under the same roof. They have every attendance from my wife and two daughters, and they have the comforts of the family. They dine in our own parlour; and having been a large number of years in Swift's Asylum, and a large number of years with me, they are trained and disciplined, so that they do not require any additional attendance.

Clothing of patients.

1260. Do you furnish clothing to the patients in your establishment for the stipend paid?—No.

1261. Do you find that the friends of the patients usually make suitable provision for clothing them?—Sometimes, but not without repeated application; and when I find they do not send them in proper time, I get clothes myself, but then they pay for them.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1856.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Mr. LUTWINGE, Mr. WILKES, Dr. CORRIGAN, Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

The Richmond Lunatic Asylum.

THE RICHMOND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

S. Wrigley, Esq.

Samuel Wrigley, Esq., sworn and examined.

1262. Are you the manager of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum?—I am.

1263. How long have you held that office?—I am in my twenty-sixth year of office.

1264. Does your wife hold any situation also in the asylum?—She is matron

1265. Are you a professional person?—I am not.

1266. What was your occupation prior to your being appointed manager of the institution?—Prior to my appointment to my present office, Lord Melbourne established a school in the House of Industry, where there were 300 or 400 lunatic patients, for the purpose of training persons for the lunatic asylums; I was there for two years and a-quarter.

Supervision by the Manager and Matron.

1267. Does your charge extend over all the building, the old as well as the new asylum?—Yes; I have the supervision of all.

1268. You are the manager under the rules and regulations made by the Privy Council of the whole of the buildings comprised in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum?—Yes.

1269. State, practically, the course you pursue daily with respect to those various establishments?—I attend to the moral treatment of the patients, and also see after the food and every thing else of that kind. The orders and entries are signed by me. The general business of the house is done by Mrs. Wrigley or me.

Visits of Manager to wards and grounds.

1270. To what extent do you visit the establishment, and how often?—I reside in the establishment, and I am frequently through it.

1271. Do you visit each ward in the establishment daily?—I do.

1272. In the new as well as in the old asylum?—I cannot do that. I go up to the new asylum and give directions.

1273. Do you do so daily?—I do not.

1274. As regards the old Richmond Asylum, do you visit each ward in that asylum daily?—I always visit the male asylum, and sometimes the female part, but Mrs. Wrigley visits the females generally, perhaps twice or three times a day.

1275. Do you visit the male wards daily?—I do.

1276. At what hour of the day?—I am sometimes there in the morning, regularly at dinner time, and sometimes in the evening; and in case of necessity I am there at any time I may be wanted, when there would be illness or a sudden outbreak of the patients.

1277. Do you see each patient at the male side of the establishment daily?—I do, except that I may be called to the Castle or elsewhere on business; but I never leave the house, except on very pressing occasions, till after two o'clock, after the patients get their dinner.

1278. Do you make it your business to make yourself acquainted with the case of each patient, so as to be able to communicate with the medical attendant on the subject?—As far as possible I do.

1279. Do you visit the female wards each night in company with the matron?—I do not; we have established now a night man for the male side, and a night nurse for the female side, and we take their reports every night. We have a report book for the purpose, and if it is necessary we visit.

1280. Am I to understand that you paid no visits to the female side of the institution, except when you considered it necessary in consequence of those reports?—Occasionally I do.

1281. How many visits have you paid to the female side of the establishment in the course of the last month, at night?—I could not say.

1282. Have you made any visits?—I have made some.

1283. Do you regularly inspect the provisions which are received for the institution?—I do.

1284. You have stated that you sometimes visit the female wards, but not daily?—I do not do so daily, but Mrs. Wrigley does.

1285. Has it been your practice since you came to the institution not to pay daily visits?—It has not; when I can attend to it I do.

1286. What has been the practice?—I used to go round every night, but I do not do so now; for there is not a necessity for it since we established the night man and the night nurse.

1287. Were these appointments made by direction of the Board?—They were.

1288. Have the Board made any orders with reference to the visitation of the female wards?—They made no particular orders.

1289. Then, has the practice which you now pursue of only visiting occasionally, been of long duration?—Since the house was enlarged Mrs. Wrigley pays particular attention to the female wards two or three times a day, and I to the male side, and occasionally the female side.

1290. By the enlargement do you mean the period of the enlarging of the old asylum or the period of the erection of the new asylum?—The period of the enlargement of the old asylum, and both. It is a great deal of labour on us.

1291. At what hour of the morning, generally, do you first inspect the male wards?—It would be almost impossible to tell you. I am there sometimes at four, five, or six o'clock in the morning, to prevent irregularities, and I go round the entire concern.

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1292. That visitation of the wards at such an hour cannot enable you to tell whether the duties, which the servants are bound to perform, as regards the washing and cleaning of the patients at their rising, are duly performed?—I would not attempt to go through the wards at that hour; I go round the grounds, and then I come through the wards. It takes me about an hour and a half to go through the grounds.

1293. How often during the past year have you made a daily round of the grounds to which you refer?—I could not tell you. It is merely as a check on the servants for fear they would go out. I have a private key of the house, and I generally go in when the porter is coming down to open the door; that is about six o'clock in the morning.

1294. Have you been out ten times in the course of the last twelve months at this early hour of the morning walking through the grounds?—Indeed I would conceive I have.

1295. Have you been out twenty times?—I would not say that.

1296. Why do you say you would not go round the wards at that early hour?—I would not go round the wards to disturb the patients at that early hour.

1297. What opportunity have you of inspecting the patients by taking a morning walk in the grounds before they are up?—My only object in doing that is to try if the servants are doing their duty.

1298. Is it not to be supposed that the servants are asleep at that hour?—It is to be supposed so; but where there are so many servants they may often get into irregularities, and that is a check upon them.

1299. Then, I am to understand that this morning inspection of the grounds has reference to possible irregularities on the part of the servants, and can in no degree be considered an inspection of the inmates of the wards?—Certainly not.

Inspection of male wards.

1300. At what hour of the morning do you usually inspect the male wards?—Latterly I do not go round through the wards so very early; but I am there at, perhaps, seven, or eight, or nine o'clock.

1301. Are we to understand that you inspect the male wards at some hour every day before ten o'clock?—Yes.

1302. Every day?—I will not say every day; I might be ill, and could not go.

1303. How often within the last month have you inspected the male wards before ten o'clock?—Well, I could not positively say.

1304. Have you inspected the male wards six times within the last month, before ten o'clock in the morning?—Well, I should say so. I would not say all the male wards; but I have gone through them partially.

1305. Have you done so six times before twelve o'clock, within the month?—I have.

1306. Have you done so ten times?—I have. I might have done it more frequently; but I will be cautious in what I say, as I am on my oath.

1307. Are you not aware that it is your duty to do so daily?—It is my duty to go through the wards daily.

1308. Before twelve o'clock?—No; at any time at all.

1309. The 24th Regulation provides "That the manager shall inspect every portion of the establishment each day before twelve o'clock, and shall personally inspect each patient." Do you comply with that regulation?—As nearly as possible; I could not say I comply with it to the letter.

1310. What means have you of knowing that the patients on the male side are properly washed or cleansed in the morning?—By inspecting them.

1311. If the inspection is not made daily can you possibly determine whether these duties have been performed?—Although I do not make this inspection daily, still I am always expected by the servants; they do not know the moment that I will go in.

1312. Are you satisfied that the possibility of your coming to inspect is sufficient to induce the servants in the establishment to discharge their duties properly?—Decidedly.

1313. Are you satisfied it is sufficient security to you that their duty is discharged?—I am.

1314. Are you satisfied that the subordinate officers who have charge of the male side of the establishment are competent for the discharge of their duties?—Why, generally they are.

Competency of the servants.

1315. In cases where you found that they were not competent, have you ever represented it to the Board?—I have.

1316. Have you had occasion to suspend servants?—Yes.

1317. Have these servants been subsequently dismissed by the Board?—They have.

1318. Are there any of the subordinate officers at present that you consider unfit for their situations?—Why, there are some that are really not fit for them.

1319. Have you made any representations in particular cases to the Board?—Not of late. If possible we keep from discharging the servants. We do every thing we can to teach them their business, and to keep them in their places.

1320. When did you bring under the notice of the Board that the subordinate officers to whom you refer were unfit for their duties?—Well, I cannot exactly tell you the date, but some time ago there were two or three dismissed.

1321. I am asking about those who are now in the house, and whom you think unfit; what representation have you made as to their unfitness?—I have not made any.

1322. Do your observations as to the unfitness of subordinate officers apply to the female as well as to the male attendants?—Why, indeed, appointments have taken place with respect to female attendants that I found rather young for their duties.

1323. Do you mean that they were unfit, from bodily weakness?—I do, some of them.

1324. Are there any of the servants whom you consider too aged for the discharge of their duties?—There are indeed.

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DUBLIN.

The Richmond District Asylum.

S. Wrigley, Esq.

Pensioning old attendants; the late Act.

1325. Have you made any representations with regard to them?—Representations have been made to get them pensioned.

1326. When?—Several times.

1327. Have any steps been taken by the Governors with respect to them?—I believe they have recommended that these servants should get pensions.

1328. Is the fact on record that they recommended they should get pensions?—There is no doubt of it.

1329. To whom did they make the recommendation?—They recommended it to His Excellency or the Under Secretary.

1330. Have any steps been taken under the recent Act of Parliament to pension the servants whom you reported to be unfit?—None; the servants, to be candid with you, think they could not live on the pension that would be granted to them under the Act. That is the way they express themselves.

Washing of patients.

1331. As regards the washing of the patients in the morning—as you do not yourself inspect the wards, so as to enable you to judge whether the duty was done or not—is it not possible that such a duty would be altogether neglected?—It could not be altogether neglected; perhaps a patient or two might be passed over.

1332. Do you mean without your observing it?—No; I could observe it afterwards, when I would be going through the wards.

1333. Who is the immediate officer on the male side, under yourself?—Why, there is no particular officer under me; they are all under me, in fact, but there is no particular officer immediately under me.

1334. Am I to understand that, on the male side, there is no person to see that the patients are properly treated by the attendants, except yourself?—No, there is not. There is a certain number of servants to each division, and each has the supervision of them.

1335. Am I to understand that the only means you take to see whether their duties are performed by the attendants, is this occasional inspection of the wards, at the different hours of the day to which you refer?—Yes, decidedly.

Night attendants; night inspection.

1336. Is there a night watch in the house?—There is.

1337. Is there a night attendant in each ward?—In each side of the house there is.

1338. At what hour do they come on duty?—They are on duty after seven o'clock, and then they make their report to me before ten o'clock at night.

1339. At what hour do you yourself inspect the wards at night?—It is seldom I go through the wards now, for there is no necessity, as we have a night man and a night nurse. We go occasionally through them.

1340. Do those officers make any report to you in the morning?—They do.

1341. Is that daily?—It is daily. They have a book at each side of the house to report in.

1342. Do you inspect these reports each morning?—Not each morning. The doctors see them occasionally, when there is any thing particular in them.

1343. What are the duties of the night attendants?—They have continually to go through the different galleries. The gas is turned off a little after nine o'clock, and then they have hand lamps; so that if there is any thing occurring in the different rooms or dormitories, they can go in and see what it is, and if assistance is required they may call up the other servants in the house. They are constantly going from one gallery to another.

1344. Do they examine the sleeping-rooms on those occasions—do they look into them?—They do; but it is a bad plan to look into sleeping-rooms when there is no noise. They go in when necessary. Opening the doors would disturb the patients.

1345. Are the duties laid down for the night attendants given to them in writing?—No.

1346. What instructions are given to the night attendants, or were ever given to them?—That they are constantly to go through the wards, and in case of any thing occurring, they are to come down and to report to us, and they have bells to pull for that purpose. One rings in the clinical clerk's room, and the others in each of the various rooms.

1347. What do you mean by "any thing occurring?"—Why, for instance, if a patient gets suddenly ill.

1348. Would the circumstance of a patient getting out of bed, and be found walking about the cell, be considered a reason for the night servant to attend him?—Decidedly.

1349. Have they received any instructions as to patients who are dirty in their habits?—They must attend them and shift them.

1350. If they do not look into their cells, how can they be enabled to discharge this duty properly?—The only answer I can give to that is, that those attendants having lived amongst the patients, they know the dirty patients from the others, and they can pay proper attention to them.

1351. Do the night attendants attend these wards during the day?—They do, after getting a sleep in the morning.

1352. Do you mean that in that manner each man becomes acquainted with the habits of the patients?—Decidedly.

1353. Is it by rotation of the attendants in the wards that the night duty is performed or are particular attendants set apart for the discharge of that duty?—There are separate attendants set apart for it.

1354. Have they any duty to perform, during the day, in the wards?—They give every assistance they can, after they have had their rest. They go to bed about six o'clock in the morning, when the bell is rung for the others to rise.

Inspection of female wards.

1355. With regard to the female side, do you inspect that every night in company with the matron?—I do not.

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1356. When did you last do that?—I could not tell.
1357. Did you within the last twelve months?—I did.
1358. Did you within the last six months?—I did.
1359. Within the last three months?—Well, I should think I did. We were through it last night.
1360. How often, within the last three months, could you say you have done so?—I really could not say.
1361. Would you say you have done it six times?—I would not. When there is any necessity we always visit, no matter at what hour. We have been frequently up all night, when we had illness in the house.

Bedding.

1362. Do you examine the bedding and state of the beds in the male wards?—Decidedly.
1363. Do you usually inspect the male wards before the beds are made up?—Sometimes I do. The sheets and blankets are put out, the windows being opened, to be aired, and then as we go through we examine every room.
1364. What do you do on that examination in each room?—We look to the sheets and blankets, and see that there are no damp sheets about the patients.
1365. Do you take down the beds and examine whether the straw has been properly cleaned out?—Frequently.

Dirty patients.

1366. In case of dirty patients, are they ever left in their rooms throughout the day?—Sometimes patients may be left in the rooms when they are ill.
1367. I ask you as to dirty patients?—They are very seldom left in the rooms.
1368. Do you make it your duty to visit those patients, whom you find on inspection not to have left their cells?—Oh, yes.
1369. Are you prepared to say that you have, practically, each day during the last month, attended to that duty?—There is no doubt in the world of it; I would not say each day, but I very seldom miss a day, indeed.
1370. With regard to the bedding on the male side, do you inspect it yourself with a view to see whether it requires repair, or to be cast and new bedding provided?—Sometimes I do, but Mrs. Wrigley generally does it, and the head nurse.
1371. On the female side, are not those duties entirely performed by the matron?—They are, and by the head nurse.

Lavatories.

1372. In inspecting the different divisions, do you examine the state of the lavatories?—Frequently.
1373. Do you satisfy yourself that they are in working order?—Why, sometimes they are not; they very often go out of order. The plumber is very often in the house engaged repairing them. He is in the house at this moment.
1374. Suppose the cocks did not act, what steps would you take to set them right?—I would send for the plumber. We have no one in the house that understands it.
1375. Supposing the Commissioners found that a considerable number of the cocks in the various lavatories did not act, and apparently had not been used for a long time, how would you account for that?—Well, I cannot see how to account for it; but these cocks, certainly, very often go out of order.
1376. If you made this inspection daily, that you refer to, and that you sent a plumber to set them right on those occasions, could such a state of things exist?—Why, I must certainly confess, I do not go into them every day, and it might occur in the course of a day or two, that they went out of order.
1377. Have you regularly examined the lavatories on the male side six times within the last month?—Indeed I have.
1378. Have you done it ten times?—I should say so, to the best of my knowledge.
1379. Have you done it oftener than ten times?—Well, I could not positively say.

Water-closets, &c.

1380. Have you examined the water-closets of the various divisions?—I have, frequently.
1381. In what state have you found them?—Sometimes, indeed, I did not find them in the best state I must certainly confess, and on those occasions, what I did was to punish the servants by stopping what we term their passes, that is, to confine them to the house for a certain time, which has a better effect upon them than even fining them.
1382. But are the water-closets so constructed that they work satisfactorily even if the servants attend to them?—They do not work satisfactorily.
1383. Are the water-closets in the establishment open for the use of the patients in the several wards?—They are.
1384. Supposing the Commissioners, on inspection, found that all those water-closets, with few exceptions, were locked, how do you consider they were then available for the patients?—One of the water-closets was found locked, but that was done by a nurse for the purpose of keeping it clean for the inspection. It was locked just as the Commissioners were going in. She is certainly one of the worst nurses we have in the house.
1385. Do you inspect the premises in the yards?—I do, occasionally.
1386. Supposing the Commissioners found them in the most filthy condition, would it not argue that your inspection had been attended with very little beneficial result?—It would argue that I had not inspected them for a week or a fortnight before, and that the nurses failed to give me a report about them.
1387. What have you done in consequence of their condition?—Why, I have done nothing; at the present time I have a plumber at them to get them into working order.
1388. I am speaking of the privies?—I have a plumber at them.
1389. Are you not aware that the privy in the airing court of number five was in a disgraceful condition on the occasion of the Commissioners' visit, and for three weeks had

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been unfit for use?—No, it was not unfit for use; it was certainly bad in appearance when the Commissioners went round. The soil has been baled out of it, and thrown into a waste place behind the house.

1390. Am I to understand that duty is performed by the patients?—The servants, and the patients assist.

Removal of soil, &c.

1391. What distance had it to be carried?—I suppose about 100 yards.

1392. Was that through the building as well as through another airing court?—They had to carry it through a passage, which is part of the building.

1393. Did you not state to the Commissioners on that occasion, that the sewer in connexion with that privy was not in working order?—I think I did.

1394. What steps have you taken to remedy that defect?—I have got it opened now.

1395. Had it not been for some weeks in that state?—I cannot say.

1396. You do not know whether it had or not?—No.

1397. Were you aware of the state of that privy before we came there?—I was not.

1398. Then you had not examined it for a considerable period?—I had not examined it, I suppose, for nearly a fortnight.

1399. At the period of your last examination, in what condition was it?—It was in tolerable working order at the time.

1400. Has this operation of the transfer of the soil to be frequently carried out by the patients and servants; is that the usual method of cleansing the place?—Yes, when it gets stopped in that way.

Night-chairs.

1401. Are there, in the wards or divisions, any night-chairs for the use of the patients?—There are some.

1402. How many are there in the whole establishment?—I could not tell you that.

1403. Are there three?—Oh, there are more than three.

1404. Is there one in each ward?—Well, I cannot say that.

Washing the patients; baths; hot water.

1405. Are there baths in each ward?—Yes, there are, in each ward.

1406. Are they supplied regularly with hot and cold water?—Not regularly. Whenever the doctors order a warm bath, the warm water is brought up in buckets by the servants.

1407. Is warm water laid on through the wards?—Yes, occasionally.

1408. What do you mean by "occasionally?"—When it is ordered, and at the general washing every Friday.

1409. Am I to understand that there is no warm water available in the wards generally, except on Fridays?—Except on Fridays, and when the physician orders it.

1410. What is the practice as to bathing the patients for the purpose of cleansing, without reference to orders to supply warm water for medical treatment?—They are cleansed in the baths when it is necessary.

1411. Are they bathed each week?—No, I would not say they are bathed each week; they are certainly cleansed as often as it is necessary, and they have the warm water every Friday.

1412. Does each patient who is fit to be bathed get a bath every Friday?—No, each of them is washed every Friday.

1413. Do you mean that their faces and feet merely are washed, or that their persons are put into the bath and washed entirely?—Their faces and their feet up as far as it is necessary. There is a foot-bath.

1414. Then that is not a regular bath?—No; a regular bath is not given, except by order of the doctor.

1415. Am I to understand that it is a foot-bath that is given on Friday?—Yes. If they want it they are washed higher up.

1416. Is there any supply of warm water available throughout the week, except what may be brought up in buckets by the servants?—No.

1417. Are you aware, of your own knowledge, whether any hot water is brought into the wards for the use of the patients on the other days of the week?—I am quite aware of it from my own knowledge.

1418. How are you aware of it?—By being through the house, and I have been in the kitchen and seen it. It is the regular rule every morning to have it brought up.

1419. Do you mean to say that you have been down in the kitchen, and seen the water brought up regularly to the wards at the washing hour?—Yes.

1420. That is at seven o'clock?—About seven o'clock.

1421. Is that your daily practice?—I do not see it every day.

1422. Then you do not know of your own knowledge whether it is done or not?—Why, I do not see it every day, I must certainly say, but when I see it two or three days in the week, I am certain it is done every day. They do not know the moment that I may inspect, or Mrs. Wrigley, down there.

Shower-baths.

1423. Are there shower-baths in each ward?—No; we are getting them now. You might have observed that there was a shower-bath only in each division.

1424. What is the practice as to shower-baths?—They are given according as the doctors order them.

1425. Are they only used when the doctors order them?—Never, except when the doctors order them.

1426. Could the attendants administer a shower-bath to a patient, without the orders of the doctor?—I do not know—we cannot be every where at once—it might happen to be done for any thing that I know, but I never knew it to be done.

Keys with attendants.

1427. Are the shower-baths locked up so that the attendants could not use them for the patients, without the doctor's orders?—The attendants have the keys.

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1428. Have you ever had to complain of a patient being put in a shower-bath without the doctor's orders?—Never.

1429. Do you inspect the shower-bath from time to time to see whether it has been used or not?—I frequently inspect it.

1430. How often?—I could not tell you how often; but I do not think the servants would dare to use the bath without permission.

Complaints of ill-usage.

1431. Have you ever received complaints of patients being put in cold baths without your order, as a punishment?—No.

1432. Have you ever had complaints of the servants beating, or otherwise punishing the patients?—Never. A patient may make complaints of that kind, but at the same time, when we make inquiry, we find they are not true.

1433. Do you mean to say that during the twenty-six years you have been in the lunatic asylum, you have never had reason to believe that a statement made by a patient of being ill treated by a servant was correct?—Well, I will not say that. We certainly have found out cases of the kind, and the servants have been dismissed.

Restraint.

1434. What instruments of restraint have you in the asylum?—Why, occasionally, but very seldom, we use the strait-waistcoat; where a patient is tearing bed-clothes or so, we use the chancellor, which we consider no restraint, it only keeps them from tearing.

The chancellor.

1435. Describe the chancellor.—It is a sort of bib that comes down near the knees, and is tied round with strings. There is a place for the hands to go down, so that they are kept down, but they can move them backwards and forwards.

The muff.

1436. What other instruments of restraint have you?—We have the muff occasionally, if a patient's head was rubbed with tartar emetic, to keep him from rubbing that off, and from rubbing their faces or from tearing bed-clothes.

1437. Have you ever had occasion, within the last twelve months, to use these?—Not often; we have used them.

Tying in bed.

1438. Are patients tied down to their beds?—Occasionally.

1439. Have such cases occurred recently?—Indeed we have had a case or two recently The object is, as much as any thing else, to keep the patient in the bed, so that he may not be perished at night. Some of them would sit up all night in their rooms.

Instruments of restraint kept by the servants.

1440. By whom are the instruments of restraint kept?—They were kept in general by the servants some years ago; but now they are kept, under our charge, by the hall-porter.

1441. Do you mean that the chancellors are so kept?—They are with the servants.

1442. Are the waistcoats with the servants?—They are. There are only one or two in the house.

No record of their use.

1443. Do you keep any record of the occasions on which restraint is used?—We have no necessity for keeping it now, it is so seldom; restraint may be used for perhaps only half an hour.

1444. Are you not aware that you are bound to record it in the daily report?—I am, but not restraint for half an hour. If it was necessary to have it on for a day, I would report it.

1445. That is your reading of the regulation, but it is not what the regulation prescribes. —Well, I do not know.

Seclusion.

1446. Is seclusion practised?—It is.

1447. To any great extent?—Not to any great extent.

Padded-rooms.

1448. Have you any padded-rooms in the institution?—Why, we have what they term padded-rooms. They are boarded on each side.

1449. Are these any thing more than panelled rooms?—Nothing more.

1450. Are the doors of those chambers padded?—No.

Reports to the Governor of cases of restraint.

1451. Do the attendants, when they use restraint, make any report to you that they have done so?—Decidedly; they dare not do it without coming up to me or Mrs. Wrigley.

1452. Practically, how many such reports have you received within the last three months?—I would not say more than four, or five, or six.

1453. Are they in writing, or verbally?—They bring them up in writing frequently. The servants must come up to my office with the report to me.

1454. Is there any form of report on the subject?—No, there is no particular form.

1455. Do you keep a registry yourself of those cases?—No.

Of fits of epilepsy.

1456. Are any reports made to you of patients having epileptic fits?—Decidedly.

1457. Is it a duty enjoined upon the attendants to make such reports?—Certainly

1458. Is any record kept of those reports?—No.

1459. Is any entry made that such a patient had experienced so many fits?—There is no record made of it.

1460. Is the occurrence regularly communicated to the medical officer?—It is. I communicate to the hall-porter, and if I should not be in, he tells the matter to the medical officer as he comes in.

1461. Are those facts communicated to the medical officer verbally?—Verbally.

1462. Is there any book kept recording the fact?—No.

1463. Then, in point of fact, if the hall-porter neglected to communicate to the medical officer verbally the statement which you gave him verbally, the medical officer would be ignorant of the occurrence?—Occasionally; but generally I am there, or Mrs. Wrigley, to give the report.

Restraint on female side.

1464. With regard to restraint upon the female side, are the mechanical means of restraint kept by the porter in that case also?—Yes, except the chancellor, and I think one strait-waistcoat on the female side.

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1465. Can the matron or the attendants get those instruments from the porter without communicating with you?—Decidedly not.

1466. Why do not you keep those things yourself?—One reason is, that I have no place to keep them, and he has a place to keep them locked up.

Reports from female side.

1467. Are reports made to you from the female side with reference to the number of epileptic fits?—Yes.

1468. Are they verbal or in writing?—They generally come down on a small piece of paper.

From attendants and nurses.

1469. Is it verbally you communicate to the medical attendant, through the porter, or from yourself?—Verbally from myself, or, should I be out of the way, through the porter.

1470. What daily reports are made by the attendants of the various wards, or the head-nurse, to you, and are they in writing?—A report comes from the night-man and the night-nurse.

1471. In writing?—Yes, he has a book for that

1472. Are there any other reports?—Any other occurrence that may take place in the asylum is made known to us, sometimes on a slip of paper perhaps, or sometimes verbally.

1473. Am I to understand that there is a daily report made, on either side of the house, by the officers in charge of the institution, of any occurrence that may have taken place in the wards during the day?—When it is necessary to report, they do; but it is not a regular daily report.

Ventilation.

1474. Are you enabled to judge whether the ventilation is sufficient in the cells of the inmates?—The ventilation is very good.

1475. Do you yourself visit the galleries and wards, so as to enable you to judge of the state of the ventilation some hours after the patients have retired to rest?—Sometimes I do.

1476. What have you found it to be?—I found the ventilation very good. When the alteration was made, it was very bad; then we made further alterations.

1477. Do you find that the ventilation is as good in the single rooms as in the dormitories, or better?—I think it is very good in the dormitories.

1478. Do you visit any of the wards on the male side in the morning, so as to enable you to judge of the state of the ventilation in them at the time of the patients' rising?—I do occasionally.

1479. What have you found to be the state of the ventilation?—When we have clean patients, the ventilation is very good; but when we have dirty patients, it is not so good—of course you cannot expect it.

1480. Have you ever consulted the attendants as to the state of the ventilation of the wards generally?—I have certainly.

1481. What has been their report on the subject?—Their report generally was, that the ventilation was very good.

1482. Does the system of the ventilation in the building act well?—It does.

1483. Is there a shaft for the extraction of the foul air?—There is not.

1484. Is there any artificial system of ventilation or flues in the building?—None but the windows, and in the top of the rooms there is a grating opening on the airing yards, and at the bottom of the doors there are holes bored.

Supply of water.

1485. Is the supply of water sufficient?—I would say the supply of water is very fair.

1486. Is there a sufficient supply of water at all periods of the day?—Yes, except that in summer we find we are sometimes short.

1487. Is there a sufficient supply of water for the use of the establishment throughout the day?—There is.

1488. In point of fact, are not the cisterns, and lavatories, and bath-rooms, without water the greater part of the day?—Some parts of the day they are, and that occurs when the men are pumping or forcing the water to the top of the house.

1489. That pumping acts upon the supply intended for the cisterns you referred to?—Yes.

1490. How many hours of the day does this pumping go on which interferes with the supply of water?—Sometimes about three hours.

1491. Is the water of good quality?—Indeed it is.

Sewerage.

1492. Is the sewerage of the establishment defective?—It is very bad.

1493. Does it lead to bad smells and other inconveniences in the house?—It is very bad for carrying off the soil.

1494. Have you reported that to the Governors?—I have frequently spoken of it.

1495. Can you show us any report that you made to the Governors on the subject?—I did not make any reports; I was merely speaking of it.

1496. No steps have therefore been taken, I suppose, to improve the sewerage?—No steps have been taken. We have often to cleanse them out, and a very troublesome thing it is when they get choked up.

Furniture.

1497. What furniture is there in the corridors for the use of the patients—are there any chairs?—Yes.

1498. In each corridor?—Not in each.

1499. How many chairs are there in all the corridors of the establishment?—I could not say.

1500. Are there a dozen?—There are not.

1501. How many corridors may there be?—There are twenty-four corridors.

1502. Are there any other articles of furniture in the corridors?—Nothing more.

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1503. What furniture is there in the day-rooms?—They have nothing but the forms and tables.

1504. No chairs?—No chairs, except it is necessary to bring in one when there is a patient ill or delicate, for him to rest, which is frequently done.

1505. Have any of the benches got backs to them?—No.

1506. Are there any dining-rooms for the patients, or do they dine in their respective day-rooms?—In their respective day-rooms.

1507. Is there any recreation-hall?—There is nothing more than the galleries and day-rooms.

Amusements.

1508. What steps do you take for the amusement of the inmates?—Why, the only amusement that they have is, that they are frequently out playing ball, and they have draught-boards.

1509. How many draught-boards are there in the establishment?—Indeed we got one for every division in the house, and the most of them are gone now. I do not know how they went.

1510. How many are there at this moment in the establishment?—I could not tell you.

1511. Ball-playing is, of course, confined to the male patients; what amusement is there provided for the female patients?—In general, once a-week, or sometimes twice, they get a dance; we have music playing for them.

1512. Where?—In the day-room.

1513. In each day-room?—No, they are brought together from every part of the house.

1514. Do you undertake to say that takes place once every week?—Sometimes oftener, but certainly once.

Books for the patients.

1515. Are there any books for the use of the inmates?—There are a great many.

1516. Where are they kept?—In the school-room.

1517. Are there any beside school-books?—There are.

1518. How many?—A great many. Yesterday five pounds' worth of books came into the house. They are ordered these last two months.

1519. What class of books are these?—Novels, and travels, and such things of that kind.

1520. Are those distributed throughout the different wards, or kept in the school-room?—They are kept in the school-room, but occasionally they are distributed throughout the different wards.

1521. What do you mean by "occasionally?"—When they are wanted.

1522. Who goes for them when they are wanted?—The servants.

1523. Are the servants themselves intelligent, and capable of reading and writing?—Yes.

1524. Do the servants make any reports to you, or to the mistress, with reference to the books required?—To the mistress, and sometimes to me, and sometimes with Mrs. Wrigley.

1525. Can you state how many patients, on an average, attend school?—About from fourteen to eighteen, and then the servants attend in winter.

1526. Is there a paid schoolmistress?—Yes.

1527. Have you described all the amusements which are afforded in the establishment to patients?—I do not know of any others, except that they sometimes play cards.

1528. Am I to understand that the attendants in each ward are not provided with books for the patients, but that whenever a book is required, they have to go and ask the school-mistress?—Yes; and ask Mrs. Wrigley, or myself.

1529. Are there, in any of the corridors or day-rooms, any prints on the walls, or any subject of interest of any kind?—None.

Provisions.

1530. You have stated that you examined the provisions for the house?—Yes.

1531. Do you generally attend to see that the proper allowance is provided for each of the patients in the distribution of the food when cooked?—I do; both Mrs. Wrigley and myself.

1532. Do you see the medical attendant on each day that he visits the institution?—Every day; indeed I seldom miss a day seeing him.

Infirmary.

1533. Your infirmary is, I believe, a detached building?—It is.

1534. Are the patients sent there from both the asylums?—They are.

Chapel.

1535. The chapel, in like manner, is a detached building?—Yes.

1536. Are there regular paid chaplains?—Yes, there are.

1537. Do you ever inspect the infirmary?—Yes, repeatedly.

1538. How often?—I could not tell you how often, for I am constantly up in the grounds.

1539. Do you go once a week to the infirmary?—I do.

1540. Twice a week?—Yes, and sometimes three times a week, and sometimes, perhaps, not in the week at all, when I have other business to attend to.

Lighting and heating.

1541. I believe the establishment is lighted with gas?—It is.

1542. Is there any system in operation for the warming of the corridors and apartments of the establishment?—Nothing more than the common fireplaces.

1543. Are those fireplaces in the galleries used in winter?—Always.

1544. Is the house damp?—It is damp whenever there is a sudden change in the weather.

1545. Is there any record kept of the temperature?—There is not.

1546. Are thermometers in use in the apartments?—No, indeed.

Store-rooms.

1547. Are there store-rooms in each ward for the articles in the charge of the nurses?—Yes, there are.

1548. Are not some of the lavatories turned into store-rooms?—Yes, there are.

Airing-courts.

1549. Are the airing-courts spacious?—They are.

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Airing courts.

1550. Some of them, I believe, are entirely surrounded by buildings?—Four of them are surrounded entirely by buildings, and there are four outside the building.

1551. The airing courts which are included within the buildings must be entirely in the shade for certain periods of the day?—Yes, some of them.

1552. Are they laid out with grass or trees?—Yes, they are, with grass; one tree in each, and some of them have a great deal more.

Bedding, chamber requisites, soap, &c.

1553. What sort of bedsteads are in general use?—Iron. Formerly we had wooden bedsteads; we have some wooden bedsteads still.

1554. Which do you prefer?—I would prefer the wooden bedsteads.

1555. Do the patients usually sleep on straw?—Yes, on straw.

1556. Are ticks provided to receive the straw?—Yes.

1557. In each case?—In each case.

1558. Do not patients sleep upon loose straw?—The dirty patients sleep on loose straw, which we find the most comfortable for them. There is a sheet under them. All the others have comfortable ticks.

1559. Am I to understand that every patient in the house has a pair of sheets?—Yes, every patient; and a pair of blankets.

1560. Are proper chamber utensils provided in each apartment?—Yes.

1561. If, on inspection, the Commissioners found such not to be the case, how do you account for the fact?—Why, they might not be under the beds at the time, but for every bed there is a chamber utensil.

1562. Are combs and brushes provided in the several lavatories for the patients?—We have no brushes, but there are combs.

1563. Is soap provided?—Soap for every one of them.

1564. Do you see that yourself?—Oh, yes; there is a certain quantity of soap given every week for the patients' use.

1565. What quantity?—I think it is half a pound of soap goes to each division.

1566. Do you satisfy yourself, by inspection, that soap is actually used?—I do. We know it is used.

1567. What supply of towels is afforded to each ward?—It is rollers we have for the patients, and there are towels provided for the physicians, and also basins.

1568. How many rollers are allowed to each division in the week?—About two in the week for each.

1569. On an average, what is the number of patients in each division?—In one division we have fifty patients, and in another forty-one. By divisions I mean wards.

1570. What is the smallest number of patients in any one ward or division?—Thirteen.

1571. Can you furnish the Commissioners with a copy of the dietary in use in the establishment, if we require it?—Yes.

Dietary Record; extra diet, &c.

1572. Is there any notification in each ward of the names of the patients on extra diet, and of the allowance of extra diet to which they are entitled?—Any extra diet ordered is by the doctor, and when a different diet from the regular diet is required, then the regular diet is stopped, and the other is given.

1573. Is there a statement of that hung up in the ward?—It is always entered in the doctor's book.

1574. Is a copy of that given to the nurse?—She has the book in custody; she comes down to me and shows me the book.

1575. Can you state the proportion of the inmates who are at present on extra diet?—I could not at this moment.

Religious worship.

1576. Do you consider the presence of the inmates at religious worship to be attended with advantage?—I do; and I must say it was I that first established it.

1577. How many paid chaplains are attached to the institution?—Two paid chaplains.

1578. Do they attend the house on any occasions to instruct the patients?—Frequently.

Medical and other officers; clinical clerks.

1579. What other officers are attached to the old Richmond Asylum?—We have a clerk and storekeeper, and we have an accountant, who acts as secretary to the Board.

1580. What medical officers are attached to the old asylum?—Dr. Mollan and Dr. Tuohill; and Surgeon Hughes attends the new and old asylums.

1581. Does he attend any patients in the old and new asylums, or does he merely attend the hospitals?—He attends the patients.

1582. Is the attendance of Drs. Mollan and Tuohill confined to the old asylum?—Yes; and Dr. Banks attends the new.

1583. Is there any apothecary?—Yes; a resident apothecary.

1584. Are there any clinical clerks?—Yes, two.

1585. By whom are they paid?—By the Board, out of the regular funds.

1586. Are there any regulations as to the duty of the clinical clerks?—Why, there are. They are obliged to attend the patients in the absence of the doctors, and to go round with the doctors as they attend.

1587. Are they qualified to act in case of sudden illness?—Yes.

1588. Have they been called on so to act?—Repeatedly.

1589. Have any cases occurred of patients dying before the doctor was summoned?—No, I have not known of any.

1590. How far do the physicians live from the asylum?—Dr. Tuohill lives at Merrion-square, and Dr. Mollan lives at Fitzwilliam-square.

1591. These places are upwards of a mile from the asylum?—Fully that distance.

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1592. Have you had any suicide cases requiring the immediate presence of the medical man?—There was a case of a man who hung himself in the new asylum.

1593. What precautions are taken with reference to cases entering the asylum which are known to be suicidal cases?—The precaution taken is, to put them sleeping in the dormitories, and never to let them sleep by themselves. They are put into dormitories where there are patients upon whom we may place some little confidence to have an eye upon them and watch them. Suicide cases.

1594. Does any attendant sleep in or adjoining the dormitory?—Adjoining it.

1595. Within call?—Yes, within call.

1596. What means of communication is there from the dormitory to the attendant's room—is there a bell or other means of calling?—No, the night-man going round would give an alarm.

1597. He would only give an alarm, if he chanced to be in the vicinity of the dormitory at the time?—Decidedly so.

1598. Have you had more than one case of suicide?—I am very near twenty-eight years connected with the asylum, and there were only three cases of suicide. One woman jumped out of a window, and a man cut his throat with an oyster-shell. He was not dead when he was found. He was an infirmary patient, and he did this in the open grounds.

1599. You have stated that you are manager of the asylum, and have supervision over the two buildings called the new and old Richmond Asylum?—Yes.

1600. What duties do you discharge in the new asylum?—I merely go up there and visit. We go through it, and give directions as to any thing we happen to see wrong. The New Asylum; its supervision.

1601. How often in the week do you go up there?—I might go twice there, and Mrs. Wrigley goes twice more.

1602. On those occasions do you go through all the wards?—Not all.

1603. When were you last through the wards of the new asylum?—I declare I could not tell you when I was through all the wards. I have been through some of them last week.

1604. Then you do not consider that you are responsible for the discharge of the duties of manager as regards that building?—I consider that I have the supervision of it; that I ought to go up there occasionally, and give directions about it.

1605. How are you enabled to give full and complete directions as regards the patients, unless you go round the wards to see them?—I do not go round all the wards; I go through some of them, and by giving directions for one, it answers for all.

1606. Are the Commissioners to understand that you consider visiting ward A, and giving directions as to patients there, enables you to give directions with regard to the patients in ward B, whom you never visited?—I do not say that. Mrs. Wrigley goes through every ward in the house, and gives me a report when I do not go.

1607. I believe that establishment is only for males at present?—Yes.

1608. Has it always been so?—We had female patients in it at one time. It was the time when the cholera broke out in 1854.

1609. What arrangements are made, when patients come to be admitted, as to the building to which they should be sent, whether the old or the new asylum?—There is no particular arrangement about that; it is according as we have vacancies. They are always admitted through the old asylum. Distribution of Patients.

1610. How do you mean admitted through the old asylum?—They come there, and I see them at the old asylum, where they are admitted, and then I send them to the new building, if they are to go there. I distribute the patients who are admitted.

1611. Supposing vacancies to exist in both asylums, what principle do you follow in allocating the patients to one or the other?—Dr. Banks came to the conclusion that it would be only fair that he should get patients in the same way with us—that if we got a recent case to-day, and another came in to-morrow, he should get it.

1612. Has that been acted upon?—It has.

1613. Have not patients who have been some time in the old asylum, been transferred frequently from that to the new asylum?—No, very seldom. They go up to the infirmary, and frequently they go from the infirmary to the new asylum to make room for the cases there.

1614. No classification is made, therefore, as regards the use of the new or the old asylum particularly, for acute cases?—No.

1615. Have you ever been in the habit of sending suicidal patients from the old asylum to the new asylum?—They get suicidal cases as well as we do on admission.

1616. Is that understanding which you state was come to with the physician of the new asylum recorded anywhere?—No, there is no record of it.

1617. Have the Governors made any regulations as to the disposal of cases admitted between the two asylums?—No, they have not; it is just left between us, the doctor and myself.

1618. Are the patients usually in a very debilitated state when admitted?—Not usually; but we get a good many in a very debilitated state. We got a man recently, and he was only six days in the asylum when he died.

1619. Do the physicians, Drs. Tuohill and Mollan, take any steps with regard to allocating the patients either to one asylum or the other?—They do. Interference of the physicians.

1620. If the admissions are to be sent alternately to the old and new asylums, how do the doctors interfere?—In that case, the doctors do not interfere. If they happen to be in the house when a patient is admitted, they might advise for that person to go to one house or the other.

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1621. Would the advice given by the doctors on that occasion supersede the arrangement to which you refer?—Decidedly.

1622. What part do the physicians take as regards the classification of inmates in the old asylum?—The physicians, in going through the asylum, if they see a patient or two in one division that they thought would be better in another, would tell us to remove them; they request we will do so.

Shifting of patients.

1623. Are the patients removed from one division to another without the directions of the physicians?—Sometimes it is the case. If we meet a violent case, for instance, in a ward, the windows of which have no shutters, Mrs. Wrigley herself would remove the patient to a place where there was security against danger in this respect.

1624. Are patients removed to the refractory wards who may not be refractory, but who may have attempted to escape?—Sometimes.

1625. Without consulting the physician?—Oh! certainly.

Hospital accommodation.

1626. How is the hospital accommodation divided between the two asylums?—There is no regular division between them. If patients are ill, either in the new asylum or the old, they are sent to the hospital.

Admissions.

1627. With regard to admissions into the asylum, are the majority of applications from the city of Dublin?—There are a great many of the applications from the city of Dublin.

1628. Is there any arrangement made as to the proportion in which the counties should have patients admitted?—Not at all: we admit them as we have vacancies, either from the city, or from the counties connected with the district.

1629. Have the Board before them on each board-day any statement of the number of lunatics who may be detained in gaols within the district waiting for removal?—No, they have not. They get the warrants regularly.

1630. Then the admissions on board-days are made without reference to the number of patients who may be in gaol, and may be fit subjects for admission to the asylum?—Always without reference to that.

Attendance and inspection by the Governors.

1631. Are the Board of Governors regular in their attendance?—They are.

1632. What is the average number that attend?—The average number is about five.

1633. Are they usually from the county and city of Dublin, or from other counties?—Usually from the county and city of Dublin.

1634. Is any visiting-committee appointed by the Governors to inspect the asylum?—Yes.

1635. Do the Board of Governors themselves ever inspect the asylum?—They do sometimes, but not often.

1636. When did the Board of Governors last go round the various wards and inspect the house?—I could not tell that.

1637. Have they done it within the last twelve months?—They may have been in some of the divisions, but not to inspect generally.

1638. Do any of the Governors ever visit the institution on other days besides those of the regular meeting?—Not lately

1639. Has any Governor within the last two years, between the regular meetings, inspected the asylum, in whole or in part?—In part they have.

1640. Do the Governors visit the new asylum?—No, they do not.

1641. How long has it been open?—It is open upwards of two years.

1642. Have they ever visited it since it was opened?—They have been up there.

1643. When was their last visit?—I could not tell you that.

Provisions for New Asylum.

1644. Do you inspect the provisions sent to the new asylum?—Yes, it all comes through the old asylum.

1645. How are you enabled to ascertain whether the patients receive their regular diet at the new asylum?—Why we sometimes go through it, and see that they do; but not often, for we have a good deal to attend to at the old asylum, and there are two persons at the new one to attend to those things.

The grounds of the Institution; management; farm accounts; employment of patients, &c.

1646. Under whose superintendence are the grounds attached to the new asylum?—Principally under mine. The resident apothecary is obliged to employ a man there.

1647. Who keeps the accounts of the farm-management of the land?—The accounts are kept in the old asylum; but we sell no vegetables now. We did so, and used to make about £25 an acre.

1648. How many patients, on an average, are employed working on the ground attached to the asylum?—About thirty-four.

1649. Does that comprise those from the new asylum?—No, there are others employed in that asylum.

1650. Do you know how many are employed there?—I cannot tell you rightly. I should say about twenty or twenty-two.

1651. Have any steps been taken to lay out in a suitable manner the grounds attached to the new asylum?—A good part has been planted; but at the same time, from the alterations we understand are likely to take place, there is nothing done in the front to signify.

1652. Do you direct what is to be done in the grounds attached to the new asylum, or do you consult the resident apothecary about it?—We do consult on some occasions, but not generally.

1653. Do you know what work is going on at present at the grounds of the new asylum?—No, I was not there to-day; but I know what is going on at the old asylum.

1654 Where do the thirty-four men that you refer to work?—In what we term the old grounds.

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1655. Do you keep any record of the patients employed from day to day?—Yes.

1656. Will that appear from any of your books?—It will.

1657. Is all the produce of the grounds now consumed in the asylum?—It is all consumed now in the asylum; I used to sell a great deal of it for the benefit of the house, but the Governors, since the establishment increased so much, desired me not to sell any, but to give the patients vegetables six days in the week. Produce used in asylum.

1658. Are you allowed to keep any stock yourself?—I am allowed to keep pigs.

1659. Is that ordered by the Board?—It is ordered by the Board upwards of twenty-four years.

1660. And are the pigs maintained from the produce of the land?—They are maintained from the waste about the house.

1661. Are there any poultry?—Yes, we have some hens.

1662. Are there any stables or offices used by you?—Yes, there is a stable for my own horse.

1663. Are there any places of recreation for the patients in the new asylum?—Yes, there are the airing yards, and they walk about round the old ground. The New Asylum; places of recreation.

1664. Are there any other places of recreation, ball-courts or such?—There is a ball-court.

1665. Is there more than one ball-court?—There are two.

1666. How is the second used?—I believe Mr. Beatty, the resident apothecary, has some pigs in it.

1667. Is the ball-court generally used by the patients?—It is used occasionally. Indeed, I wish it was not there, it creates great idleness amongst the servants.

1668. Is it used principally by the servants?—If I am not in the way, they use it, and when I happen to go up there, I will see the servants frequently, the moment they see me, run off in all directions.

1669. Has your exact position in reference to the new asylum been laid down, or settled by the Governors in any resolution or order, of which you can furnish a copy?—There was a resolution that Mrs. Wrigley and I should have the supervision, and that Mr. Beatty should be appointed resident apothecary. The governing staff.

1670. What was Mr. Beatty before?—He was apothecary to the house.

1671. Is there a deputy matron in charge of the new asylum?—Yes, there is; Miss Blundell is deputy-matron, resident in the new asylum, acting under Mrs. Wrigley.

1672. If any thing should be wanted in the new asylum how is it brought under the notice of the Board of Governors?—We have a regular Want Book for the new and old asylum, and that is brought before the Governors once a month. Want Books.

1673. Are the wants of the new asylum communicated to you by the resident apothecary?—Yes, and by Miss Blundell.

1674. Is there a separate Morning Statement Book kept in the new asylum?—I keep that book entirely myself for both asylums. Morning Statement Book.

1675. Is that book which you keep in the old asylum signed by Dr. Banks, the physician to the new asylum, so far as it is concerned?—No, he does not sign that.

1676. In what book does he enter his visits?—There is a book there, I think, for him; I am not certain, indeed.

1677. Is there any other Morning Statement Book, as to the new asylum, laid before the Board, except that kept by you?—No.

1678. Have the Board any record of Dr. Banks's visits to the new asylum?—They have no record of them. I meet him there every day.

1679. Is not the manager responsible for the accuracy of the returns made in the Morning Statement Book?—Certainly.

1680. Do you derive the materials for the return you make as to the new asylum from information conveyed to you by Mr. Beatty?—Yes.

1681. Are you acquainted with the facts, from your own knowledge, as to the new asylum, which are set forth in the Morning Statement Book?—I am not; I only know them from the returns I get from the resident apothecary. Entries therein respecting the New Asylum.

1682. Are any, and what, books of registry, kept at the new asylum, by the resident apothecary there?—There is no particular book, except the Doctor's Registry Book, and an account of coals. Books in New Asylum.

1683. Can you furnish us with a copy of the form of statement, which Mr. Beatty sends to you each morning from the new asylum?—I get forms printed, and he sends them down to me signed by himself. [The Morning Statement Book is here produced.]

1684. You produce the Morning Statement Book of the two asylums?—It is the Morning Statement Book; but so far as the new asylum is concerned, it contains only the number of inmates in that asylum.

1685. Then, in point of fact, the various headings of this Morning Statement Book are not filled up as regards the new asylum, with one exception, namely, the total number of patients therein?—Yes, that is all.

1686. Then, in point of fact, you keep no book which contains the required statements as to the several patients in the new asylum?—I keep only the account I tell you of, the numbers that are in the asylum regularly, those discharged, and the deaths.

1687. Are the Commissioners to understand that the only record in the Morning Statement Book, as regards the new asylum, is the number of patients, and that it contains no information as to the employment of the patients?—Yes. Every thing is recorded as to the admissions, the discharges, and the deaths.

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DUBLIN.

The Richmond District Asylum.

S. Wrigley, Esq.

1688. The admissions, the discharges, and the deaths at the new asylum?—Yes.

1689. I see no entry here as to the attendance of the physician at the new asylum?—No, he does not sign that book.

1690. Then, that part of the Morning Statement Book is not kept?—No, he does not sign his name there; he never did since he came.

1691. As you receive no statement whatever from the new asylum to enable you to make up this return, you are not enabled to tell whether there were or not persons under restraint or in seclusion last week in the new asylum?—No, I cannot tell.

Other books of the Institution.

1692. Is there a Medical Journal as required by the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 107, sec. 25, kept in the old asylum?—No.

1693. Do you keep such a journal?—No.

1694. Does the General Registry Book which you keep contain a registry of the inmates of the new asylum as well as the old?—Yes.

1695. Do the provision books for the old asylum contain an account of the provisions supplied for the new asylum?—They do.

Visits of the Inspectors-General.

1696. Do the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums frequently visit the asylum?—They do, very frequently.

1697. Where do they make records of their visits?—They make no records of their visits. They attend nearly every board-day—they are Governors.

Visiting Book.

1698. Is there any visiting or observation book kept in the asylum?—There is a Visiting Book.

1699. Where is it?—I have not got it here; I did not think it would be required.

1700. Do the Inspectors-General of Lunatic Asylums visit frequently between the meetings of the Board?—They do.

1701. Upon any of those occasions do they enter minutes or observations in any book?—Never.

No Memorandum Book.

1702. Where is the book called the Memorandum Book of things to be brought under the notice of the Governors?—There is no Memorandum Book.

Communications to the Board.

1703. In what way do you submit to the Board any recommendations you have to make, or any communications you may desire to convey?—Generally in writing.

1704. Are those writings recorded in any book?—Every thing is recorded in that Minute Book, which is produced, of whatever is done at the Board.

1705. In what book are recorded the observations which you wish to make for the consideration of the Board?—Why, the one book tells all we want, except there is any thing particular, and that we send in, in writing, on paper.

1706. On sheets of paper?—Yes.

J. Mollan, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

John Mollan, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., sworn and examined.

1707. I believe you are physician to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum?—Yes.

Medical Staff; division of duties.

1708. For what period have you been connected with that institution?—For a period of twenty years. I was first appointed physician extraordinary, at the time Dr. Jackson was the then physician. He was a person advanced in life, and afterwards became incompetent to take charge of the asylum continuously; and, by an arrangement with Dr. Jackson, on my appointment as physician extraordinary, I undertook to discharge the duties, he coming occasionally as consulting physician.

1709. Did you succeed Dr. Jackson?—I succeeded Dr. Jackson, who died in 1848.

1710. Was any person associated with you in the discharge of your duties after you succeeded Dr. Jackson?—There was always a surgeon attached to the institution. He continued to attend.

1711. Was any one appointed your successor as physician extraordinary?—Yes, Dr. Tuohill.

1712. I believe the physician extraordinary received no salary that time?—He received no salary.

1713. Has he since become a paid officer of the institution?—He has.

1714. What arrangement is made between you and your colleague, Dr. Tuohill, as to the discharge of your duties?—We divide the duties between us in the old establishment, and we have nothing to do with the new asylum, and never had any thing to do with it.

1715. What is the nature of the arrangements—does Dr. Tuohill take charge of a peculiar class of patients?—No; originally the old asylum was equally divided between males and females; and, when Dr. Tuohill became permanent physician, he took charge of the male side of the house, and I took charge of the female.

1716. Does that arrangement still exist?—That arrangement still exists, that is to say, he takes charge of one side of the house, and I of the other; but it is altogether changed by the appropriation of the new asylum exclusively for males, and some females being accommodated at the side of the establishment which was originally altogether for males.

1717. One half of the building is under the charge of one physician, and the other half under the charge of another?—Yes, and the infirmary likewise; when Dr. Tuohill was appointed, he took the male and I took the female division of the infirmary.

1718. Do you now attend the infirmary?—I have not done so for the last year and a-half. On one occasion, when I was in ill health, I went to the Continent, and Dr. Banks and Dr. Tuohill discharged the duties, and I requested Dr. Banks to continue to attend the infirmary department for me.

1719. When cases of sickness are removed to the infirmary, what arrangement is made for medical attendance upon them?—Dr. Banks attends the females; Dr. Tuohill the males.

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1720. What duties does the surgeon perform—does he merely act in surgical cases?—Merely in those cases.

1721. Whether they arise in the house or in the infirmary?—Yes, anywhere, no matter in what part.

1722. The charge of the patients in the old asylum being equally divided according to the wards, between Dr. Tuohill and yourself, do you ever visit the wards under his charge, and does he ever visit the wards under your charge?—No, except by my special request.

1723. Have you kept a separate Case Book of the patients who were under your charge?—I keep a registry only of the patients under my charge.

1724. Do you direct the moral treatment also only of those under your charge?—Yes, only of those.

1725. Do you keep a Medical Journal?—Not a regular one; I call the registry one. Medical Journal.

1726. Do you keep a Medical Journal as contained in the schedule to the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 107?—Something similar to that.

1727. But you do not keep it in that form?—That is not exactly the form in which I keep it; there are more headings in mine.

1728. Has your attention ever been called to the provision of the Act which requires the journal to be kept?—I have not been made aware of that Act.

1729. Where is the book to which you refer kept?—It is sometimes in my possession at home, and sometimes at the asylum.

1730. What arrangement is made, when patients are admitted, as to the wards in which they are to be placed?—When patients are admitted, they are generally placed in some ward according to circumstances or convenience in one respect, and the condition of the patient in the other. Distribution of patients.

1731. Is that done by consultation between you and Dr. Tuohill?—Not at all; it is done by the manager.

1732. Has he the sole discretion of disposing of the cases admitted as he pleases?—That is in the first instance. He sends them to the ward according to circumstances, subject afterwards, of course, to my control. When I find a patient newly arrived in a ward, I have the power to place him where I please.

1733. Is there any classification of the patients by your directions in the asylum?—There is a general classification—I can hardly call it a scientific classification; it is a classification according to the circumstances of each particular case. As a general rule, No. 5 is considered the refractory ward, and 6 and 7 are for patients less violent and less troublesome; and then Nos. 8 and 9 and the wings are gradations: but there is no rule as to the exact condition of the patients that may be placed in any of those. I may remark we have seldom a choice; the institution is so constantly crowded, that we are obliged to accommodate patients as best we may. Classification.

1734 You have stated that patients may be removed by your direction from one ward to another—is the manager also authorized to remove patients without your directions?—I cannot say that I ever objected to him or the matron doing so. I found that a common practice when I came to the asylum, but I have not known it done contrary to my opinion.

1735. Do you consider that such a power should be vested in the manager, he being a non-professional person?—It is sometimes unavoidable that some person on the spot should have the power of doing it.

1736. What communication takes place between you and the manager as regards the various cases in the house?—At present, I can hardly say there is any regular communication. When I was originally appointed, the house was much smaller than it is at present—that is to say, the accommodation was much less; and the practice was for Mr. Wrigley to accompany me round the house, and he made such remarks to me as he thought were advisable as regards the patients. Communication with the Manager respecting cases.

1737. What is the practice now?—Mr. Wrigley never accompanies me; I go round the house, and make afterwards any communications to Mr. Wrigley that I think right.

1738. Do you know of any reason for the change?—Yes, it arose from the circumstance of Mr. Wrigley's attention being otherwise directed.

1739. How do you mean otherwise directed?—When the ground on which the new asylum now stands was first procured, Mr. Wrigley's attention was drawn off from the business of the asylum—that is, from the internal concerns of the asylum—and a good deal engaged in the farming; so much so, that he did not continue to accompany me, regularly at least, round the asylum; and from that time up to the present, his other duties, or what he considers his duties, have almost entirely taken up his time. At all events, the result has been, since that period, there has been a gradual relaxation of his attention to the internal duties, and it is devoted to other matters.

1740. You are not, therefore, in the habit of communicating with any person who is enabled to afford you information as to the condition of the cases from daily observation?—No, except the nurses.

1741. Are the nurses persons of sufficient intelligence for the purpose?—Not many of them. The nurses; their competency.

1742. Do you think generally they are a class of servants suited for the care of lunatics?—Very few of them.

1743. Considering that Mr. Wrigley was a non-professional person, were the communications he was formerly in the habit of making to you in reference to cases in the house of any general value?—So far as any thing that I directed, with regard to the moral treatment and management of the patients, I felt confident it would be carried out by him.

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The Richmond District Asylum.

J. Mollan, Esq., M.D.

Professional men as Managers; division of medical duties and responsibility.

1744. Do you consider it would be more advisable to have a professional person in his situation?—Most distinctly.

1745. Would you consider that professional person should be at all responsible for the medical treatment of the patients?—I think that any person holding that position ought to be responsible; unquestionably he ought to get immediate charge of the patients.

1746. What responsibility, then, would rest upon the visiting physician in that case?—The responsibility of the visiting physician would be chiefly as a consulting physician. That would depend very much upon the class of person that would be appointed to the charge of the asylum; but it would be very desirable that there should be, in addition to the ordinary medical attendant, a visiting physician—I speak of the large asylums.

1747. Is it not advisable that their duties should be so accurately defined as to guard against a clashing of authority?—There would be very little difficulty in arranging that, if men were well disposed and cordially united for the object to be accomplished.

1748. Do you consider any inconvenience would arise from a divided or uncertain responsibility, if the duties of each were not properly defined?—Well, there might be, to be sure.

1749. Would you propose that the medical manager should carry on merely the treatment of the patients as regards lunacy, and that the attendant, as a consulting physician, should be only required as the manager might think proper?—I would say, that I would leave it discretionary with the ordinary medical attendant. It would be much better, according to my view, that the visiting physician should go every day, or every second day, according to the number of patients and the extent of the asylum, and go round the asylum with the other.

The Visiting Physician; his position in relation to the Medical Manager.

1750. You consider the visiting physician, although there would be a medical manager, should still be conversant with each case, and be regarded as the medical officer in charge of the patients?—Not so much that, as that he should give his opinion generally in any complication of diseases occurring of a serious character.

1751. Am I to understand that you would wish the position of the medical manager to be the same as that of a house-surgeon in an hospital?—Yes, I would wish to have him more in that capacity.

1752. Would you allow the opinion of the visiting physician to prevail in case of a difference as to the treatment to be pursued?—I would say yes, if I am to regard the thing as it is generally settled in consulting with medical men. The consultant is looked upon as the superior, and his opinion has more weight. I am speaking now of private practice.

1753. Then I understand you do consider the opinion of the visiting physician should prevail?—Yes.

1754. In cases where the special attendance of the visiting physician was not required, with whom would the responsibility of the case rest?—With the medical superintendent. I would consider him in immediate charge of all the patients, and that the other went round with him, and gave him his opinion on each case.

1755. Having stated that the opinion of the visiting physician, when called upon by the medical superintendent to give an opinion, should decide what treatment ought to be pursued, do you consider that the opinion of the visiting physician should, in like manner, prevail in all those cases which he might, on inspection, consider it advisable to give his opinion upon, whether it be desired by the superintendent or not?—No, I should think not. I should say rather, leave it with the medical superintendent to bring such cases under his notice. I would not consider that the visiting physician should in every case interfere; but his visits should be regular, and should not be merely when called upon. I would have them periodical and regular.

1756. The position, then, of the visiting physician, under the arrangements you propose, would be more that of a consulting physician?—More that of a consulting physician.

Unadvisable to have only a resident medical officer.

1757. I gather from your statement that you would not consider it advisable to leave an institution of this kind entirely in the charge of one resident medical man?—I would not.

1758. Are you of the same opinion with reference to small asylums?—Very much would depend upon the number of patients.

1759. Say an asylum of 150 patients?—I would say it would be much better in that case that there should be a second physician.

1760. Supposing the visiting physician, on his regular visit, observed treatment pursued with regard to a patient of which he did not approve, would you consider that he should still allow that treatment to be continued, because he had not been called upon by the resident medical superintendent to give his opinion in the case?—Certainly not. I think, in such a case as that, a man should volunteer his opinion.

1761. Then, in point of fact, the visiting physician is to advise, and his opinion is to prevail, not alone in the cases in which he is called upon to give an opinion, but in cases he may consider improperly treated by the resident medical superintendent?—Yes.

1762. You have stated that you have not been attended by the manager in your visits through the asylum for some time—does the matron usually attend?—She does not regularly go round with me.

1763. As I understand, you have been, for the last eight years, in charge entirely of the female patients?—Of the female patients exclusively; but not for so long a period; about five years; subsequently to the appointment of Dr. Tuohill, as physician in ordinary.

1764. Used the manager accompany you to the female wards?—Yes.

1765. Was that by your desire?—Yes; I know of nothing else.

Visitation of the wards by the Manager.

1766. Has the attention of the Board, that you are aware of, ever been called to the non-attendance of the manager upon you in your visits?—No.

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1767. Are you aware whether they made any regulations with reference to the attendance of the manager in the various wards?—I am not aware that they have done so at all.

1768. Or with reference to his own duty with regard to the visitation of the wards?—I am not aware.

1769. Are you aware of the practice of the manager with regard to his visits of inspection to the several wards?—I believe that, latterly, they have been comparatively few. I never see him in the female wards. He goes round the male wards, I know. When I say I know that, I mean that I have seen him at particular times do so.

1770. Do you know of any reason for the omission of his visits to the female wards?—There is no special reason, except what I have already assigned, as to his other duties.

Care of the Patients.

1771. Are the patients, in respect of cleanliness, treated as you would desire?—Not at all times.

1772. To what do you attribute that?—I think there is a want of proper care and attendance. Generally speaking, I do not think there is proper care taken of the patients; it might certainly be better.

Washing.

1773. Do you think there is proper attention paid to their washing?—I am speaking now of the females. I think there is pretty fair attention. I have not much to complain of in that respect.

1774. Are you in the habit of making any observations in any book with reference to any thing which you may conceive to require amendment?—No, there is no book of the kind.

1775. In what manner would you communicate to the Board any thing you would desire to have done?—I never made special communications of the kind to the Board; I have often spoken to Mrs. Wrigley, and to the nurses, when I have seen any thing amiss.

1776. Then there is no written statement?—No.

1777. What is the earliest hour at which you are in the habit of visiting the hospital?—Seldom before twelve o'clock.

1778. Have you reason to believe that the several wards have been recently inspected by the manager before you arrive?—I could not say at present with regard to the manager; formerly it was the practice for both the matron and the manager to visit.

Ventilation.

1779. Are you satisfied with the ventilation of the establishment?—I would say, generally, the ventilation is pretty good, except in some of the cells—some of the single bedrooms—in which it might be better.

1780. Have you required the nurses to report to you upon the state of the ventilation?—I cannot say specially with regard to ventilation. With regard to every thing connected with the patients, I have always desired the nurse to report to me.

Heating the Asylum.

1781. Are arrangements made for the warming of the institution?—I do not think the arrangements are sufficient; the fires in the corridors are not sufficient in cold weather.

1782. Does that arise from there not being a sufficient number of fires lighted, or from the arrangements?—I think the arrangements are not good. I do not think the fires are sufficient in very cold weather, for some of the wards at least, particularly those on the bottom floor.

1783. Do you think the patients generally have suffered from that, although they may not complain?—I think they have. I think they would be more comfortable if the corridors were warm.

1784. With such a class of patients is it possible they might suffer considerably in health from such causes, although they might not be given to complain?—That is very true.

Dietary.

1785. Are you satisfied with the dietary generally of the establishment?—The dietary I think, is quite sufficient. They get abundance at present.

Medical extras.

1786. You have, of course, the power of ordering any extras you may think necessary?—Yes.

1787. Do you think sufficient precautions are taken to see that the patients receive the extras you may order?—I could not say positively with regard to wine. You must trust a good deal to the honesty and fidelity of the nurses.

1788. Is it your impression those extras are pilfered by the attendants?—My impression is that they are not.

Remuneration of attendants.

1789. Do you think that the remuneration given to the minor attendants is sufficient to secure the services of proper and competent persons?—The remuneration at present given, I would say, is very fair; but it is the most difficult thing in the world to get a class of persons to make suitable attendants for lunatic patients. I think persons who are competent to discharge such duties will not take such situations. Persons who are possessed of the requisite qualifications will rarely be got to accept such situations for, perhaps, double the remuneration the servants in the asylum have.

Exercise and amusements of patients.

1790. Do you think the arrangements for the exercise of the patients are sufficient?—I do not think they are.

1791. Upon whom does the daily exercise of the patients depend?—It depends upon the nurses and keepers; they are, of course, directed by the manager and matron.

1792. What proportion of the inmates, on each side, are allowed to take exercise in the gardens and grounds attached to the institution?—I could not say what proportion are allowed; three-fourths might; that is to say, all that are in a condition to do so.

1793. What proportion of the patients, at each side, have access to the grounds and pleasure-grounds about the institution?—There are very few indeed that have voluntary access.

1794. What arrangements are made for the amusement of the patients?—Very few, indeed; scarcely any, I may say.

1795. Have you ever represented the necessity of some amusement being provided?—Yes, in general terms.

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The Richmond District Asylum.

J. Mollan, Esq., M.D.

1796. Was that verbally to the manager?—Sometimes by verbal communications to the manager, and sometimes to the Inspector, at the Board; no formal representation.

1797. Are any books provided for the several wards?—There are, a good many.

Books.

1798. Do you think there is a sufficient supply of books?—Hardly sufficient, if they were used—that is to say, a great many more might be used; but where you have an illiterate nurse, you can hardly expect that she would give books, and take an interest in a matter of reading.

1799. In regulating the treatment of patients, do you consider it your duty to require that such things should be provided?—It is at the recommendation of the physician that books are provided; and, from time to time, I have taken books and given them to the patients, and desired others to do so. I do not think that is attended to as it should be.

1800. I believe the female patients have little occupation but sewing and knitting?—Scarcely any thing beyond that.

1801. Do you not think that occupations and amusements might be provided which would contribute to their cure?—I think so. I think there is a deficiency in that respect.

1802. Is it not very important that the persons in charge of lunatics in an establishment intended for their cure, should be persons of sufficient intelligence to be enabled to minister to their amusement, either by reading or by encouraging them to employ their time in other occupations?—It certainly would be most desirable.

1803. Are the class of persons employed as nurses in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum at all competent to act in that manner?—No, I should say not.

Communications with Board.

1804. I understand that your communications to the Board were principally verbal?—Principally.

1805. Do you make any reports in any book?—I occasionally make written reports.

1806. In what book?—A book we have for the purpose.

1807. Do you keep that book?—It is at the asylum.

The old Asylum as a curative hospital.

1808. Considering there is a deficiency in the asylum of those amusements and other matters which are considered of importance in promoting the cure of lunacy, and considering the want of classification in the asylum, do you think, at present, the old Richmond Lunatic Asylum can be regarded as a curative hospital for the insane?—It is, certainly, not in a good condition to be considered as such.

1809. Could you estimate the proportion of cases curable?—I have 222 patients just now, and I question very much if there are forty curable cases amongst them.

1810. Is the construction and position of the building very suitable for a curative asylum?—Quite the contrary.

The new Asylum preferable as such.

1811. Is the new asylum preferable in that respect?—Infinitely preferable.

1812. Would you consider it desirable, therefore, that the new asylum should be appropriated solely for the curative cases?—I think it would be better under all the circumstances.

1813. Such is not the arrangement at present?—Such is not the arrangement at present.

Admissions.

1814. Do you attend the Board on the admission days?—I do.

1815. When patients come up to be admitted, are they not first presented at the old asylum?—In every case they are.

1816. Are they transmitted to the new asylum or to the old asylum without reference to you?—They are; the manager regulates that.

1817. Do you know what rule he follows in the matter?—I really do not.

1818. When patients are sent from your wards to the infirmary, are they always sent back to your wards again?—I having charge of the females, of course they would.

Clinical Clerks.

1819. I believe there are two clinical clerks attached to the institution?—There are.

1820. Are they resident?—They are resident.

1821. Are they attached particularly to any of the physicians?—They are. Dr. Tuohill has one, and I have one. Dr. Tuohill has not one at this moment, but he had, and generally has.

1822. Do they attend you regularly on your visits?—They do.

Lectures and instruction.

1823. What clinical lectures or information is given in the institution?—Not lately any regular clinical lectures.

1824. Are there no lectures in conformity with the regulation of the Privy Council?—At present Dr. Banks gives a general course on Saturdays; and the other medical attendants, including myself, give clinical instructions, so far as explaining cases to pupils that come round with us.

Medicines; compounding.

1825. By whom are the medicines compounded that are used in the institution?—By Mr. Beatty, the apothecary.

1826. Does he, himself, attend daily at the asylum to do that?—I am not certain about that; he is there frequently, I believe, but he has an assistant.

1827. Is his assistant one of the clinical clerks?—The present assistant is my clinical clerk.

1828. Is he qualified?—I am sorry to say he is not qualified; I am disappointed in him. The recommendation I got with him has not been borne out. He is amiable, trustworthy, and a person of excellent moral character, but I find his education is deficient. It was represented to me that he was a different person. There was no other candidate.

1829. By what arrangement did he come to discharge the duties of assistant to Mr. Beatty?—Indeed, I believe he is Mr. Beatty's apprentice—I am not certain.

1830. What are the qualifications for a clinical clerk?—The rule is, that he should have previously attended as a pupil at the asylum.

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1831. Previous to his appointment as resident clinical clerk?—Yes.

1832. Did the individual to whom you refer attend in that way?—Not, perhaps, by having entered and paid as a pupil in the formal way; but still, having been constantly about the asylum, he was looked upon in that capacity. If there is more than one seeking for the situation, it is given after an examination. That has been done; and at the present moment there is more than one candidate for the office of clinical clerk to Dr. Tuohill. It will be decided that way.

Selection of Clinical Clerks; regulation not observed.

1833. By whom is this examination directed, and the appointment made—is it by the Governors, or any other authority?—The only examination I was present at was conducted by myself, and Dr. Tuohill and Dr. Nugent were present, and two or three of the Governors. I think it is one of the regulations that such examination shall be held. The Board made the appointment of clinical clerk on Dr. Tuohill's recommendation and mine.

1834. The regulation provides that the examination shall be conducted by a Committee, appointed by the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons—is that practically the case at present?—It is not, and it never was done.

1835. How are the examinations now conducted, and by whom?—There never was but one examination. It occurred on an occasion when there were more candidates than one for the situation. If there is not more than one candidate, there is no examination; and in the case in which an examination did occur, it was conducted as I have told you.

1836. Is any notice given of the vacancies?—No.

1837. Are the clinical clerks competent to act upon any emergency that may occur?—I would say that, with the exception of the one I have referred to, they have been competent. We have had some excellent men there.

Use of the infirmary.

1838. Is the infirmary accommodation adequate to the wants of the old Richmond Asylum?—I would say so, certainly.

1839. Are sick patients ever treated in their own cells?—Yes, frequently.

1840. What class of cases are sent to the infirmary?—The last case I sent up there was a case of erysipelas occurring in an old woman. Another case I sent there was one of pneumonia.

1841. Are they all cases of bodily illness?—No; persons in delicate health, who may be accommodated better there, will be sent up.

1842. Then, delicate patients, not affected by bodily illness, may be sent to occupy beds in the infirmary, as well as those suffering under such diseases?—They may.

1843. Was the infirmary intended to be appropriated to such cases as you last referred to?—I should say not.

1844. Do you consider it proper that such cases should be sent there?—I should think cases have been often sent to the infirmary that ought not to be sent there; but we have been driven to that from the pressure for accommodation, and when the manager desired that no bed in the infirmary should be left vacant.

1845. Can any patient be sent there without your orders?—Certainly not.

1846. Do you think it preferable the cases should be treated in their own wards?—Some I should say should not be treated in their own wards; for instance, patients labouring under affections of the chest should not be treated in the cell or in any room that has not the means of proper heating by fire.

1847. Do you consider the infirmary an essential portion of the establishment?—Yes, or some place where we could get the adequate means for fire and necessary accommodation.

Its condition.

1848. Do you consider the existing infirmary adequate for its object?—I think there are many defects in it.

1849. What are those defects?—I think the windows are defective, and the corridors are not warm enough.

Dangerous lunatics.

1850. Do you find that the cases which are transmitted from gaols as dangerous lunatics, are generally cases that it would be proper to receive into a lunatic asylum?—I have seldom found them otherwise, with certain exceptions. Persons are sometimes so far recovered before removal to the asylum, that, when received, they can hardly be pronounced insane; while others are kept so long in the gaols, that they become incurable before removal. In the majority of cases, insane persons are kept a great deal too long in the prisons; many for years.

Change in the management.

1851. Is there any suggestion you would wish to make to the Commissioners with reference to the subject of the inquiry, that your experience would lead you to believe might be for the amendment of the present system?—I believe that the sooner a change is made in the management of this particular asylum the better.

1852. Do you mean with reference to the person in charge, or to the regulations which prevail in the asylum?—The person in charge.

1853. Do you consider him incompetent for the discharge of his duties on other grounds, besides not being a professional man?—The asylum has grown beyond his reach; it has gradually increased in extent, and consequently additional care should be bestowed upon it, while the manager has become infirm, and is less active and efficient.

Religious worship.

1854. What is your opinion as to the advantage or otherwise of the patients being enabled to attend at religious worship?—I think that if a proper selection of cases be made, that on the whole it is advantageous, but it is a doubtful question if you take it in all its bearings.

1855. Do you give orders as to who shall or shall not be allowed to go to religious worship?—I very often give orders, or ask one of the patients would he like to go, and I

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encourage them to go very frequently; and I frequently ask, if I happen to pay a visit after service on a Sunday, whether they have liked it, and what have been their impressions about it. I ask them what was done, with a view to elicit from them how far they have been benefited by it.

1856. If you considered in any case that attendance at religious worship would lead to the excitement of the patients, you would, of course, give orders that such persons should not be sent?—Certainly.

Baths for the patients.

1857. Do you think sufficient arrangements are made for giving baths regularly to patients in the institution?—I do not think there are.

1858. You do not think the arrangements, therefore, in that respect adequate?—I do not—they are deficient.

1859. I refer to the periodical bathing of the patients for the purpose of cleanliness?—As well for that as for the general purpose of giving prolonged warm baths, which would be desirable. I have not had much experience of them, but I would desire very much to try the effect of prolonged warm baths in any cases of excitement, and we have not adequate means for the purpose.

The new Asylum as a curative hospital for both sexes.

1860. Would you consider it desirable that the new asylum should be constituted a curative establishment for both males and females?—It was so, originally, intended; but it was subsequently conceived that it would be desirable to have it appropriated exclusively for males, inasmuch as in the old asylum the males and females had too much intercourse in going to the kitchen, and at meal time in conveying the food to the different parts of the establishment. With reference to the question, I must explain that it was on a suggestion of mine the new asylum was appropriated to males, and I do not know how I could say now I should recommend a change to be made; but if I am to answer the question generally with regard to the appropriation of the new asylum for males and females, I do not see any objection to doing so.

1861. Under what circumstances did you recommend the new asylum should be appropriated entirely for males?—Because the separation of the sexes in the old asylum was not complete. There was a common hall, and the patients, both male and female, were in the habit of passing up and down this hall, and I have seen them congregated at the door of the kitchen, waiting to assist the servants in bringing the supplies. I thought it very desirable that that should be prevented, and it does not exist to the same extent that it did formerly: they use separate doors now.

R. Tuohill, Esq., M.D. F.R.C.S.I.

Richard Tuohill, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., sworn and examined.

1862. I believe you are one of the physicians of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum?—Yes.

1863. Are you many years connected with that institution?—I was appointed in March, 1848, as physician extraordinary, at the time Dr. Mollan was promoted, and I was appointed in July, 1851, as attending physician.

1864. You and Dr. Mollan jointly discharged the duties of the old asylum?—Yes.

1865. You have charge of a separate division?—Yes.

1866. On that side there are female as well as male wards?—Yes.

Attendance.

1867. How often do you attend?—I attend every day.

1868. Do you visit the wards on your side each day?—I visit all the wards each day.

1869. Are you attended by the manager on your visits?—No, not by the manager.

1870. By whom are you attended?—Clinical clerks occasionally. I have a clinical clerk.

1871. Was it ever the practice of the manager to accompany you on your visits?—Very seldom.

Means of giving baths.

1872. Do you consider the arrangements in the institution for the cleanliness of the patients suitable or sufficient?—For keeping them clean in their persons I think the arrangements might be improved. I think there might be a more steady surveillance over their persons and clothes to carry out cleanliness more effectually and completely.

1873. Are there sufficient means of administering warm baths when required for their treatment?—Yes, there are sufficient means, so far as baths are concerned.

1874. Do the patients practically get a weekly bath?—Not as a general rule; they get no baths except when directed by me. In my division, I direct the giving of warm or shower baths, as the case may be; but there is a supply of warm water every Friday for general washing, and on other days, if I saw a patient dirty, I would direct the attention of the keeper to him, to have him washed clean. Then, as a remedial agent, I have frequently directed, on other occasions, to have their legs immersed in warm water, and their persons cleaned, where I saw a want of cleanliness.

1875. Is the supply of water to the lavatories and baths sufficient to enable a bath to be given at any time you might direct?—When I used to order warm baths, and the ordinary supply of water did not come, I got it from the kitchen, or ordered down a strong fire when I found it necessary.

Washing of patients.

1876. Do you believe that the patients in your division are daily washed?—Well, I have frequently noticed them unclean, though the keepers might say they were washed.

1877. In what way do you call attention to what you desire to be remedied?—I speak to Mr. Wrigley and to the keepers, and say that, if the patients had been washed they still showed an appearance of dirt, and ought to be washed again.

1878. Is there any book in which you record your observations or recommendations, in

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order to their being submitted to the Board of Governors?—From time to time we used to report to the Governors on any omissions of this kind; but in reference to the washing principally, we found it necessary to address ourselves to the keepers or Mr. Wrigley. I made no record of the omission of washing.

1879. Have you frequently reported the defective state of the arrangements?—Yes, we made several reports in writing, showing the deficiency of the arrangements in the institution.

Medical Journal.

1880. Do you keep a medical journal?—There is a day journal.

1881. Is that day journal kept by you?—The only medical journal I used to keep was a pencil note-book, in which I entered any particular case.

1882. Do you keep a medical journal similar to what is required by the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 107?—No, I have no medical journal of that kind.

Attention to cleanliness.

1883. Is the cleanliness of the apartments and the beds well attended to in your branch?—I hardly ever go through the wards where unclean patients are, that I have not stripped down the patients myself. I have frequently found them soiled, and the attendants assured me that it occurred within a few minutes before. I found it necessary, on almost all occasions, to strip the patients that were either lying a long time in bed or were unclean in their habits, and I frequently, in the course of my attendance, have found them in a dirty state.

1884. Then you are not satisfied with the attention given to patients in that respect?—I very often had reason to complain.

Medical extras; the attendants.

1885. Do you think there is sufficient security that any extra diet you may order for the patients, such as wine and things of that kind, is given to them?—I would have much more security, if the keepers were of a better class than the present staff, that the wine and other extra things would be given to the patients. I was constantly watching to see if I could detect any mal-administration in the distribution of wine, and I did not detect any. I had suspicions on the subject, from hints thrown out to me. I would feel more confident if there was a better order of keepers, or if there were gradations of keepers. The keepers now are all on the same level, and I think an improvement in that respect very desirable.

1886. Do you think the wages given to keepers are sufficient to secure the services of competent persons?—I think there should be keepers of a better class, in addition to those who do the slavish work. £16 is the wages. I would have a head keeper, and others under him, to control his department.

Amusements.

1887. Are any arrangements made for providing amusements for the patients?—Very little—not sufficient. I have given a report suggesting the propriety, in the system of moral treatment, of having intellectual and pleasurable amusements. That has not been carried out.

1888. Were these suggestions given in writing to the Governors?—Yes, I have a copy of the report. I recommended that there should be a billiard-table, backgammon, an evening school, and means of light recreation. In order to make these complete, there should be a superintendence by a head keeper or a schoolmaster,—some person between the manager and the medical man and those who merely carry out the more laborious part of the duties.

1889. Do you think that the hospital, as at present conducted, affords the means of carrying out proper curative treatment as regards the patients under your charge?—I certainly think it could be better arranged and better managed.

Curative treatment.

1896. With the means at present at your disposal in the hospital, do you consider you can carry out the curative treatment as regards the insane cases?—Though I have done so, I think there might be a great deal of improvement. I think great improvements are necessary. Of course we have pursued successful treatment.

Requisites for the patients.

1891. Do you consider that sufficient provision is made for the comfort of the patients in the various wards?—I have had reason to complain in the way I have stated, when I inspected beds. Very often I have directed my attention to the dinner, which I have gone to see, and I think the arrangements for it might be made much more comfortable, both in the accommodation and probably in the mode of cooking; some essential improvements may be effected.

1892. Are the apartments of the patients in the asylum provided with all that is necessary for them?—No; for instance, there are several of the dormitories that want soap; and towels should be supplied to all, particularly when the patients are coming to a state of convalescence. These things are only in the nurses' rooms. I would have these conveniences in the dormitories.

1893. Many of the patients, when unwell, are treated in their own rooms?—Yes, under certain circumstances.

Night-chairs, &c.

1894. Are not night-chairs a necessary part of the appliances?—Yes; I have only one or two in my division. There were more night-chairs when I was appointed than there are at present. I spoke to Mr. Wrigley about it.

1895. How many patients are there in the division where you say there are only one or two night-chairs?—Thirty-four in No. 3, where there is only one night-chair; but then they bring to the corridor at night a kind of vessel like a tub, which the patients use. It is a clumsy kind of thing.

1896. Are there a sufficient number of chamber utensils?—Yes, the number of utensils appears to be sufficient; they are a tin kind of vessels, and I often thought wooden ones would be better.

1897. Have you satisfied yourself of the sufficiency of the number from your observation?—Yes, I found them under every bed.

Ventilation.

1898. Do you consider the ventilation of the rooms, generally, good?—It is, I should

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say, good. There is a kind of communication between the rooms and corridors, and when the windows—which are about five feet by three and a half—are open to the extent of one sixth, there is tolerable good ventilation. Part of the window is movable, and can be opened by a string.

1899. Is your attendance in the morning sufficiently early after the patients have risen, to enable you to judge whether the atmosphere has been pure in the cells during the night?—I have gone sometimes early, and my impression is the ventilation is sufficient.

1900. Have you any communication with the manager as to the state of the patients?—A continual communication. I call in and sit with him, talk to him, and tell him such a case is getting better or worse.

Medical Managers for Asylums; their relation to the Visiting Physicians.

1901. Do you consider it would be an advantage, or otherwise, that the manager should be a medical man?—I think a resident medical man would be an improvement.

1902. In the event of a resident medical man being in charge of the institution, would you consider it desirable that there should also be a visiting or consulting physician?—Certainly.

1903. Would you consider it advisable to have the consulting physician to be called in when the manager pleased, or the regular visiting physician to come on stated days?—I would have the regular visiting physician regularly attending.

1904. On whom would you have the responsibility to rest?—On the visiting physician; the man who had the opportunity of seeing diseases out of doors, and was in general practice. I think if they acted in a proper spirit, no difficulties would arise.

1905. Do you consider that the resident medical man, having peculiar opportunities of studying each case of lunacy, would have any advantages which would not be possessed by the visiting physician, as regards the treatment of the insane?—I have been reflecting upon the question, and I do not see much advantage. I think I knew as much last year, on the subject of lunacy, as I do this year; and the continued inspection of the same cases does not pre-suppose any advancement in the knowledge of the disease.

Accommodation for curable cases.

1906. Do you consider that it would be advisable that the new Richmond Asylum should be devoted to the reception of curable cases?—Yes. I think statistics would lead to errors about the asylum, by taking any calculations, either as to the recoveries or deaths, under the present constitution. Independently of its being filled from the Island-bridge Asylum, we get persons from gaols, after having been broken down. We receive epileptics, paralytics, idiots, non-epileptics, old and infirm; so that, in fact, to act upon the statistics of the Richmond Asylum would lead to error as to the mode of treatment.

1907. Do you see any objection to the new asylum being appropriated to the treatment of recent curable cases, of both sexes?—I do not see any objection, if a provision was made to separate the sexes.

1908. What is your opinion of the existing old Richmond Asylum as a curative hospital for the insane?—I do not think much of it. I think the multiplicity of cells, the closed yards, and the selection of the bedding, gives it more the complexion of a prison; and I would not approve of it as being well adapted for curable cases.

1909. You think, then, the new asylum, under proper arrangements, would be much better adapted than the old building for treating mental disease?—I would.

Suggestions to Board.

1919. You attend the Board at every meeting?—Yes, every meeting, and make suggestions as to any requirement I thought necessary. I suggested the propriety of having a schoolmaster as a head keeper, who should comprise in himself the position of schoolmaster and moral director; that he should go through the divisions, attend at the meals, see the medicines daily administered, and note their effects.

1911. You have a clinical clerk?—I have

Selection of Clinical Clerks.

1912. How are the clinical clerks selected?—At present by recommendations from the medical men to the Board.

1913. Was any public notice given of a vacancy occurring on the last occasion?—No.

1914. Has there been public notice given, on any occasion, in the public journals, of vacancies occurring for clinical clerks?—I am not aware that there was.

John Thomas Banks, Esq., M.D., F.K.Q.P.I.

John Thomas Banks, Esq., M.D., F.K.Q.P.I., sworn and examined.

1915. I believe you are one of the physicians to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum?—Yes.

His duties.

1916. You are in charge of the new asylum, and also the infirmary?—Yes.

1917. How long have you held that appointment?—I was appointed assistant physician, or physician extraordinary, in September, 1852; and in the end of October, 1854, I was appointed, by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, visiting physician.

1918. For how long have you had charge of the infirmary?—The circumstance of my having the sole charge of the infirmary arose in this way:—While I was assistant physician, I acted for Dr. Mollan; he generally goes abroad for six weeks or two months in the year, to one of the German spas. Dr. Mollan asked me to look after his patients in the infirmary, as the infirmary building is near the new asylum, which I visit daily, and my attendance saved him the trouble of walking a considerable distance from the old house. On the last occasion that he went abroad, he requested Dr. Tuohill to take charge of his patients in the old house; and, to lighten the labour upon Dr. Tuohill, it was arranged amongst us that I should look after both the infirmaries, in addition to the new house.

1919. Is that a permanent arrangement?—Well, since Dr. Mollan came home, it has so continued.

1920. Am I to understand that, previous to that arrangement, Dr. Mollan attended to

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his patients in the infirmary, Dr. Tuohill to the others, and you to those that came to the new asylum?—Yes; and any patients that we considered required surgical treatment, were transferred to the care of the surgeon, but they were still in the infirmary.

1921. Who exercises a superintendence over the infirmary, the manager or the matron?—There is a matron to the infirmary; and then Mrs. Wrigley, the superior of all, is supposed to exercise authority over her.

The Infirmaries.

1922. The male and female infirmaries are detached buildings?—Yes.

1923. Are they, in your opinion, suitable for the objects for which they were erected?—No, they are not.

1924. State shortly in what respects you think they are defective?—There are no single rooms. Perhaps it would save you time if I would say I entirely agree in the report made, with regard to the infirmary, by the Commissioners who inspected the asylum. The house is inadequate; I consider it is not suited for its intended use. It is ill supplied with accommodation; and, altogether, it is, I think, unsuited for an infirmary. I dwell particularly upon the point of its not having single rooms.

1925. Do you mean the Commissioners who inspected the lunatic asylums—Messrs. Wilkes and Donaldson?—I do.

1926. Do your observations apply to both buildings, the male and female infirmaries?—To both buildings.

Cases received therein.

1927. What cases are sent to the infirmary?—On two occasions there were epidemics in the house, but I may mention that they both occurred before my connexion with the institution—at least before I was permanent visiting physician; one was small-pox, and the other was cholera. Upon those occasions the patients labouring under small-pox and cholera were sent to the infirmary. I should tell you the infirmary is part of the institution, and I may say it is perverted from its legitimate purpose. It was necessary, on the occasion of the cholera, to clear out the infirmary, and put the patients lying on the floor, in the old house; and a portion of them were sent up to the then unfinished new house, inasmuch as it was necessary to clear out the infirmary.

1928. That is, the infirmary patients, at the time the epidemic broke out, were removed, to make way for those who were affected?—Yes; at least the female house was cleared. In general, the house is full to its complete number. A portion of the patients could not be supplied with proper accommodation.

1929. At the present time, when no epidemic prevails, what class of cases are considered fit subjects for admission into the infirmary, and which ought not be detained in the wards?—Well, if any communicable disease arose—which has not happened very frequently—in that event, they would be sent. I am constantly in the habit of sending cases of corporeal diseases which require treatment, to the infirmary from the new house.

1930. Are any other cases, besides those of bodily illness, sent to the infirmary?—In fact it is necessary to have the infirmary full, the house is in such a state.

1931. In point of fact, the demand for room in the general building is so great, that persons are sent to the infirmary who, strictly speaking, are not proper cases to be admitted there?—Persons who are not labouring under any corporeal disease.

1932. In that case what class of lunatics would be particularly selected?—Dr. Mollan occasionally sends to the infirmaries acute cases of bodily disease, and treats them there; Dr. Tuohill besides sends some of the convalescents from mental disease, when weakly or infirm, for the advantage of better air.

1933. What is your own practice as regards the new asylum?—I generally send a case of bodily disease to the infirmary.

1934. I presume no patient is removed to the infirmary without an order from the medical gentleman in charge of the ward from which he came?—Not as I believe.

Result of crowding of the asylum.

1935. Supposing it to be desirable to transfer from any branch of the asylum a case to the infirmary, is it the practice to remove that case, which is under treatment, back from the infirmary to the asylum from which the patient had been taken?—In general it is necessary; for example, there are always a number of cases in the infirmary in that condition that they may be moved back. If a case of disease arises under my care, I write in the Prescription Book, "This case to be removed to the infirmary," and when I go to the infirmary, I select a case to be sent in place of it. That is from the fact of the institution being full, generally, and the infirmary not being exclusively for patients labouring under bodily disease.

1936. Supposing a case, for which you wished to provide in the infirmary, was taken from a refractory or other ward, which would be unsuitable for the patient that you were to bring back, what arrangement would you make in that case?—Well, I avoid bringing refractory patients to the infirmary; the means of security, bad as they are in the new house, are still worse in the infirmary. In that case I would prefer the new house.

1937. Generally speaking, a patient is exchanged, and takes the place of a patient who has been removed to the infirmary?—Precisely.

Ventilation of single rooms.

1938. Do you think the ordinary rooms or dormitories of the asylum are as fitting as the infirmary for the treatment of many cases of disease?—No, the single rooms are not at all; nothing can be more deficient than the ventilation of the single rooms. In fact I have very often visited early in the morning, when the doors have been opened, and the air is exceedingly foul. There is, in fact, no ventilation—I refer to the new asylum.

1939. Does your observation with regard to ventilation apply to the dormitories also?—It does, but not to the same extent.

1940. Are you satisfied with the way in which the infirmary is conducted by the matron?

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—The matron is a very zealous and attentive officer. I am not always satisfied with the servants in any part of the institution.

1941. Is it your opinion that a case of acute disease occurring amongst the inmates, may be as well treated in the ordinary dormitories as in the infirmary?—No.

1942. At what hour do you generally visit the infirmaries in the course of the day?—I generally visit between twelve and one o'clock. I sometimes visit the new house first; on other occasions I visit the infirmary before going to the asylum.

1943. Do you examine the bedding and conveniences provided for the sick patients?—I do, very frequently.

1944. Do you consider that they are adequate?—I do not.

State of the bedding, chamber requisites, &c.

1945. Is it the case that some of the patients have only one sheet?—I am not aware that the practice of having only one sheet prevails in the infirmary, but the sheets are very bad.

1946. Are the rooms in the infirmaries kept in a clean state?—In general they are.

1947. Have many of the patients dirty habits?—Yes, a considerable number

1948. Do you think sufficient attention is paid to those patients with respect to cleanliness?—The means are imperfect—the beds are unsuited for the purpose. I think the matron looks very closely after their cleanliness; I mean the matron of the infirmary.

1949. Is there a sufficient supply of those chamber utensils and other articles which should be provided in such an infirmary, for such cases?—There is an insufficient supply of discharge pans. With regard to what are called chamber utensils, they are like mostly all the furniture supplied, of a very inferior character; I have known patients to break off the rim and conceal it.

1950. Is there a supply of chairs in the infirmary for patients not confined to bed?——Not a sufficient supply.

1951. Are the kitchen arrangements of the infirmary good?—No, they are not good. The food is dressed in the new asylum with few exceptions, and is sent to the infirmary.

The kitchen.

1952. Is the kitchen clean?—There is no provision, in the new asylum, for the escape of the vapour, particularly that from the boilers; it and the smoke ascend, and are rotting the ceiling.

1953. Is the supply of water good?—It is not good.

Supply of water; its quality.

1954. Is it bad in quality, and liable to be tainted?—The supply of water to the infirmary is very bad—the proximity to the sewer renders it liable to be tainted. The water is not good in quality.

1955. Is there sufficient infirmary accommodation to provide for the separation of cases from other inmates, in the event of fever, epidemic, or contagious diseases breaking out?—No; as I stated before, the infirmary is, from the crowded state of the asylum, perverted from its legitimate purpose.

1956. With reference to the new asylum now under your charge, do you visit it every second day?—No, I visit it daily, the rule is daily.

Medical Journal.

1957. Do you keep any medical journal?—I make notes and records of recent and interesting cases, and particularly when an opportunity presents itself to me of conversing with the friends and relations of a patient, and thus procuring a complete history of the case.

1958. Do you keep a medical journal similar to that required by the Act of Parliament, the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 107, now before you?—I never saw that before.

1959. By whom are you accompanied in your attendance upon the patients in the new asylum?—By the resident apothecary.

Washing the patients.

1960. Do you find that the washing and cleansing of the patients is properly attended to in the asylum?—I have frequently had to complain of the dirt of individual patients. Generally, as far as the appliances admit, my order is—and I believe it is carried out—that every patient, unless something in his condition contra-indicate its use, is to get a tepid bath once a week.

1961. Have you satisfied yourself that it is really given to the patients?—Well, I have no reason to doubt it. It has been lately stated to me that my orders are not always carried out.

1962. What is the earliest hour at which you have visited the asylum?—A little after seven o'clock.

1963. That was shortly after the patients had risen?—Yes.

The ventilation.

1964. What is your opinion as to the ventilation of the asylum?—It is most imperfect. When the single rooms, particularly, have just been opened in the morning, and when it is necessary to shut the doors and windows, there are no means of admitting air. Then a patient is confined in an atmosphere which becomes, after a little time, most injurious to the health.

1965. Do the artificial arrangements for the ventilation work?—There is no arrangement for ventilation in the doors; the new house is inferior in that respect to the old: there is no means of letting in air. The windows move on pivots, and air may be admitted when the windows are open, but they are so insecure that when a refractory patient is confined it is necessary to have them closed. Under such circumstances, the ventilation is most imperfect. If the window were open, the patient might escape. I have tested this myself.

1966. Are there any effective means for the extraction of the foul air?—No effective means.

1967. Are there not openings in the ceiling connected with a shaft?—There are.

1968. Do those act?—They do not answer the intended purpose, and the smell is exceedingly bad when a room is opened in which a patient has just slept.

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1969. From what reason do they not act?—I do not know; but I am aware of the fact. I have found the air loaded with mephitic odours on opening the door.

1970. Do you consider the apartments unhealthy?—I do, particularly when a patient is any time confined.

1971. Your observation applies to the dormitories as well as to the single rooms?—What I stated before applies to both, but especially to single rooms.

Heating the Asylum.

1972. Are there any means of warming the house?—There are no hot air flues; the fire places are the only means of warming the house.

1973. Are there any thermometers in use, or is there any means of registering the temperature?—No, there is not. The house is very cold and comfortless in winter.

Bedsteads and bedding in the new Asylum.

1974. Do you find that the beds in use in the asylum are properly constructed or suitable?—No; the bedsteads, with few exceptions, are extremely bad, and unsuited for the purpose.

1975. State how?—They can easily be broken, and converted into weapons of offence—I mean the bedsteads with which the Board of Works supply the house.

1976. What kind of beds are generally in use in the asylum?—Cocoa-nut mattresses and straw.

1977. Are the cocoa-nut mattresses placed upon the bedsteads?—Yes, and they rust, if the patients happen to be wet patients. It is a very bad sort of bed, as the iron laths rust.

1978. Is the bedding given to the patients sufficient?—Well, for some of the patients it is not sufficient; there are some old and infirm patients that require more, and I wholly disapprove of the counterpanes—they are very light, and of a very bad kind.

1979. Are you aware what amount of bedding is given to each patient?—I am not aware exactly of the amount. I am aware that the supply is insufficient in many cases for proper changing.

1980. Are there any of the patients who have only a single sheet?—I lately saw one with a single sheet, and the matron informed me the patient preferred having the blanket next over him; but I am not aware it is the practice to have only one sheet. I have so frequently observed the contrary, that it must be the exception.

Furniture.

1981 Is the furniture in the day-rooms sufficient—are there any comfortable chairs for delicate patients?—There are not. I may shortly tell you that the furniture of the day-rooms, dormitories and single rooms, is insufficient; for example, there are many patients that would enjoy having a table and chair in their sleeping-rooms. There are no such things: there are some in the infirmary, but not through the house generally.

1982. Are there any seats through the house, except forms without backs?—I do not know of more than one. There is no comfortable chair in the whole house, and no benches with backs.

1983. Is there any furniture in the corridors of any kind?—No.

1984. No place where the patients could sit down?—Not in the corridors. I would refer to the Report of Messrs. Wilkes and Donaldson, that "The house has been furnished with too severe an economy." I would quote the words of that Report.

Amusements of the patients.

1985. What arrangements are made for the amusements of the patients?—There is a dance once a-week in the new house, and many of them enjoy it. We have also given them a ball occasionally.

1986. Is that in the recreation-hall?—In the hall that you may have seen, and they enjoy it. The few that cannot conduct themselves with propriety are not admitted, of course. Then there is a racket-court, and I encourage, as much as possible, their walking about the grounds.

1987. Are there any books in charge of the attendants in the various wards, which could be used by the patients?—The chaplains give books and the resident apothecary lends books to the patients; but there is not what there ought to be, I conceive—a library. Some of the patients would like amusing books, and there is no supply of them.

1988. Are any other articles supplied which could afford amusement to the patients?—I have some times given them a pack of cards at their own solicitation. I have sometimes seen them with cards so dirty, that they could scarcely see them; and I have, on more than one occasion, brought them a pack.

1989. Are there sufficient means of amusement for the curative treatment of the insane?—By no means.

Heating imperfect.

1990. Are you aware how the patients spend their evenings, during the winter months, between dark and the period of retiring to rest?—They go to bed at an extremely early hour. In winter, they are in the sitting-rooms, and many of the patients would enjoy a good fire, which would not be covered, and with great safety such might be allowed in some divisions. I think the heating is most imperfect.

1991. Would you consider yourself authorized to direct the removal of those fire-guards?—In some parts I would, if the classification could be carried out more perfectly than it is at present. There is a great difficulty about it. I may tell you that the majority of the inmates are persons that could not be safely trusted. A great number of them are generally what are called idiotic; many of them would fall into the fire and get burned; and there are a vast number epileptic, so that I think it would not be expedient to remove the guards generally, at least not in all the divisions.

Manager in new Asylum.

1992. Whom do you consider to hold the position of manager in the new asylum?—The resident apothecary acts, to all intents and purposes, as manager. He is under Mr. Wrigley.

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DUBLIN.

The Richmond District Asylum.

John Thomas Banks, Esq., M.D., F.R.Q.P.I. The Apothecary.

1993. Do you receive any communications from him as to the cases?—I do; he has long experience. He has been apothecary to the hospitale of the House of Industry for a great number of years.

1994. Who compounds the medicines for the asylum?—He does, with his assistant; he superintends.

1995. Who is his assistant?—One of the clinical clerks. The surgery for the general institution is in the old asylum, but he has a small supply of medicines for urgent use in the new asylum.

1996. Is it your opinion that the appointment of clinical clerk, either with regard to its duties or to the object for which the office was founded, should be held by the assistant of the apothecary?—I do not think it ought. I am not aware whether, since his appointment, he has acted as apprentice to the apothecary. As a general rule, I would not approve of that.

Medical Managers; Visiting Physicians.

1997. Is it your opinion that the manager of this institution should always be a medical man?—Well, I think there should be either a resident medical man, or there should be efficient clinical clerks—senior students, such as we have in the adjoining institution, the hospital of the House of Industry, to which I am physician also, a system that works uncommonly well. There should be a resident medical man, who would superintend the treatment of the patients, and carry out the directions of the visiting physician.

1998. But in the event of the services of an eminent medical man being secured for the office of resident physician under that new arrangement, would you consider it necessary to have, in addition, a visiting physician?—I would.

1999. Would you consider the visiting physician should be a person obliged to visit all the patients at stated periods of the week, or that he should be merely a consulting physician, to be called in as the resident medical man might think necessary?—That he should be a visiting physician in the strictest meaning of the term, not a consulting physician, called in when the medical manager might think it expedient.

2000. With whom should the final direction of the treatment to be pursued in that case rest?—With the visiting physician.

2001. You do not consider that the familiarity the medical manager might have with the treatment of the insane would justify his being left in sole medical charge of the institution, without a visiting physician?—I do not, and I will state my reasons. I consider the opinion of the resident physician upon matters connected with mental disease would be of the greatest value, and should receive the greatest respect from the visiting physician; but I consider, no matter how eminent a resident physician may be, when he accepts of the appointment of resident physician and manager of an institution, he is then thrown out of practice, and is unsuited, from the fact of his not having experience out of doors, to discharge the duty of physician to the institution; and I consider the smaller the institution is, the more unfitted he is. He has no experience generally, and diseases vary and epidemics constantly change their character. I think, moreover, that the supervision, which the fact of a physician regularly visiting exercises—without meaning the slightest disrespect to any man holding the position of resident physician—I think that supervision is valuable to the institution. If a man is left alone and is irresponsible, I think he may do the business in a slovenly manner, at least I think there may be a tendency to that. Men of the highest eminence in the profession, as, for example, the late Dr. John Crampton, and Dr. Cusack, accept the office of visiting physician to asylums; but the services of such men cannot be secured as resident physicians.

2002. Although a resident physician, by being withdrawn from daily practice, might not have the same extended acquaintance with disease in general, would he have any advantages in the treatment of the bodily illness of lunatics, from his knowledge of them, beyond the physician who is not so familiar with their daily state?—I conceive that a well-educated physician who visits an asylum every day, must be aware of any differences that may arise in the state of patients. It requires a greater amount of knowledge to treat corporeal diseases in the insane, than in persons who are sane. Many corporeal diseases in the insane assume what is called a latent character, and are only discoverable by the application of the most improved system of examination. I think a very high order of knowledge is necessary to determine and distinguish the diseases of the insane. A lunatic cannot tell you what is the matter with him like a sane man, or what he feels, or what are his sensations. You must find those things out for yourself; something in the same way, that it is very often more difficult to treat the diseases of children than the diseases of adults.

2003. What would be your view of an arrangement by which the medical manager should have the treatment of all the insane persons, purely as such, and that there should be a visiting physician to take charge of such patients as may be affected with other ailments, with liberty to the medical manager to call in the visiting physician to see an insane case?—Well, I think that arrangement might act well; it certainly would be better than giving the sole charge to one resident physician; but it appears to me it would be most inexpedient.

Religious worship.

2004. What is your opinion as to the advantage, or otherwise, to patients who are enabled to attend, of being allowed to go to public worship, and to have the ministrations of chaplains in this institution?—I think the ministrations of chaplains often have a most beneficial effect. It greatly depends upon the man who happens to be chaplain, whether he is a man of tact and judgment or not.

2005. Supposing you considered it unavoidable that a patient's mind should be disturbed

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by any excitement on religious questions, have you any authority to direct that that patient should not receive the visitation of the chaplain?—I think the physician ought to be the person to decide, and as to authority, I do not think if the chaplain and physician acted harmoniously together, that there would be any necessity to exert the authority. I have recommended that certain patients should not be admitted to religious worship, and I have always been met by the chaplains in the spirit in which my advice was intended. I think the religious ministrations have often a very soothing effect upon patients.

Admission of patients to the new Asylum.

2006. What are the arrangements under which patients are sent to the new asylum?—They are received at the old house, and I have, over and over again, had occasion to remonstrate with respect to the manner in which this part of the business is conducted. I have, over and over again, received patients without any sort of information, and I have been informed that their friends, who accompanied them to the asylum, are gone away, and I have not had the means of communicating with them. I have repeatedly complained of this to the manager, who is the person that receives the patients. The general practice is to send the admission paper, and the amount of information on it is exceedingly meagre. It is always satisfactory, whether a patient is sane or insane, to get as much information about the case as we can, and from that I am frequently debarred.

Want of information as to their previous history.

2007. Have you access to the registry of inmates kept by the manager?—Yes, I have before me a transcript of those admission papers, which are very imperfect; it merely states what is on their admission ticket, as it is called; and in many cases there is no information at all—such, for example, as in the cases that come from the gaols.

2008. In all cases the registry would afford the information pointed out in the first schedule of the Act?—Yes; the religion, the name, the age, and sometimes the form of insanity. What I mean to convey to you is, that as a history of a patient, or a guide, it is most imperfect. It would be desirable the patients were admitted directly to the new asylum.

Direct admission to new Asylum desirable.

2009. Inasmuch as the admission of a patient need only be accompanied by the information which is contained in the registry, what further information would you necessarily get by a patient being admitted directly at the new asylum?—When a patient is admitted directly, he is always accompanied by some one; in many cases the mother, or a brother, or father, or relative comes, unless it is from a gaol; you have then an opportunity of questioning the parties on the several circumstances connected with the case.

2010. Then you consider the admission of the patients taking place at the old asylum debars you from having that communication with the friends of the patient, which you might otherwise have?—In a great number of instances.

2011. You would not necessarily be present at the asylum when the patients and their friends came. I presume, in that case, Mr. Beatty would have to act?—It has very often happened that I have been present myself, and in my absence, whenever the friends of a patient accompany him, Mr. Beatty takes a note, which he would give me on my next visit.

Distribution of patients.

2012. With regard to the distribution of the patients between the new and old asylum are you satisfied with the arrangements in that respect?—Well, the distribution is supposed to be, so far as the males are concerned, alternate; I cannot speak positively from my own knowledge, but it has been stated to me, that a worse class of patients are selected for my house than for the old asylum. That is the opinion of Mr. Beatty, who is constantly on the spot.

Suicidal and epileptic cases.

2013. Is there a large number of suicidal cases in your charge?—Yes.

2014. Is there a large number of epileptic cases?—Yes.

2015. Have you, by visiting the old asylum or otherwise, come to the conclusion that you have an undue proportion of those cases in the new asylum?—I derive my information on the subject from Mr. Beatty.

2016. What class of patients are usually admitted?—Generally of the worst classes, with some exceptions.

2017. When the patients are sent to you, are you informed whether they have been passed through the gaols as dangerous lunatics or not?—Many of them. I have got batches of them—for example, sixteen in one batch from the Penitentiary. I am always informed as to the fact of their passing through the gaol.

Dangerous and incurable cases.

2018. Are you satisfied that those who are committed as dangerous lunatics, and come to you as such, have been fairly committed as dangerous lunatics?—Indeed, in a great many cases, I think not. I cannot say but they may have done something that might be construed to be dangerous. The legal proceeding is to swear before a magistrate a person is dangerous, and, owing to the crowded state of the house, they constantly remain weeks, and sometimes months, in the gaols.

2019. What proportion of incurables do you suppose you have in your asylum at present?—More than three-fourths.

A curative hospital.

2020. Is it your opinion that it would be advisable to convert that new asylum into a curative hospital for both sexes?—Yes.

2021. You are acquainted with the old Richmond Asylum?—Yes.

2022. Do you think that as suitable for such cases?—I do not think it is so well suited.

2023. Are the attendants generally, in the new asylum, well qualified for their duties?—Not generally.

Attendants.

2024. Is the remuneration given to them sufficient to secure the services of competent nurses and attendants?—I think, in this country, it is. I think the remuneration is sufficient for the class of persons generally employed; but I think there ought to be some superior officers.

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DUBLIN.

The Richmond District Asylum.

John Thomas Banks, Esq., M.D., F.R.Q.P.I.

2025. Am I to understand that you consider the services of the better class of superior attendants in each ward would be essential in a curative hospital of the kind?—Well, I think it would be a safeguard having persons of a superior class to superintend the others; it would be a great means of preventing irregularities.

Supervision of servants.

2026. I mean a superior nurse, with a higher salary, in each ward?—The ordinary class of servants might be of a higher grade, and I think it would probably work well if there was a superior over each division, or over every two divisions; the superintendent's attendance not to be confined to particular wards. I have sometimes found, and more particularly amongst some of the old servants, a great tendency to punish the patients, which I have, to the utmost extent, discountenanced.

Punishment of patients.

2027 In what way have you found them inclined to punish?—I once found a woman with her hands tied behind her back; it was a day or two before the women were removed from the new house, which has been in a sort of transition state. It received a number of women, for the time, then they were sent back to the old house. On more than one occasion I found patients tied by the attendants, on the supposition that they were dangerous.

Restraint.

2028. What steps did you take with reference to that case where the person was under restraint?—It was done by a nurse, an old servant in the house; and formerly, as I hear, there was a good deal of restraint used. This woman tied the patient's hands together. The women over whom she was placed were to leave the house within a few days; and, on speaking over the matter with Mr. Beatty, he agreed that, as the case could not possibly occur again, it might be passed over with a strong reprimand.

2029. In point of fact, it could never occur again in that asylum as regards these parties?—The woman remained as an attendant in the new asylum, then becoming an asylum exclusively for men.

2030. Are there any means of mechanical restraint at the disposal of the servants generally?—There are strait waistcoats. I must beg of you to allow me to mention, with regard to restraint, that we have endeavoured, to the utmost extent, to do without it; but the total abolition of restraint in the asylum, as it is at present, is impossible. It may happen that weeks or months will pass over without it being necessary to restrain patients.

2031. Do you think if the windows were rendered more secure, and the arrangements generally more complete, that restraint could be better dispensed with?—Yes, especially if there were padded rooms.

Payment of servants.

2032. Now, as regards the qualifications of the attendants, I understood you to say that you thought, for the existing attendants in Ireland, the rate of wages is sufficient; do you think the rate of wages now given is sufficient to secure the services of competent persons to take charge of the insane?—I do not.

Dietary—vegetables.

2033. Do you think the diet sufficient, and that it is judiciously varied?—Sometimes there is not sufficient vegetables, but I think the dietary is a fair one.

2034. Have you reported the want of vegetables to the Board of Governors, or to the manager?—I have represented it to the manager.

2035. Are those representations contained in any book, or were they merely verbal?—With regard to my communications with the Board, I make some in writing, and some *viva voce*. I do not remember, at this moment, whether I communicated in writing to Mr. Wrigley with regard to the vegetables.

2036. Your communications are not recorded in any book?—I am not aware that they are.

Suggestions.

2037. Have your representations been attended with any benefit, or followed by any improvement?—Very often without any benefit. The Board, I must say, are always ready to act on any suggestions the medical men make to them with respect to the arrangements of the asylum. Applications must be made for every thing for the new house to the manager and matron, and I have been informed that the supplies of various articles are insufficient; I may mention soap, for example.

2038. You mean by bathing, washing the whole person?—Yes. I have directed every person in the institution, unless I give an order against it, to get a general bath once a week. That is the practice in the new house.

Supply of soap.

2039. To wash the entire person once a week?—Yes, that is my order; and I consider the supply of soap is insufficient, and also the means of drying the patient after the bath.

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DUBLIN, 7th November, 1856.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Mr. LUTWIDGE, Mr. WILKES, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM—(continued).

Pakenham Beatty, Esq., sworn and examined.

DUBLIN.

The Richmond District Asylum—(continued).

P. Beatty, Esq.

The Apothecary. Duties in the new Asylum.

2040. What office do you hold at the Richmond Lunatic Asylum?—I am resident apothecary. That is my appointment. In addition to that duty I act as manager to the new branch of the establishment; and, in the absence of the surgeon, I attend day and night cases of emergency that arise, both medical and surgical.

2041. How long have you held your appointment in connexion with the Richmond Asylum?—Since it first opened, forty-two or forty-three years ago. I was visiting apothecary till the new branch opened, and then I was appointed resident apothecary. For twenty years of the time I was the apothecary attached to the hospitals of the House of Industry.

2042. Were there any instructions communicated to you on the occasion of your being appointed to superintend the new asylum?—In the report of the Inspectors I am reported as being superintendent. I do not recollect that there were any particular instructions given to me.

2043. Were you in any way informed as to the duties you would have to discharge as superintendent of the new asylum, and of your position in relation to the manager, Mr. Wrigley?—Not at that time. I was given to understand that I should manage and conduct the asylum. I had to open and arrange it, and put every thing in a proper state in it; and afterwards I was informed that Mr. Wrigley was my superior officer there.

2044. Were those instructions given to you by the Inspectors or the Board of Governors?—I did not get instructions on the subject, but I understood myself he was that. I should say the Inspectors more than the Governors, for I was more in contact with them; but I did not get special orders on the subject from either. I got verbal instructions.

2045. Were all the instructions verbal?—They were.

2046. How long were you in charge of the new asylum before you were informed that you were to act under Mr. Wrigley?—I could not say how long.

2047. Practically, what authority does the manager exercise in the new asylum?—Not much. When he chooses to come and exercise authority, it is never disputed. Even before instructions were given, I always acknowledged the manager was the superior officer. If you mean, does he come and exercise his authority frequently, I have to say he does not; but there is nothing to prevent him doing so. He has been there on different occasions, and generally came to the kitchen to see after the stores; but as for going round the house, and making an inspection of the patients, that has not been done.

Acts as Manager there.

2048. Who, then, discharges, in the new asylum, the duty which the regulations of 1843 require should be performed by a manager?—I do, with the exception that I do not procure any thing. I procure things through the manager latterly; at first I procured them from the Board, and it was said that course was attended with inconvenience, and I was ordered to get the things through him.

The books of the new Asylum.

2049. What books do you keep in the institution?—I may say I keep almost none.

2050. By whom are the register and other books connected with the new asylum kept?—They are kept at the old house.

2051. Do you make any communication to Mr. Wrigley with reference to the daily condition of the house?—No, I do not.

2052. Then how can the morning statement book be filled up at the old asylum as regards the inmates of the asylum under your charge?—Because he knows all about the admissions before I get the patients, and I send down a return to him of the deaths and discharges about which he does not know. I send him the name of each patient that dies, and the time.

2053. Do you make a return to Mr. Wrigley daily, of the number of patients employed?—I do not.

2054. How can he fill up the morning statement book with a return of the numbers employed when he does not receive it from you for the new asylum?—He knows that the class of patients we have are nearly unfit to work. There are none working out in the gardens, they are doing the work about our place—digging and improving about the grounds. I do not make any return to him.

2055. Do you make a return of the number of patients under restraint or seclusion?—I do not.

2056. Mr. Wrigley is, therefore, equally unable to fill up the morning statement book on that point?—Yes; they have never been required.

2057. Have you ever kept a want book?—I did, until last January, a want and a communication book.

2058. Why did you cease at that time to keep the book?—By direction of the Governors and Dr. White at the Board-room. They told me it was inconvenient keeping it.

2059. Do you mean Dr. White, the Inspector of Asylums?—I do. I got the directions at the Board also. Mr. Wrigley was adverse to my keeping that book from the beginning.

Communications to the Board by the Acting Manager of the new Asylum.

2060. In what way do you now communicate to the Board any matters which you may wish to bring under their consideration?—Through Dr. Banke, verbally. When he goes to the Board I always get him to communicate those things which I used to communicate

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DUBLIN.

The Richmond District Asylum.

P. Beatty, Esq.

direct to the Board, which I would have preferred much going on doing. Any thing I want I get through Mr. Wrigley. It is left optional with him to order what I apply for.

2061. Do you communicate with Mr. Wrigley in writing or verbally?—My applications are in writing. There is a book with printed forms of application, having blocks and leaves to cut off. We say, please send to us, in the new asylum, so-and-so.

2062. In case you may wish to call the attention of the Board to any matters connected with the new asylum which did not involve an actual supply of articles, in what manner do you make known your views?—Through Mr. Wrigley.

2063. In writing?—In writing, certainly. It would have been much more satisfactory if I was allowed to go on with the want book.

Further duties as Acting Manager.

2064. The provisions for the new asylum being supplied from the old asylum, do you consider it necessary to make any particular inspection of them?—Yes. I should explain, perhaps, that the steward and provider, Mr. Fitzsimons, receives the beef and bread, and has the inspection of them. He then sends it up to our asylum, and the doctors exercise a very strict surveillance over it. I also inspect it very frequently myself. Beer, oatmeal, and rice, come direct to us without any inspection.

2065. Do you consider it your duty, as superintendent of the new asylum, to see that the subordinate officers acquit themselves of their duties with regularity and care?—I do.

2066. In case you find any irregularity in that respect, how do you bring it under the notice of the Board?—I write a complaint to the Board.

2067. Do you not keep any daily statement book in which those matters should be recorded?—No.

2068. As the manager does not regularly visit the asylum, he would, of course, be unable to make such statements in the daily statement book?—I have made reports to him directly of irregularities, but more generally to the Board.

2069. Do you communicate directly to the manager each day that you may find misconduct on the part of the subordinate officers?—I do not. I should add, that there is no occurrence takes place in the house but I always communicate it to Dr. Banks, and take his advice as to what I should do. I get Dr. Banks to reprimand the servants himself, and, if that does not do, I communicate with the Board.

2070. Do you attend at the hours of meals to see that they are properly served up?—Nearly always.

2071. Do you daily inspect all the wards?—Oh, yes; I go several times round the wards in the day.

2072. Do you go through the galleries at night, after the patients have retired to bed, to see that all is in order?—Frequently I do; not constantly.

2073. Do you communicate with the visiting physician, Dr. Banks, on the occasion of his visits, with reference to the cases of the several patients?—Invariably; and I go round with him always to bring them under his notice.

Subordinate officers and servants.

2074. Are you satisfied with the manner in which the subordinate servants generally discharge their duties in the asylum?—Generally speaking, I am. There are some exceptions.

2075. Are they persons who are competent to assist in the carrying out of such mental treatment as Dr. Banks may direct?—They are not all so. There are men there, I think, not competent for the duties they perform.

2076. Do you mean that they are not efficient servants for a curative institution?—Certainly not. Two of them I could say not, decidedly. One man is a tailor; he was sent there from the old asylum, with two very imbecile tailors, to make clothes. On that account I put up with him, though he is not fit to be a keeper. The last man appointed is asthmatic; he is totally unfit for a place of the kind, and still he is a man of good character.

The Assistant Matron.

2077. Who is the next person in authority in the new asylum?—The assistant matron.

2078. What are her duties?—To look after the cooking, the beds and the bedding, and the cleanliness of the inner clothing—shirts, and stockings; and to see that the wards are kept in due order.

2079. Is the assistant matron placed under your authority?—She does not acknowledge that. She says Mrs. Wrigley is the matron. She ought to be under my authority.

2080. Have you ever received any instructions as to your relative duties?—We have not. It would have been pleasanter to both if we had.

Attendants; insufficiency of.

2081. What is the number of attendants in the new asylum altogether?—Twelve men and twelve women.

2082. Has the number of female servants diminished or increased since the female patients left the house?—The number has remained the same.

2083. Is there sufficient occupation for that number of female attendants, now that there are no female patients in the asylum?—I think they are almost slaved; they are continually working. The men have nothing to do with the cleaning of the house; they attend to the patients. The patients do most of the scouring work, the women superintending, and constantly having to assist. I may add, if the floors could be polished, so as to avoid scouring, it would be a great benefit to the institution.

2084. Are the patients employed in the house?—They are, a great many of them.

2085. Would they not be capable of performing some of the work that is now performed by the servants?—They do perform the work that female servants should do; the women would not be able to do it but for the men.

2086. Am I to understand that you could not reduce the number of female servants

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without giving more extended employment to the patients in the establishment?—Not unless you took men to attend them. If you dispense with the women, you should have more male keepers. It is said to be objectionable to have females amongst the men.

The class of Patients in the new Asylum.

2087. What is the general class of patients in your asylum?—There is a large number of epileptic cases; there are idiotic and suicide cases, and incurables; and there are very few, indeed, of whose recovery there is a chance.

2088. A large proportion of the inmates of Island-bridge were transferred to your asylum?—Yes, a very large proportion.

2089. They are mostly chronic cases?—Yes.

2090. Could you state about how many were transferred from Island-bridge to your asylum?—About seventy-six, I think.

2091. That is more than half the number in your establishment?—Yes; we have 149 to-day. The best of those from Island-bridge were kept at the old house, and the worst were sent up to us. As well as I can learn, they have not got more than two male epileptics in the old establishment. I mean to convey that there was a selection made of the inferior class of cases for us.

2092. Is a daily inspection of the house made by Mr. Wrigley?—No.

The inspection by the Manager.

2093. How often has he inspected within the last month?—He has not been round the wards at all this last month.

2094. How often has he been round the wards for the last six months?—I do not recollect him going round the wards for the last six months.

2095. Has he been round the grounds?—Yes, I brought him in myself within the last two months.

2096. Did he inspect the patients in the wards on that occasion?—He did not. The thing has been left very much to me.

Ventilation, warming, &c.

2097. Is the house cold?—It is.

2098. Is there any arrangement for the warming of the house beyond fire-places?—None beyond fire-places.

2099. Are the fire-places in the galleries in the outer or inner walls?—In the outer walls.

2100. Are the galleries extensive?—Yes.

2101. Are they much used by the patients?—They are in winter time.

2102. Are the fires lighted in the galleries in winter?—Yes, all the fires.

2103. How is the house ventilated?—By means of the windows and air-holes out of the dormitories and cells.

2104. Is the ventilation defective?—Decidedly not; quite the reverse.

2105. Have the artificial arrangements for ventilation ever worked?—Never, they are defective in the roof; there is no means of letting in air, into the cells particularly.

2106 Have you had opportunities of ascertaining whether the atmosphere of the rooms was pure during the night?—Frequently it is quite the reverse; I call it poisonous. When a patient is confined for a day or two, the smell is very bad.

2107. Does that apply to the dormitories?—It applies to the cells particularly, and to the dormitories at night. We have ten patients in a large dormitory, and if you go in there in the middle of the night, the air is very foul indeed.

2108. Are there fire-places in the dormitories?—No.

2109. Are the windows of proper construction?—We do not approve of their construction at all; they let in the rain, and do not open sufficiently. The sashes are of a weak, poor kind; a man could smash them across.

The window-fittings, &c.

2110. Have you had cases of patients attempting to get through windows, or breaking the sashes?—They could get out. We had no case of their breaking them. First we had no pins to fasten them, and they used to turn them inside out. The pin is put into the sash outside, which prevents them coming down much.

2111. Does that operation prevent the windows being perfectly cleaned?—No.

2112. Are the walls of the corridors plastered?—No, they are whitewashed brick. We use freestone, which is a very great curse in the institution, and the dust, when there is sweeping, lies on the inequalities of surface on the walls.

Walls.

2113. Are the walls damp?—Part of the house is very damp. The front of the house is damper than the other portions of it.

Doors.

2114. Are the doors of the cells properly secured?—They are not. They are double panelled. They have been kicked through by a man with his bare heel—I mean the inner panel, and not the outer one. There are no holes in the doors to let you see in, and it is a very great mistake that we cannot look into the rooms. The night watchman, unless he opens the doors, which disturbs the patients, cannot see what is going on.

Bedsteads and bedding.

2115. What sort of bedsteads are in use?—Principally iron for the epileptic patients. There are fourteen in the cells, seven on each side, besides some new ones we got in from our own Governors.

2116. Are those iron bedsteads also?—No, they are wooden bedsteads.

2117. Is it the case that some of the bedsteads cannot be moved out of the cells?—Yes, the wooden ones that were made in the cells, and it is a great inconvenience they cannot be moved out.

2118. Do you consider the iron bedsteads dangerous, from the facility with which patients might break them, and use portions of them to injure themselves or others?—I consider them very dangerous. They can break the sheet iron, and make a saw to saw their throats, if so inclined.

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DUBLIN.

The Richmond District Asylum.

P. Beatty, Esq.

2119. What beds are used in the asylum?—Cocoa-nut mattresses and straw.

2120. Are those injured by the iron bedsteads?—Very much. The iron marks the tickens, and rusts them. Even where the patients do not wet the beds, the perspiration gets down and marks the iron; otherwise the cocoa-nut beds are very good for dry patients but they do not answer at all for wet patients.

2121. Do you put straw mattresses under the cocoa-nut beds?—Never.

2122. Is there a sufficient supply of sheeting and other bedding in the house?—I would say not; I would say the supply is scanty.

2123. How frequently does it admit of the sheeting being changed?—Not fully once a-week. They only change a portion; about ten or a dozen pair of sheets will be changed in the week in each division. The nurse will take the worst sheet, perhaps, and give a single sheet in place of the bad one.

2124. Have you ever represented this want to the Governors or to the manager?—No; I have frequently talked to Dr. Banks about it. It is the duty of the matron to do so, and I understand she has remonstrated about it. I am told there is not a sufficient supply of shirts, and that there is a very poor supply of stockings.

Shirts and stockings.

Supply of water:

2125. Is there a sufficient supply of water to the house?—There is not.

Its quality.

2126. What is the quality of the water?—It is very much loaded with lime. There are other ingredients, I dare say. There is magnesia, but it is loaded with lime, so that when boiling the lime boils to the top, and may be skimmed off. By continued exposure, it extracts carbon from the atmosphere, and the lime comes to the top. We have a large rain-water tank to supply the jacket round the boiler; it must be soft water for that purpose. The hard water is in the boiler. The soft water is derived from the roof; it comes down through little sewers, which convey it into this great tank. But, in consequence of some alteration made by the Board of Works, they turned the water from the large building where the straw is into the foul water from the kitchen, and both were actually turned into the rain-water tank for a time. The soft-water sewer also passes close to some of the fountains, where foul things are washed in the yard, and as it is feared the foul water communicates with it, it will not be used for consumption; every one objects to use it, except for washing purposes.

Hot water.

2127. Is there a supply of hot water daily throughout the establishment?—In the kitchen there is a daily supply, and they are in the habit of carrying it up from that.

2128. Are there any means of conveying hot water to the establishment by hot-water pipes?—There is, but they are not used in summer. We do not light the furnace for the baths in summer, unless on Fridays.

2129. Am I to understand that those pipes do not convey hot water, except when the furnace is lighted?—They do not.

2130. How frequently is that furnace lighted?—Every Friday. On other days there is no hot water laid on.

2131. On other days, for the sake of economy, no hot water is laid on. What is the cost of keeping the furnace lighted throughout the day?—There are two furnaces. About a shilling a-day would keep it going; at present we keep one of them lighted for the purpose of drying beds, so that one side of the house will have hot water.

2132 Since what period?—Since the change in the weather. We dried the beds last winter in the corridors and day-rooms; but it is unseemly, and the patients kicked them about from the fires.

Warm-baths.

2133. If a warm bath is ordered by the physician, how is it provided?—By heating that immense tank of water you saw above stairs.

2134. Do you mean that, if a hot bath was ordered for a particular patient, you would light the furnace to provide the water?—If it was ordered in a hurry, I would have it brought up from the boiler in the kitchen.

2135. Are there shower-baths in the establishment?—Yes.

Shower-baths.

2136. Are shower-baths administered without the direction of the physician?—No.

2137. Have you known patients to be put into shower-baths or plunge-baths by way of punishment?—Yes, but very rarely.

2138. Was that done without the knowledge of the physician?—Very rarely, without his previous knowledge. The thing has been of rare occurrence, for Dr. Banks has most determinedly put his face against every thing of the kind. It might be done without my knowledge, but they would risk their situations, if they did a thing of the kind in the house. Both coercion and baths, without directions, have been in the most determined manner opposed and suppressed.

2139. Are the cocks in the lavatories in good order?—They are kept in good order.

Washing requisites.

2140. Do you satisfy yourself that the patients are properly washed each morning in the various wards?—I do not see them washed each morning; sometimes in my rounds I see them washing.

2141. Is there a proper supply of soap?—No; there is half-a-pound of soap to twenty-six patients for the week, and that is not sufficient. There is none supplied for the weekly baths, though Dr. Banks ordered it.

2142. Have you represented that matter, and has it not been attended to?—Dr Banks has been more urgent upon the matter than I have been.

2143. Are combs and brushes provided in the wards?—Combs, but not brushes.

Water-closets.

2144. In what condition are the water-closets?—Very bad; they are always going out of order. The men stuff in hats, and even shoes, and every thing they can lay their hands upon.

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2145 Is the sewerage good?—It is pretty fair.

2146. Do you mean fair in construction, or that it works well?—It has worked tolerably well; I would not say too much for it. The sewers have been opened twice

Sewerage.

2147. Are there means for flushing the sewers?—We have not the means for properly flushing them. If there was a proper supply of water to do so, I think the sewers would act. Water has to be pumped twice a-day; the supply is not sufficient.

Amusements: books for the patients.

2148. What arrangements are made for the amusements of the patients?—There are no particular arrangements. I bought them a fiddle at my own expense, I gave them a chess-board of my own, and I gave them cards. As to other amusements, there is nothing but ball-playing.

2149. Is there a chess-board in use in the establishment?—Not a chess-board, but a draught-board.

2150. Are any books provided for their use?—The clergymen provide books.

2151. Are there any amusing books provided by the Board?—There are, but they are selected by the clergymen.

2152. Are those books all of a religious character?—They all have a tendency that way. When the institution first opened, I supplied a good many books; I lent them very extensively amongst the patients; and a complaint was made of me to the Inspectors that I lent books of a controversial nature, but it was no such thing. I lent the "Red Rover," the "Last of the Mohicans," and a variety of like works, without any other consideration than to amuse the patients. Unfortunately I lent a volume of the "Irish Penny Journal," which contains a vast number of amusing short stories, and in the book there were some chapters from the "Wandering Jew," and I was reported to the Inspector, I suspect by whom. Since that I lent no books. I had no view but the amusement of the patients. I say that on my oath; and for my own protection I ceased to lend the books.

2153. Are the attendants capable of reading to the patients?—They are.

2154. Are they in the habit of doing so?—No, I do not think they do.

2155. Practically speaking, do you find the attendants in the institution to be attentive nurses over the patients, or to be rather keepers over them?—I would say more keepers than nurses. They are obliged to preserve a sort of authority over them, but not by harsh means

2156. Are there any prints or subjects of interest hanging up in the galleries to enliven them?—None; if there were prints put up there, they should be carefully selected.

2157. I believe there is a recreation-hall for them to dance in?—On Fridays they get shaved and a bath, and they come to this dance in the evening.

2158. Do the patients seem to enjoy it?—Very much; even patients who are violent enough, conduct themselves well there. My family, Mrs. Beatty, and my daughters and myself, go to give the patients apples and oranges; latterly I could not, as they got too dear. It took a hundred of apples to go round the nurses and patients.

Religious worship.

2159. What proportion of patients in the house usually attend religious worship?—About from twelve to fourteen Protestants last Sunday. About eighty Roman Catholics went to the chapel.

2160. I believe there is a church in the grounds, divided for the use of the two religions?—Yes.

2161. What arrangements are made for the celebration of Divine service?—The Roman Catholics go in at nine o'clock, and come out at ten; and the Protestants go in at ten, and come out at eleven. If the Catholic clergyman delays beyond ten, we are obliged to wait till he is done. It has happened that we have had to wait outside till he was done.

2162. Would it not be better that some longer period should be allowed, in order that the patients should not be kept waiting?—It would be better, for sometimes it creates dissatisfaction; I heard the patients growl about it.

2163. What is your opinion as to the advantage of the patients being allowed to attend religious worship, and receive the ministrations of their respective clergy?—I think it is an advantage and a consolation to many of them to be allowed to attend religious worship. To many it is of no advantage; a good many go who cannot comprehend a word of it—a great many idiots. I do not interfere with the persons brought belonging to the other class; I leave that to the servants and clergy to settle. Many go that I do not approve of. At the other side I do exercise a surveillance, and do not allow those to go that I do not think fit for it.

2164. How frequently do the clergymen visit the various wards?—The Catholic clergyman visits daily.

2165. Is he accompanied by you, or does he go by himself?—By himself.

2166. Has he access to any patient he may desire to visit?—Full access; there is no interference whatever with him.

2167. Supposing the visiting physician considered it would be injurious to a patient to have his mind excited upon religious matters at that particular time, would it not be competent for him, as a matter of treatment, to forbid that patient receiving the visit of the clergyman that day?—I should say, yes; but I have no recollection of his ever having done so. I should say his orders are supreme there.

Instruction.

2168. Is there any school in the new asylum?—No school whatever.

2169. Would not general instruction afford occupation which might be useful for the patients?—Yes, if we had the means of giving it. Very few of them are capable of receiving instruction.

2170. That arises from the very large number of imbeciles in the asylum?—Yes, imbeciles and idiots. We have twenty-eight epileptic cases, and eighteen suicide cases.

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DUBLIN.

The Richmond District Asylum.

P. Beatty, Esq.

The grounds of the Asylum.

2171. Who has charge of the grounds adjoining the new asylum?—Mr. Wrigley.

2172. Who directs the labour?—Mr. Wrigley.

2173. Do you send any of your patients from your asylum to work in the grounds?—No; I have too few to work about the house.

2174. Am I to understand that all the patients who work in the grounds adjoining the new asylum, are sent from the old house?—Yes. Mr. Wrigley made a selection of the best cases fit to work, and kept them. The most incompetent were sent to us. When I speak of twenty men in the new asylum working, I speak of their working in and about the house.

2175. Do you exercise any superintendence whatever over the garden?—I do not.

2176. Or the grounds under crop about the institution?—I do not, except a little garden of my own.

2177. Where is that little garden?—Amongst the pear trees.

2178. What is the extent of that garden?—Less than half an acre.

2179. Is it cultivated by the patients?—It is.

2180. Do you keep any draught animal?—Not for the purpose of draught. I have got a donkey and a little deer belonging to Dr. Banks.

Swine and poultry.

2181. Do you keep any pigs?—I do; two pigs.

2182. Is that sanctioned by the Governors?—It is.

2183. For how long?—A short time. I had more, and I was ordered not to keep so many.

2184. Has it been sanctioned a week?—It has, more than that.

2185. Are there any other pigs maintained on the offal of the house?—I believe Mr. Wrigley had pigs.

2186. Are any fowl kept by you and Mrs. Wrigley?—Yes. The pigs will not be able, by any means, to consume the waste, and it is a pity to let it go to loss. If we are not allowed to keep pigs, I should say a piggery should be kept for the institution.

Offices and rooms.

2187. I believe the offices attached to the institution are very extensive?—They are extensive; more room, a good deal, than what we require. There is a carpenter's shop, and we have no carpenter competent to work. There is one man, a suicide case, we could not trust with tools. There is a smith's forge, which we cannot use.

2188. Have you apartments in the institution?—I have.

2189. What number of rooms do you occupy?—I think I occupy eight or ten; I occupy more rooms than I would require; on account of their being empty, when I came first, I put a quantity of furniture that I had into them.

2190. What number of rooms does the assistant matron occupy?—She has three rooms, and she occupies two.

Female attendants.

2191. I believe female attendants are employed in the male wards?—They are.

2192. Are they usually the wives of the male attendants?—No; there is only one man has a wife there, and the marriage took place since the house was opened, by permission of the Board. Another man had his wife there, but they have both left.

2193. What is your opinion as to the propriety of employing female attendants in male wards?—I think it is a decided benefit; I think they are a check upon the male attendants, who might otherwise be more violent with the patients. The women have brought cases of ill-treatment under my notice, and I am satisfied their presence prevents harshness. A nurse did bring a case of violence to a patient under my notice, and I brought it before the Board, and the man was acquitted.

2194. From your experience, have you found any objections, on moral grounds, to females being employed in the male wards?—Nothing has arisen with us which could show that there was an objection.

Store-rooms.

2195. Are there any store-rooms in the several galleries and corridors?—There are small store-rooms. It is the intention of the gentlemen who inspected last year to make a change, and to put up presses for the accommodation of the nurses.

2196. Does the arrangement of the corridors in the asylum admit of their being seen from any one point?—No, there is a turn.

Plan of the building.

2197. In your opinion is that objectionable?—Certainly. The construction of the building is such that it could not be otherwise. It would be very desireble I could see the entire corridor; if I was coming in at the door, they could make an alteration in the state of affairs, when they would hear my foot, which they know well.

2198. Could that have been obviated if the centre of the building projected less?—It could, but it cannot be done now.

2199. Do you consider, then, it was a sacrifice made for the sake of the architectural effect of the exterior?—No doubt. A great deal has been given up in that respect.

2200. You have stated you have several suicide cases in your asylum?—Yes; more than we should have.

Suicide cases.

2201. How many of the 149 do you consider suicide cases?—Eighteen, I consider. Several have attempted suicide before they came to us. Two had marks upon their throats.

2202. Have you made any arrangements for watching those cases in the dormitories?—We have. At my request, Dr. Banks applied to the Board, and he had an alteration made in the door—a little spy-hole cut, and a place fitted up for one of the servants to sleep in the dormitory with nine of the worst of them. The others slept in the wards, where there are more sane persons to be a check upon them. The servant's portion of the dormitory has been boarded off, for security and comfort; and bells have been put up, that he may communicate with the keepers' rooms, and also for alarming himself in case of necessity. The reason of those arrangements was, that a man unfortunately succeeded in destroying himself. He was very violent to every one around him, and he did injure one of our

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keepers very much. He conceived a jealousy against the keeper, and considered he was too intimate with his wife. We were obliged to remove him from the place that he was in. He was a powerful man, and had been a fighting man in the county of Wicklow. He was decidedly dangerous to the people about him, so much so that we put him into a cell by himself. We had no sufficient shutters to keep him from getting at the windows, as he did, and he hung himself from the sash by a sheet.

2203. Were the windows of the house provided with shutters when the building was given up to the Board of Works?—No, only very few in each corridor, not more than three. The windows are perfectly insecure. I could have brought over a bundle of broken bars to show you.

2204. The house is lighted with gas?—Yes.

Lighting the building.

2205. Are the gas-pipes carried up to the roof?—They are.

2206. Do you consider that arrangement a safe one?—I do not; it would have been better to have brought them up along the wall, and run them along the corridors. We have one man very mischievous; he is worse than a monkey. He jumped up on one occasion, and gave the gas-pipe a pull, and created an escape of gas. I got a ladder, turned it off, and stopped the orifice with a cork, but there was still a strong smell of gas. I made a survey, and went up with a lamp, and, as I proceeded, found the smell getting stronger and stronger; I left the lamp behind, and went on, and found the pipe which had been discharging gas, and which had been broken by this man. I turned off the gas, and got the pipe repaired. If I went on with the lamp, as I was doing in the first instance, there might have been an explosion.

2207. Did you report that to the Governors?—I did not; I got it remedied.

Increased accommodation.

2208. Do you consider the asylum capable of containing more than it at present holds?—It was built to contain 162; but Dr. Banks, and I also, considered that it would have crowded the dormitories too much to put in that number. If you remember when you looked round you there were quite sufficient in the dormitories; in other parts of the house you might put them.

2209. Are there not several rooms vacant in the portion of the building comprising the offices, which might be occupied?—There are, and up stairs; there is waste lumber of mine in some of them, that could be removed.

Night watch.

2210. Is there a night watchman on the premises?—Yes; not an appointed watchman; one of the keepers takes it in turn to sit up, and he is allowed to stay in bed till one o'clock next day.

2211. Is there any thing else you wish to state?—There is not a Report Book. He has orders to call others if any thing happens, and he has done so occasionally.

2212. There being no opening in the doors, he is of course unable to see the condition of the patients without opening the doors?—Yes, and that disturbs the patients when they are asleep.

Airing courts.

2213. Is it in contemplation to change the airing courts from the north side of the building more to the front?—It is in contemplation to have additional airing courts in front, and to enlarge some of the present airing courts.

2214. Do the Governors ever visit the asylum?—Not often.

Inspection by Governors.

2215. How many of the Governors visited the asylum within the last twelve months? Sir George Hodson has, perhaps, visited two or three times.

2216. Any other Governor?—I have no recollection.

2217. Did he go round the whole establishment?—No, I do not think he did.

2218. Do you discharge in person the duties of apothecary to the asylum?—I have an apprentice who assists me.

Compounding medicines.

2219. Do you attend each day at the old asylum for the purpose of compounding?—Not every day.

2220. Is that assistant a competent person?—I consider him a competent person.

2221. Is he one of the clinical clerks?—Yes; on account of good conduct in the institution, and his attention, he was considered deserving of the appointment.

2222. Where are the medicines for the new asylum compounded?—At the old asylum, except in cases of emergency, and then I have a supply in the house to answer it.

2223. Do you transmit to the assistant at the old asylum a statement of what medicines you require?—The doctor's books tell.

2224. Where are the doctor's books kept?—Each nurse keeps a book.

2225. How do the books reach the assistant who compounds?—They are sent down to the porter's lodge.

2226. Do you yourself compound any of the medicines?—I do, a portion; but the assistant does the principal part.

2227. Your duties as apothecary do not take you very much from your other avocations in the asylum?—No; my assistant was nearly two years under my own eye, before I trusted him to compound at all. I consider him as competent as most of the young men you meet out of doors in shops.

Mr. J. Fitzsimon.

Mr. *James Fitzsimon*, sworn and examined.

2228. What office do you hold in connexion with the Richmond Lunatic Asylum?—I am termed clerk and store-keeper.

2229. You act as clerk for the whole institution comprised in the old and new asylums?—I do.

The Store-keeper; stores and provisions.

2230. And as regards stores and provisions, there is but one account for the whole asylum, as I understand?—Only one account.

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DUBLIN.

The Richmond District Asylum.

Mr. J. Fitzsimon.

2231. Including also the infirmaries?—Yes.

2232. How long have you held that office?—Three years and four months.

2233. What duties do you discharge as clerk—do you keep the minutes of the Board?—No; the minutes of the Board are kept by Mr. Nunn, the accountant.

2234. Do you reside in the asylum?—No.

2235. Is it by the particular permission of the Board you do not reside?—Yes, it is. When I was appointed I did not commence to reside.

2236. In the absence of the manager, do you exercise control over the establishment?—So far as my department is concerned, I do.

2237. Do you exercise a superintendence over the keepers, nurses, and servants?—No.

2238. At no time?—At no time.

Stores supplied by tender.

2239. Are the stores and provisions required for the institution provided upon tenders?—They are.

2240. By whom are the tenders received?—By the Board. They advertise for tenders and decide upon them.

2241. Are the accepted tenders notified to you?—They are. I draw out a transcript of them.

2242. Do you exercise any supervision over the quality of the provisions?—I do. I examine all the provisions daily to see whether they are of proper quality.

2243. Are they also subject to the supervision of the medical officers?—They are.

Issuing of provisions, &c.

2244. To what officers in the establishment do you immediately issue the stores?—I issue the meat to the cook, and the nurses of the establishment come for their bread and also for their meat. I weigh the provisions that are required each day in the first instance, and then I give it into the care of the head nurse and cook to weigh it in gross.

2245. Do you know how that is eventually distributed to the subordinate nurses?—I give them a list of how they are to dispose of it.

2246. Are the rations for the servants included in these issues you make thus to the head nurse and cook?—Yes.

2247. In what manner are the provisions issued for the new asylum?—The provisions are issued similarly. The quantity required is sent up by the butcher and baker to the new asylum.

2248 Is that inspected by you before it goes to the new asylum?—Always inspected by me before it goes to the asylum.

2249. Is the same course pursued with regard to the infirmaries?—Yes.

2250. Are the issues of hospital extras, such as wine, &c., made daily by you?—They do not come under my observation at all.

2251. By whom are the supplies of wine and other hospital extras received?—I am not prepared exactly to say, but I should think by the manager.

2252. What are the principal provisions received and issued by you?—Meat, bread, milk, potatoes that come from the garden, vegetables, beer, porter, butter, salt, oatmeal, rice, cocoa, sugar, and other groceries. I do not interfere with the tea, the wine, eggs, or spirits.

2253. Are you furnished daily with a statement of the number of inmates for whom rations will be required?—Yes.

2254. Are you furnished with a statement of the quantity of extras which will be required each day in the hospital?—Not of any medical extras, such as wine.

Accounts of the receipt and issue of provisions, &c.

2255. Am I to understand that you keep no account of the tea, wine, spirits, or eggs that are supplied in the establishment?—I do. I keep an account of all these things.

2256. Is that an account of the quantity actually issued, or have you any check upon the correctness of those issues?—Yes, the Daily Dietary Book gives an account of every article.

Tea and sugar.

2257 Is the tea consumed in the establishment received and issued by you?—No.

2258. How do you know how much tea is consumed in the establishment?—By the furnishing of the account in the monthly statement and the orders, as appears by the account.

2259. Do you not issue the tea that goes to the new asylum?—The tea that goes to the new asylum comes into the bread room, and it goes up in a basket. The quantity at present is eleven ounces of tea and the sugar, which I send up to the new asylum.

2260. Do you also receive and issue tea and sugar for the servants?—Yes, I do, and the cook counts it out to them.

2261. Who receives the tea and sugar, and issues it for the breakfast?—The matron, and manager, and head nurse. I have nothing to say to the tea and sugar for breakfast.

2262. Can you give any reason why this supply should be received and issued by persons who are not store-keepers?—I cannot. It had been always the case since my appointment, that Mr. and Mrs. Wrigley ordered the tea and sugar for breakfast, and the head nurse takes it down and makes the breakfast.

2263. Are you enabled to check those orders given by Mr. Wrigley for tea and sugar by any data in your possession?—I could.

2264. Do you know the number of tea breakfasts used every morning?—They are down correctly in the Dietary Book.

2265. What proportion of all the tea received is ordered monthly by Mr. Wrigley?—In the month of October he ordered 48 lbs. of tea out of 186 lbs. received; in the month of September he ordered 55 lbs. out of 170 lbs. received; in the month of August, 56 lbs. out of 104 lbs.

2266. What proportion of the whole of the sugar received is ordered by Mr. Wrigley?

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—In October, out of 1,322 lbs., he ordered 200 lbs.; in September, out of 1,232 lbs., he ordered 196 lbs.; and, in the month of August, out of 1,345 lbs., he ordered 204 lbs.

DUBLIN.

The Richmond District Asylum.

Mr. J. Fitzsimon.

2267. Are the servants in the respective wards obliged to make any return to you of the rations actually consumed?—Certainly. Every morning they give me a printed form of all the requirements.

Return of rations consumed.

2268. Suppose that some rations were not consumed, from patients having died, or from some other causes, is there any return to the stores?—The bread, particularly, is returned into the store, and I give credit in my book for it.

2269. Do you yourself attend at the meals of the patients to see that they receive proper allowance?—No; I have never attended in any way.

Does not see patients served.

2270. Have you ever read that portion of the general rules and regulations which prescribes your duty?—I have never received any instructions of the kind.

2271. You are not aware, then, that it is one of the regulations made by the Lord Lieutenant, as far back as 1843, that you should perform that duty?—I am not.

2272. Do you keep any account of the receipt of coals, candles, soap, &c.?—I do, an accurate account.

Coals, soap, &c.

2273. Are those articles issued on requisition from the manager, or any other officer?—There is a certain quantity allowed for each person. The servants are allowed half a pound of soap each.

2274. Are there any extras of soap given?—There are four pounds given to the matron, half a pound each given to the cook, the hall porter, the head nurse, and the matrons in the infirmaries; two pounds are given to the matron of the Grangegorman branch.

2275. Is any soap issued for cleaning the house in addition to those allowances?—Yes, there is yellow soap for the laundry; there is no other soap, that I know of, for cleaning the house.

2276. In what manner do you make those issues for coals?—There is a man who superintends the delivery of the coals, and I give him a list of the number of tubs of coal that go to each division. It is under the instructions of Mr. Wrigley; this list is given out every Monday, and this man delivers the coals according to the list; the keepers of the different divisions come with their tubs, and receive so many tubs of coals.

2277. How is the distribution of candles made?—We are not using candles since the gas was put in. As to soap, it is arranged that each servant gets half a pound once a week, every Friday. I give the order to the contractor for soap on the calculation I have stated.

2278. Is that half-pound for their own use, or for the use of the inmates?—I should say for both.

2279. Is that all the soap that is issued in the week?—That is all. There are, in addition, two pounds of soap given for shaving, in the whole establishment, each week; and there is a pound given to the Grangegorman branch, and half a pound to the infirmary, for shaving.

2280. Do you go round the institution, so as to satisfy yourself that those articles are used?—I do not go round the institution at all.

2281. Are those issues fixed by any orders of the Board of Governors, or is it by the requisition of the manager?—By the direction of the manager. I received the direction when I went there, and it has not varied ever since; the proportion of soap is invariable.

2282. Is the quantity given to each servant unvarying, without reference to the number of patients that he or she may have in charge?—I should think so. The cook cuts up the soap in small half pounds, and gives it out.

2283. Do you exercise any control over the general stores of the house—clothing, bedding, furniture, and such like?—I do not. I receive the clothing of the male patients, and give it out on requisition from Mr. Wrigley. He gives me an order for every thing that I give out.

Clothing for the inmates: shoes.

2284. Is the clothing for the male side at present made in the house?—No.

2285. Is it furnished by a contractor?—Furnished by a contractor, at 16*s.* per suit. I get a requisition for every suit.

2286. On whose requisition do you issue the clothing for the house?—On Mr. Wrigley's.

2287. Are the shoes made in the house?—They are supplied by contract.

2288. On whose requisition do you issue the shoes?—I do not interfere with the shoes; I never did.

2289. Then you do not know what number of shoes are made and used in the house?—I do not.

2290. Are you aware by whom the shoes are received or issued?—I should say they are received by the manager.

2291. Who is the contractor for the supply of shoes?—A man named Young.

2292. Can you give any reason why those articles should not be issued by you?—I cannot.

2293. Is the female clothing made up in the house?—I am not in a position to state; Mrs. Wrigley manages that.

2294. Do you receive and issue any supplies of articles for making up female clothing?—There are articles come into the stores—such as pieces of linen, check, and various things of that kind—and I receive and enter them in my book. I do not know further. Mrs. Wrigley takes them, and makes them up, I suppose.

2295. Are they supplied by contract?—Not at all; they are purchased at Pim's, and other places.

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2296. Do you comply with every requisition the matron may make to you for those things?—Any requisition I receive, of course I do at once; but Mrs. Wrigley manages that matter herself.

2297. With regard to linen for the use of the house, is that received into the store?—It is.

2298. And issued from the store?—Yes; the matron arranges all that; I have not any particular control over it.

2299. You keep no account of the quantity of clothing issued from time to time to the females?—I do not.

2300. In issuing the clothing to the male side, do you require like articles of old clothing to be returned into the store, or to be satisfactorily accounted for?—I cannot say that I do; the old clothing is not accounted for at all to me.

2301. As regards the female clothing?—I know nothing at all about that.

Absence of checks.

2302. What check is there that you are aware of upon the quantity of shoes that may be used in the house?—I do not know that there is any. There is a small book that I make up for the hall-porter, who sends it down to me. It is the hall-porter who keeps the account of the delivery of shoes; he enters them in a little book, and I make up that book at the end of the month for him.

2303. Am I to understand that, unlike such articles as meat, you never make a direct order to the contractor for the delivery of shoes?—Never.

2304. Is it from the hall-porter you ascertain the quantity of shoes that have been delivered?—From a small book of his, which I make up every month.

2305. Do you know to whom those shoes are handed over?—I do not.

2306. You are unable to tell, then, whether shoes are furnished when required, or that the old shoes are brought back into the store, in lieu of the new ones that are issued?—Quite so; except from the small book which the hall-porter sends me down There generally appears to be a large balance of shoes in the store.

2307. Does the hall-porter generally receive back the cast shoes?—No; there is no mention of old shoes.

2308. Have you any idea of what becomes of the cast clothing or shoes in the establishment?—I have not.

2309. Has the hall-porter got a store where he can retain those articles?—I should say he has; I never saw it.

2310. With regard to the supply of ticking, and the articles for making up bedding, are they purchased by you?—Not at all.

2311. Or issued by you?—I occasionally receive into the store a piece of ticking, and Mrs. Wrigley takes it, and makes it up.

Ticking, bedding, &c.; how ordered and taken out of store.

2312. Is that received into the store in compliance with any order issued by you to any contractor?—Not at all; there is merely an invoice that comes down from Pim's, and I enter that invoice.

2313. Then, you take in articles furnished by Pim in that way, though you may not know by whom they are ordered?—Just so.

2314. You give those articles to Mrs. Wrigley?—She has the key of the store.

2315. You do not keep the key of the store?—I have not it now; I get it occasionally.

2316. Who has the key of the store at this moment?—I should say Mrs. Wrigley has it.

2317. Is there a bill furnished of the articles which are supplied in that manner by Pim?—Yes; the porter brings me down the invoice, and says, "There are three pieces of linen at the store." He hands me the invoice, and I enter it down, "Invoice from Pim; so many pieces." I then take the invoice in my hand, and check with it the goods; I see that there are two or three pieces, as the case may be, and I hand the invoice and the key over to the porter or the keeper who brought them to me.

2318. Do you know whether the articles so furnished, accompanied by the invoices brought to you, are afterwards charged against the asylum?—The invoice is brought to the accountant.

Blankets.

2319. Is there any contract for supplying blankets?—There is a contract with Messrs. Egan, of High-street, at present.

2320. Are the blankets ordered by you?—I do not order them at all.

2321. Are they ever in your custody?—They bring them into the store frequently, and they are given out to the different divisions.

2322. Is the same course pursued with regard to the counterpanes?—Precisely the same course.

Bedsteads.

2323. Suppose a new bedstead were required, by whom would it be ordered?—By the manager. I have nothing to say to ordering any thing; he has the whole responsibility of that on himself.

2324. I understand, then, that you exercise no control whatever, as to the articles of which you have latterly spoken—such as female clothing, shoes, materials for making up bedding, &c., beyond allowing them to remain, for a time, in your store, as a place of safe keeping?—Just so.

2325. You do not satisfy yourself that the quantities stated to be delivered are delivered; but you merely give out to the matron, on her requisition, the articles that may be deposited with you?—I count the pieces, and see that they correspond with the invoice.

2326. There might be three pieces of forty yards or of twenty yards?—I never measure them.

2327. Is the requisition from the matron a written requisition?—No.

2328. When the matron either takes the articles from the store herself, or receives them in pursuance of the written requisition, does she give you any receipt?—None whatever.

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2329. Have you at any time taken an inventory of the furniture, bedding, beds, or house linen, in the establishment?—Never.

2330. You are unable at this moment, of course, to state what amount of property of that nature there is in the house?—Quite unable to state it

2331. Were you clerk and storekeeper when the new asylum was opened?—I was.

Taking stock.

2332. Did you receive from any person at that time a statement of the quantity of those articles in the new asylum, when given up by the Board of Works?—No.

2333. Is stock taken of the clothing, bedding, and other articles in the establishment, annually, or at any other time?—I heard it stated that Mrs. Wrigley takes it; I never do.

2334. Do you take stock of the stores in your own custody at any fixed period?—I took stock once only, about two years ago; there was but a small quantity in the store—indeed, there is but a very small quantity in it at present.

2335. I presume that occasionally you have considerable quantities of articles in your store?—No, we have not; generally speaking, there is only a very small quantity.

Supply and issue of straw.

2336. Is there a contractor for the supply of straw?—Yes, Mr. Doyle.

2337. Is the straw ordered in by you?—He brings in the straw as we want it.

2338. Who checks the delivery of the straw?—I do; I see that the straw is delivered correctly, and in proper order.

2339. How do you issue the straw?—The keepers arrange that; they take the straw themselves. Mr. Wrigley, within the last fortnight, has given orders to the man in the bread-room to distribute the straw.

2340. To whom is the straw delivered when it is brought by the contractor?—I receive it from the contractor, and the market notes are given to me, and I give a receipt on each note.

2341. Is there a straw house?—There is.

2342. In whose charge is that house?—I cannot say, exactly, in whose charge it is

2343. What check have you upon the consumption of straw?—None whatever.

2344. According to what rule do you make orders for the delivery of straw?—I never make any orders for delivering straw.

2345. You take whatever straw is brought, without knowing what quantity is required?—I do.

2346. Do you hand over the crane notes to the accountant?—I keep a book in my office till the account is furnished, and I hand back the crane notes to the man who delivers the straw.

2347. Is the straw ever weighed on delivery?—No, there is no machine for weighing it.

2348. By whom is the straw ordered?—There is a general order to supply us with what straw we want.

2349. How does the contractor know what amount you want?—We use generally about six tons a month.

2350. Who tells the contractor that?—I do

2351. Then, in point of fact, do you order six tons a-month to come in?—Yes. In fact, he keeps us supplied, so that we are never out of straw.

2352. How is the accountant informed of the quantity of straw that has been delivered?—By the furnishing of the contractor's account, which I check by the straw book. Then it is sent up to the accountant.

2353. Who keeps the key of the store where the straw is?—I cannot exactly say; I should say the man in the bread room—he gives out the straw.

2354. As far as I understand, any person who has access to the premises might remove the straw without any check whatever?—I do not think that could be done; the straw is given out to the nurses.

2355. By whom?—By the man in the bread room.

2356. You never inspected the straw store with a view to ascertain the quantity there?—Yes, I have been in the store. I always inspect the straw when it comes in, and see that it is dry.

2357. Have you inspected the straw store within the last month?—I do not think I did.

2358. Is it your habit to weigh the articles that are brought in?—Yes; I weigh every thing that is brought in.

2359. How is the straw delivered at the new asylum; does the contractor send it up direct?—The contractor used to bring it in carts to the old asylum, and we were very much inconvenienced by the patients bringing up straw, and I requested him to deliver straw at the new asylum.

2360. Who takes the straw from the contractor's man at the new asylum, and weighs it?—I get the receipts down, signed by Mr. Beatty.

The Matron's rations.

2361. What is the meaning of the item in the bread account each week, of so much bread to Mrs. Wrigley?—Mrs. Wrigley is getting rations within the last six, or eight, or ten months, which she had not before. There is a pound and a-half of bread allowed every day to each person; she gets that, and I charge it weekly, and those are Mrs. Wrigley's bread rations that are entered.

2362. I see an entry of meat to Mrs. Wrigley?—She gets ten pounds of meat every week as rations, and I insert it on Saturdays.

2363. Is the quality of the meat supplied to the matron the same as that supplied to the asylum generally?—I am not aware; I rather suppose she gets it from the same butcher.

2364. Is it paid for at the same rate?—Precisely.

Witness does not superintend servants.

2365. Do you exercise any superintendence whatsoever over the keepers, nurses, and servants in the establishment?—I do not.

2366. In the comparative statement, appended to the Seventh Report of the Inspectors

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of Lunatic Asylums, of the expenditure in the Richmond Asylum, for the years ending 31st March, 1854, and the 31st March, 1855, I find that the patients' provisions in the former year cost £2,997, and in the succeeding year, £3,558; how do you explain that difference?—That is very easily explained, for the new asylum was not opened till 1854.

Expenses of the Institution, in the years ending March, 1854 and 1855.

2367. I observe by the Seventh Report of the Inspectors of Asylums, that patients were admitted into the new asylum in the beginning of 1855?—I find, on reference to one of my books, that it was opened on the 2nd of November, 1854, and that patients were transferred on that day.

2368. Were not many of the patients received into the new asylum transferred from the old?—Yes.

2369. It appears, however, by the same return, that the average number of patients, in 1854, in the Richmond Institution, was 426, and in 1855, 446—that does not show any great difference in the number of inmates?—I cannot explain it.

Increased expenditure of Asylum.

2370. I observe in the statement that the expenditure for coals is given as £726 for the year ending March, 1855; whereas nothing is returned for the previous years for the same article—can you account for that?—I cannot.

2371. Were you storekeeper in the year 1854?—I was.

2372. By whom are those tables made out that are appended to the Seventh Report?—They are made out by Mr. Nunn, the accountant.

2373. Has any year passed, since you were appointed storekeeper, without coals being received for the establishment?—No, we always receive coals regularly.

2374. I observe in the same return that the patients' clothing, in 1854, amounted to £316; and in 1855, when the average number of patients was only twenty additional, it reached £523—can you explain that?—I cannot.

2375. Was not the new asylum, when given up to the Governors, furnished by the Board of Works?—A great quantity of goods were sent there from the Richmond Asylum to it—coals, and blankets of various kinds. I think it was entirely supplied with those things from the old asylum.

2376. It is also stated that the expenditure for soap and candles, &c., in 1854, was £107, and in 1855, £184—can you explain that difference?—I should say the probability is, that gas is more expensive.

2377. Is gas included in that item?—I cannot say.

2378. Can you state when gas was first introduced into the asylum?—I cannot.

2379. Was it introduced before 1854?—I think it was about the period of the opening of the new asylum.

2380. Has the attention of the Governors ever been arrested by this increased expenditure in the institution?—I cannot answer that question. I have no immediate communication with the Governors.

Peculation by former servants.

2381. Do you know or have you heard of any inquiries being instituted by them or other parties on charges of peculation by any of the officers or servants, and if so, at what time?—I heard there were three servants dismissed—the cook, and the head nurse, and the barber, the deputy cook, for peculation.

2382. Do you know by whom or by what means this peculation was discovered?—I cannot say indeed how it was.

2383. It appears from the minutes of the Board of Governors, that at an investigation that took place on that occasion, it was found the head nurse had been in the habit of giving beer to one of the nurses, in order that she might remain silent on the subject of the frauds that were perpetrated—has any alteration been made in the arrangements relative to beer in consequence of that occurrence?—Yes; Miss Shannon at present gives out the beer, and from lists made out by me every day, for all the departments.

2384. Have any steps been taken, in consequence of the disclosures which then took place, to check the issue of stores and prevent future peculation?—Yes, every precaution has been used, and lists are made out.

2385. Is the practice the same as before?—I should say it is.

2386. Had the frauds perpetrated by the barber and deputy-cook, who was also breadman, reference to bread, or to what articles?—I heard something of its being meat that he took.

Contracts.

2387. For what period are the contracts generally taken?—For twelve months; but latterly the contracts for bread and meat were for three months, from the 1st of October to the 1st of January. The meat and bread were not approved of, and the Board altered the contract.

2388. How are the contractors selected?—Tenders are advertised for, and the applications decided upon by the Board.

2389. There is a contract for male clothing?—There is.

2390. Is there a contract for female clothing?—Not that I know of.

2391. Is there any contract for the supply of counterpanes or sheeting?—None.

2392. How are those articles procured?—They are purchased by the matron, I believe.

2393. Are they ever brought into your store?—They are only brought into my store in the way that I have already described.

Incidentals.

2394. I observe that, in the disbursements of the asylum for the month ending 24th October, 1856, there is a sum of £3 paid to the manager for forage—what is the explanation of that?—That is thirty days' forage for the horse of the establishment, at two shillings a-day.

2395. Do you know how that horse is employed?—He brought the vegetables to the market, when we sold vegetables, and he is the farm-horse.

2396. I observe also £1 18*s.* 4*d.* paid to the manager for medical diet?—That is the disbursement for eggs, lemons, and a variety of little things of that sort.

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DUBLIN, 8th NOVEMBER, 1856.

DUBLIN.

Present.—SIR T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; DR. ANDREWS, MR. LUTWIDGE, MR. WILKES, DR. CORRIGAN, and MR. BARRY, Secretary.

The Richmond District Asylum—(continued).

THE RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM—(continued).

Joshua Nunn, Esq., sworn and examined.

Joshua Nunn, Esq.

2397. What appointment do you hold in connexion with the Richmond Lunatic Asylum?—Accountant and Secretary to the Board of Governors.

Secretary and Accountant;

2398. Do you keep the minutes of the proceedings?—Yes.

2399. You therefore attend the Board on each occasion?—Yes.

2400. How long have you held that office?—Since June, 1852.

2401. Were any instructions given to you, either verbally or in writing, as to the duties you would have to perform, when your appointment took place?—No, I did not receive any particular instructions.

His duties.

2402. Was your predecessor also accountant and secretary to the Board?—No, he was not. The minutes, before I was appointed secretary to the Board, were taken by one of the Governors. The late Mr. Peile generally took them; but previous to that there had been a secretary to the institution, and on his death the vacancy was not filled up.

2403. Are you aware when the office of accountant and secretary was first created?—I could not mention the exact date. There were an accountant and secretrary; two individuals filled those offices before the asylum became a district asylum. From the time, I should think, of its first establishment, I am the first person who filled both offices. One gentleman who held the office of secretary was Mr. Wainright, and Mr. Hendrick, I think, was the accountant.

2404. But at the actual time of your appointment there was no secretary?—No. On the death of Mr. Wainright, the Governors recommended to the Lord Lieutenant not to fill up the vacancy, and one of them kept the minutes of the Board, as I have stated, until my appointment. The present Governors of the asylum found it very inconvenient, and they appointed me to the office.

2405. What duties do you discharge as secretary?—I attend the meetings of the Board, take down the minutes in a rough minute-book, and copy them out in the fair minute-book; and any communications from the Board I write, but they are signed by the manager.

2406. You are conversant, therefore, with the mode in which the business of the Board is conducted?—Yes.

2407. With regard to the manner of entering into contracts, would you state the course of proceeding?—About the time that it is necessary to enter into a new contract, a month or so before, the matter is mentioned to the Board, and they direct advertisements to be inserted in the three morning papers, inviting tenders from different parties. Those parties call to the asylum, and they get printed forms, which they fill up, and those are laid before the Board at their next meeting, and the Board decide for whatever they conceive would be the most advantageous to the institution.

Contracts.

2408. Are the contracts entered into half-yearly or yearly?—Yearly, up to October last, when the contracts for bread and meat were taken only for three months; but all the other contracts for a year, from the 1st of October to the 30th September following.

Articles supplied by.

2409. Can you enumerate the articles that are supplied by contract?—I have a list of them here. Meat, bread, beer, oatmeal, ling, butter, new milk and buttermilk, white soap, yellow soap, soda, lamp oil, straw, blankets, male servants' clothing, shoes for male servants and female servants, and male and female patients; sweeping-brushes, hand-brushes, and white-washing brushes; tin ware, iron round pots, quart porringers, pint porringers, covered tea-tins and chambers; salt, groceries, and, I should also mention, coals and gas by contract.

2410. Now state the articles that are purchased by the Board of Governors, and are not supplied by contract?—Different articles of furniture are bought, but not by contract. Tobacco and snuff, stationery and printing—there is no regular contract for that, but there is an agreement as to the price; medicines and wine are not got by contract; porter goes along with beer, and there is no contract for them. The porter goes under the head of medicinal expenses for medical purposes.

Articles not so supplied.

2411. What articles are included in the medical diet for which monthly payments are made?—Chickens, eggs, and lemons.

Details as to both classes.

2412. You have stated there is a contract for blankets?—Yes.

2413. Is there any contract for the supply of counterpanes?—No.

2414. Are they included under the head of furniture?—They are included under the head of bedding.

2415. Is the bedding generally supplied by contract?—No, with the exception of blankets.

2416. Are the materials for the making up of female clothing purchased by contract?—No.

2417. Is linen for shirting, &c., purchased by contract?—No.

2418. How is the clothing for the male inmates provided?—It is not purchased by contract.

2419. How is the towelling for the use of the establishment supplied?—It is purchased by the matron, or applied for in the monthly application.

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The Richmond District Asylum.

Joshua Nunn, Esq.

2420. How is the material used by the weavers in the looms supplied?—Not by contract.

2421. Can you state why those several articles that you have referred to are not supplied by contract?—Not from my own knowledge; but I understood it to be, that formerly it was considered more advisable by the Board that the matron should purchase those different articles, as they would be got at more advantageous prices than by contract.

2422. We have been given to understand that the male clothing is sent in as ordered to the storekeeper—are we to understand that that is not furnished by a contractor, but by a person with whom a special arrangement for its supply is made?—The person that a special arrangement is made with, but he furnishes it at the same price.

2423. Are the seeds required for the garden provided by contract?—No.

2424. Are the garden implements provided by contract?—No.

Building, painting, plumbing, &c.

2425. Is any contract entered into for the maintenance of the building?—No; there was a contract for keeping the roof of the building in repair, but that expired a short time ago, and the Governors thought it better not to enter into a fresh contract.

2426. Is there any contract for painting or plumbing?—No.

Estimates.

2427. Do you prepare the annual estimates for the supplies that will probably be required?—They are prepared quarterly. One of the forms that I now produce is sent in every quarter to the Privy Council Office. The one I produce is the last that was furnished.

2428. Are those estimates prepared by you?—Yes.

2429. When the estimate is approved and returned to the Governors, who issues orders for the supplies to the contractors?—They are ordered by the manager.

2430. By a written order?—A printed form.

2431. Is any notification of these orders or estimates given to the storekeeper?—In most instances he fills the order himself, and it is signed by the manager.

2432. In the case of articles which are not supplied by contract, what is the course of proceeding—does the storekeeper receive any notice of those supplies being ordered to come in?—Sometimes he does, and at other times perhaps not. If they come within his immediate department, he does.

System of storekeeping.

2433. Are all the supplies which are ordered by the manager brought in to the storekeeper and put in his charge?—No, they are not. I think there is not a proper system of storekeeping; it might be very much improved. All the provisions are brought in to the storekeeper, and different articles of clothing; and then the tin-ware and brushes are kept in another part.

2434. Where are they kept?—In a store near the manager's apartment.

2435. Where are the shoes kept?—The shoes are kept in a place off the hall, near the entrance door.

2436. When bedding is ordered which is not supplied by contract, where is that stored?—I believe it is sometimes stored in the storekeeper's lower store, down near his office, but it is very frequently put into immediate use. I do not know much about those things.

2437. In what respect do you consider the arrangements for storing operate defectively?—I do not think there is a sufficient store, in the first instance; in the next instance, I do not think things come into the store as regularly as they should, and are entered, and then regularly issued.

2438. If supplies are brought into the house, and go into use without passing through the storekeeper's hands, how can he keep a record of the supplies and the consumption?—He cannot do so, and that is just what I think to be one of the deficiencies.

Want of checks.

2439. In point of fact, are there sufficient securities against misapplication or peculation?—I dare say there are—I could not say positively; but, as far as I know myself, I do not think there is any misapplication. I do not know exactly that there are sufficient securities against it.

2440. Is it the fact that there has been peculation?—Yes.

2441. Have any alterations been made in the system pursued in consequence of the discovery of peculation?—No, there have been no alterations made in the system. The parties found guilty of the peculation have been dismissed.

2442. Are the medicines ordered by the apothecary, or do the orders for them come through the manager?—They are ordered by the apothecary himself.

2443. Then the apothecary orders the medicines, stores them, and dispenses them?—Yes.

Peculation by former servants.

2444. What was the nature and extent of the peculation which occurred and to which you refer?—It was with regard to meat and bread; I cannot exactly say how much was taken.

2445. In what department did it occur?—In the kitchen department.

2446. How did it come to the knowledge of the Board?—The manager got information of it, and he brought the matter before the Board, as well as I recollect. I should also state that beer was one of the articles.

2447. What steps were taken in consequence?—The matter was first investigated by the Inspectors; they reported to the Board, and there was an investigation held by the Board.

2448. Was it investigated by the Inspectors before it was brought to the notice of the Board?—If I recollect right, it was reported to the Board first, then the Inspectors investigated and reported to the Board; and the Board then held a further investigation themselves.

2449. At what conclusion did the Inspectors arrive in their report?—They arrived at the conclusion that there were three parties guilty.

2450. You stated the matter was re-investigated by the Board—was that merely that

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they might have before them the same evidence on which the Inspectors arrived at that result?—Yes, and that they might make some further inquiry into the matter.

2451. Did the Board arrive at the same conclusion as the Inspectors?—Yes.

2452. Were the parties dismissed?—They were.

2453. All of them?—There were three dismissed. There was another, I think, that was considered to be implicated in the matter, but on account of the straightforward manner in which she gave her testimony, and from other circumstances, the Board did not think she was so guilty as the others, and they retained her—that is the kitchen-maid.

2454. Has the case of peculation to which you refer been the only one that has taken place within your knowledge?—Yes, I think it is; it is the only one I can call to recollection at present.

2455. With regard to the wine and spirits which may be used in the establishment, you state they are not supplied by contract, but are ordered by the manager?—The wine is ordered by the apothecary. In the first instance the medical officers order wine for whatever patients they think require it, and then the apothecary orders it. Any supplies are ordered by the manager.

Means of checking the consumption.

2456. What means are taken to check the consumption of the several articles which are brought into the house?—They are checked by the clerk or storekeeper.

2457. What check can he have upon articles which are never brought into the store or issued by him?—He can have no check upon those, I should say.

2458. By what means can the Board check the accuracy of the consumption of those articles?—I do not know that the Board have any means of checking it. The consumption is certified by the clerk and storekeeper for some articles, and by the manager for others.

2459. Are there any books kept which contain a daily entry of the consumption of those articles which are ordered by the manager?—He keeps some small book himself, in which he enters some things; I am not aware whether he enters all of them.

2460. Is that book one that would show the daily consumption of each article?—No, it is a small book.

2461. Is that ever submitted to the Board?—No, it is not.

Submitting contracts to the Privy Council.

2462. Is it usual to submit all the tenders for contracts to the Privy Council?—Yes.

2463. Is it in accordance with any order of the Council that is done?—Yes, I think it is. It has always been the practice since I was connected with the institution; it has been the practice for the last eleven years.

2464. Am I to understand that even in such a matter as the whitewashing of the house, it is the practice to lay the tenders for it before the Lord Lieutenant in Council for approval?—Yes, it is always done—the tenders of every class.

2465. Then, in point of fact, the contracts are always submitted to the Privy Council, distinct from the quarterly estimates?—Yes.

2466. As to the articles which are not supplied by contract, is any such communication made to the Privy Council?—No.

The farm; produce, accounts, &c.

2467. With regard to the vegetables and the crops which are grown upon the farm, who makes an entry of the supplies daily furnished to the house?—The clerk and storekeeper, I should think. There is a small book I keep, a copy of which is furnished every month to the Audit Office, in which there is an entry of the vegetables sold.

2468. Are any sold now?—Not at present. All that can be grown are consumed in the house. The book has an account of vegetables that could not be consumed in the house, and were sold in the market for the benefit of the establishment.

2469. Is there any debtor and creditor account kept of the garden?—There was an account of that kind kept, but I do not think latterly it has been kept.

2470. The book now produced would only show the quantity of produce that might have been sold at any time?—Yes.

2471. Are there any books kept which would enable the Governors to see what is the annual expenditure upon the garden, and the annual receipts therefrom?—There is no book kept, but we have an account made out every year. I produce a copy of last year's account. [Same is produced.]

2472. By whom is this account made out?—By the clerk and storekeeper.

2473. In this account I see the asylum is debited with the articles sold to it?—Yes.

2474. And on the other side credited by the amount of the expense of the farm?—Yes.

2475. How does the clerk and storekeeper know that this statement of the month's expense is correct?—I supplied him with these particulars, taken from the month's expenditure-book.

2476. Who regulates the disbursements made for the farm, which are entered in the month's expenditure-book?—That expenditure is controlled by the manager entirely.

2477 You merely enter what the manager states to you as being expended?—That is all.

2478. Is the month's expenditure-book examined monthly by the Governors?—At every meeting in the month it is brought before them with the accounts, which they examine, and then order the payments; and at the next meeting the accounts are again brought before them with the receipts

2479. When vegetables were sold, to whom was the sale entrusted?—The vegetables were sent down to the vegetable market, and the gate-porter went down in the morning and sold them.

2480. What vouchers of sale did he produce?—He brought back some dockets for sales, which he gave to the manager.

2481. Is it the regular practice of the storekeeper or other officer, by personal inspection and inquiries in the several wards, to see that the provisions are properly issued and distributed?—Not of the storekeeper.

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Advances from the Consolidated Fund.

2482. What officer discharges that duty?—That is looked after by the manager and matron.

2483. As I understand, an application is made each quarter for an advance from the Consolidated Fund?—Yes.

2484. What is the course of proceeding in reference to that money?—One of the forms which I showed you is filled up. On the tenth of each month preceding each quarter an application is made to the Under-Secretary for the probable amount that will be required for the expenses of the current quarter. Then, as soon as possible after the close of the quarter, an account, similar to that which I now produce, is made out of the expenditure, and also of the anticipated expense for the succeeding quarter. This is sent to the Council Office. The application is laid before the Council, and they make an order for the money. We get a notification of that order, and in some time we get a letter from the Paymaster of Civil Service, stating the amount is lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Governors.

2485. By whom are the checks upon the account in the Bank of Ireland signed?—By three of the Governors.

2486. Are they countersigned by any officer?—No.

2487. In the account of monthly disbursements I see a sum down to yourself?—That is for the payment of sums under £5; no drafts are drawn for them, but there is a general draft drawn in my name, and those small sums are paid in cash.

The accounts of the Asylum.

2488. Are the accounts which you keep in conformity with those laid down in the rules and regulations?—I believe they are.

2489. Are the accounts of the asylum kept on the system of double entry that was formally approved by the Inspector-General?—No.

2490. In what manner are they now kept?—Kept in the monthly expenditure-book you see before you; that is the principal book.

2491. Do you consider that enables you, with equal clearness and accuracy, to make out the half-yearly charges against the several counties?—I do, and I think it is the most expeditious and accurate way.

2492. Are the accounts of the asylum audited by the Board of Audit?—They are.

2493. Was that return which appears in the Appendix to the Seventh Report of the Inspectors of Asylums prepared by you?—Yes, I should think it was.

2494. That is the return of the expenditure for the years ending 31st March, 1854 and 1855 respectively?—Yes.

Increased expenditure.

2495. I believe that return shows the number of inmates in the former year was 426, and in the latter year 446?—Yes, it does—the average number.

2496. I believe the expenditure for patients' provisions in the year 1854 is there stated at £2,997?—Yes.

2497. And in 1855 at £3,558?—Yes.

2498. How can you account for that increase, considering there was only a difference of twenty in the average number of patients?—As well as I can account for it now, from recollection, it must be from the increased cost of provisions.

2499. Will the same explanation apply to the increase in groceries, from £500 in the former year to £553 in the succeeding year?—I should think it will.

2500. Will it also apply to the increase in the cost of patients' clothing, from £316 in the former year to £523 in the latter year?—I do not know that the price of those articles would be so much affected in those years; but it is the only way I can account for it at present.

2501. Am I to understand that the price of the provisions, the groceries, and of the clothing, increased so much in the year 1855, as compared with 1854, as to be a satisfactory explanation of the increased expenditure?—I cannot exactly say just at present. It may be that there were more of those articles of clothing required, on account of the number of patients coming into the house.

2502. Are you enabled to state, from any documents in your possession, that there was an increase in the articles required to sustain the explanation you have now suggested?—No, I am not.

2503. Under what heading would the gas be included in that statement of expenditure?—Under the heading of "soap and candles."

2504. Under what heading would beer and porter be included?—The beer would be under the head of "provisions," and the porter under the head of "medical expenses."

2505. How do you account for there being no entry in the former of those years for coals?—The coals that were ordered for that year were not paid for until the succeeding year. There was a strike amongst the colliers in that year, and also a great rise in the price of the carriage of coals; and instead of the supply being sent within a few months, as is generally the case, the contractor made an application to the Board, and he was allowed to supply them from time to time, always keeping a sufficient quantity in the house. In that way it ran on till the next year, and the payment was not made till then.

2506. Then, in point of fact, the items put down for coals in 1855 may be considered as representing an expenditure under that head for two years?—Yes.

2507. Can you state what was the actual expenditure in the Richmond Asylum within the last year?—To the 31st of March last it was £12,072 1*s.* 10*d.* At the commencement of the year in April, 1855, the house was not full. The number has been gradually increasing up to a short time back.

The charges against the counties of the district.

2508. Can you state what proportions of the sum were charged against the counties comprised in the district?—I have the returns here—one for seven months from the 25th May to the 24th December, 1855, and the other for five months, from the 24th December,

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1855, to the 26th May, 1856. These are the last two. There was £7,635 10*s.* 7*d.* against the city of Dublin; there was £2,158 6*s.* 9*d.* against the county Dublin; £210 1*s.* 2*d.* was chargeable against the county of Meath; the county of Wicklow was charged the sum of £1,232 7*s.* 10*d.*; the county of Louth £751 8*s.* 7*d.*; and the county of the town of Drogheda, £113 9*s.*

2509. How are the average numbers of patients calculated in those returns—are they daily or weekly averages?—That is a daily average in the return in the Seventh Report of Inspectors of the Lunatic Asylums. The last return sent into the Corporation was up to the 26th May last.

2510. Is the charge against a county made for the number of days each individual chargeable on the county is in the asylum?—Not for each individual. There is an average taken of the entire number of patients in the institution from each county for the five and the seven months.

2511. You know how many there were from each county each day?—Yes, the morning statement-book gives that; we work out the account from that.

Wine, porter, beer.

2512. Can you state what was the consumption of beer last year?—I could give you the number of barrels of beer, but not now. During a portion of the year the porter was got in pint bottles; latterly it has been got by the cask.

2513. Am I to understand that the porter was in charge of the apothecary?—No, it is in charge of the clerk and storekeeper, and is given out, I think, by the head-nurse. The porter is included under the head of "medical diet." All those are included in the monthly expenditure-book, under the head of "medical expenses."

2514. What explanation can you give of the increase in the expenditure for wine from £77 10*s.* in 1854, to £87 7*s.* in 1855, the increase in the average of inmates being only twenty?—The increase in the number of inmates accounts for it in a certain degree; as to the rest I cannot say, unless more was ordered by the medical officers.

Improved system of storekeeping.

2515. You stated there were defects in the manner in which the supplies were issued, and the checks upon the consumption regulated—have you any thing to suggest with a view to the improvement of the system?—I cannot say that I have given very much attention to it, as it was not under my own immediate department; but I think there ought to be better stores provided and properly fitted up, so as to receive the different articles each in their respective places; and then those articles, according as they come into store, ought to be properly entered in a book. The old articles—old rags and tins—after accumulating for some time, are sold, and so much is obtained for them, which goes to the credit of the institution. It would be more satisfactory if there were regular accounts kept.

Miscellaneous receipts.

2516. Does this return in the Seventh Report, to which you have referred, contain the gross expenditure, or is it the net expenditure, after taking credit for any receipts on account of vegetables or otherwise?—Yes, credit is given for them, as appears in the account I have shown you.

2517 In the quarterly statement you have produced, I observe an item of £46 received for patients—is that for paying patients?—Yes, paid by the friends of the patients.

2518. For how many patients was that sum received?—I could not answer at the moment.

2519. At what rate are the paying patients paid for?—It varies from £5 a-year up to £20; but £5 does not cover any thing like the expense. In this year, ending 31st March, 1856, there was received, towards the support of the patients, £88 7*s.* 9*d.*; the sale of garden produce made up £103 19*s.* 3*d.*, and for the sale of old rags and old tins, £7 3*s.* 2*d.*; and then there was a bequest made to the institution by the late Rev. Charles Lebas of £94 8*s.* 3*d.*

2520. How was that bequest applied?—That was applied more particularly to the building of a new lodge at the entrance-gate; but it was lodged in bank to the credit of the general fund by Surgeon Adams, who was the executor.

2521 What is the total cost of the lodge which was erected?—£134.

2522. Was the difference defrayed out of the current expenditure of the asylum, or was there an order in Council?—There was an order in Council for it; but, by some error, that order in Council was made in favour of the Board of Works.

2523. And the difference in the cost was charged to annual maintenance?—The difference in the cost will be charged for repairs and alterations from the general fund.

2524. The lodge to which you refer is the lodge of the old asylum?—Yes, the lodge of the old asylum.

Proceedings of the Governors.

2525. The meetings of the Governors are held once a fortnight?—Generally speaking; sometimes there may be an adjournment for three weeks.

2526. Is there any visiting committee appointed by the Board of Governors to visit the institution?—No.

2527. Do the Governors themselves, on the day of meeting, or on any other, make an inspection of the asylum?—No, they do not.

2528. Do the Governors inspect the stores or provisions?—They inspect the provisions if there are complaints made of them.

2529 Do they inspect them generally?—No, it is not the general practice.

2530. Do the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums attend regularly at the meetings of the Board of Governors?—Yes, very regularly; sometimes they may be absent, but generally they are present.

The Inspectors-General.

2531. Do they take part in the proceedings by voting?—Yes; they were appointed three or four years ago.

2532. Do they undertake, on those occasions, to audit the monthly accounts, or engage in the minute investigation of matters at the Board?—Yes, they do.

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Report and observation books.

2533. Is it the practice of the Board to refer all complaints for their report?—Not always; sometimes they do.

2534. Is there any book kept in the asylum in which the Inspectors enter their visits or make any observations for the consideration of the Board of Governors?—No.

2535. Is there any book kept in which the observations of any of the officers of the institution are entered for submission to the Board of Governors?—The medical officers have a report-book, in which they report occasionally. The manager has a report book, in which he reports at every meeting of the Board; and the clerk and storekeeper has a report-book, in which he reports on the quality of the provisions.

2536. Are those reports submitted to the Board?—Yes.

No Memorandum Book.

2537. Is there a book called a "Memorandum Book" required by the regulations, in which an entry should be made of the matters submitted for consideration, as well as of the communications from the manager to the Board, in order that such communications may remain on record, with the decision of the Board thereon, to be noted in the margin by the chairman?—No.

Admission and discharge of patients.

2538. The admissions that come before the Board are the admissions of applicants?—Yes.

2539. Dangerous lunatics and others forwarded by the Lord Lieutenant are admitted without being brought before the Board?—Yes; they are admitted on the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant; but it is mentioned on every board day by the manager, as you will see by the minutes, what patients of that description have been admitted since the previous Board.

2540. The other applications are admitted by the Board?—Yes.

2541. Is there a report made to the Board of the patients discharged by the medical officers and manager?—The number of discharges are entered on the minutes of each meeting; but there is no detail, merely the numbers are given.

2542. Is there no order made confirming the propriety of those discharges?—No.

2543. So that the discharges rest, in fact, with the medical officers and manager?—Yes.

Paying patients.

2544. With respect to patients who are admitted as paying patients, in case the annual payment is not regularly made, what course is pursued by the Board with respect to them?—There has never been any thing done with regard to that. I may mention there is great irregularity with respect to payments for patients.

2545. Are the payments weekly, monthly, or quarterly?—Generally quarterly.

2546. Are they ever made in advance?—Sometimes; but that was considered inadvisable, as in case of the death of a patient, so much would have to be refunded. There is merely a promise on the part of the friends of a patient that they will pay so much *per annum* for his support.

2547. There is no written document?—No; it is sometimes written on the admission paper that they engage to pay so much; perhaps in all cases that may be done; I know it is in some; but I cannot say whether it is done in all.

2548. Are the sums received for paying patients deducted from the gross expenditure before that is distributed among the counties?—Yes.

2549. Does it frequently occur that payments, after having been made for a short period, cease?—Yes.

2550. Is that more frequently the case than the contrary?—No; I do not know that it is.

Mrs. Catherine Wrigley.

Mrs. *Catherine Wrigley* sworn and examined.

The Matron: her duties.

2551. What situation do you occupy in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum?—Matron.

2552. How long is it since you were appointed to that office?—It is very near twenty-six years—over twenty-five years.

2553. Are you matron of the whole institution?—Yes.

2554. The old and new asylums and the infirmary?—Yes.

2555. What duties do you discharge in that capacity?—I have to attend to all the wants of the establishment, that is, in the way of clothing, bedding, and furniture, and all things except food, and that I look after too.

2556. Are the female servants particularly under your charge?—Those in the old house, not in the new, and in the infirmary.

2557. Under whom are the servants and nurses in the new house?—Miss Blundell, the assistant matron.

2558. How frequently do you visit all the wards of the old house?—Generally every day. I seldom miss a day except I am kept very busy. I generally do so twice a day.

2559. How frequently do you visit the wards of the new house?—Not very often. The business increased so much of late that I could not get to attend it.

2560. How frequently do you visit the infirmaries?—Once a fortnight, perhaps, or, may be, less than that.

2561. Is the duty of superintending the servants and inspecting the wards in the new asylum left to the assistant matron?—Yes.

2562. To whom is it left in the infirmary?—Mrs. Black, the matron there; at the same time I give them every aid that they require. They have only to see that the servants attend to their business.

2563. Is it your duty to see each patient on those occasions?—I may, and I may not; if I have some other business pressing, I may forget to do so.

2564. At what hour of the day does your inspection generally take place?—No particular hour; 11 o'clock is the right hour, if I can get to go; very often business prevents me, and the head nurse goes round for me and sees that the place is clean. She assists me in cleaning the place, and in part of the other business.

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Mrs Catherine Wrigley.

The Night Nurse.

2565 Do you visit the wards of the old asylum at night?—I do not, since the heavy business came on. I go up if there is any one sick, no matter at what hour.

2566. Is there any person who visits them at night?—The night nurse.

2567. Is there but one night nurse for the female wards?—Yes; she has nothing else to do.

2568. What are her instructions?—To go round and visit the rooms, and see that there is no patient doing wrong, or if there is any sick to attend to her, give the drinks or whatever medicines the physician may have ordered.

2569. Is she bound to make a daily report?—She has a book that the physicians see every day.

2570. Does the night nurse make a report of any occurrence during the night?—No; but she comes down at 10 o'clock to say what state the divisions are in, and then she writes in her book, which the physicians see every morning.

2571. Does she remain during the night?—Yes.

2572. Does she report in the morning the condition the wards were in during the night?—No; unless there was any one unwell.

2573. Would she make any record of a patient being disorderly?—No; the nurse of the division tells that.

2574. I mean at night?—No; she does not.

2575. Are there any means of checking the performance of those duties?—Except that I go occasionally to see if she is on duty. I can hear from my own apartment the door opening, and if I did not hear noise, I would go.

2576. That has reference to the early part of the night?—Up to 12 o'clock.

2577. Is there any tell-tale clock, or any mechanical means of registering her visits to the wards?—No, except by asking the nurse was she there at such an hour.

2578. What are her instructions as to looking into the cells of dirty patients at that time?—I do not think she has got any instructions. If there is a patient making a noise, she goes in and sees, if it be a suicide case, afraid of any mischief being done.

2579. Has she instructions to look into the cells to see the condition of the patients?—Yes; if she suspects any thing, she listens at the door, and if there is any noise she opens the door and goes in.

The Matron's knowledge of the cases.

2580. Do you make yourself familiar with the several cases of the female patients?—Yes.

2581. Do you ever hold communications with the medical attendant respecting those cases?—If any are unwell I go with him to point them out.

2582. Do you inform yourself from day to day, sufficiently, of the condition of each patient, so as to be enabled to hold those communications with the physician?—No; I do not go round with the physician every day.

2583. Are you sufficiently acquainted with the condition of the several patients to be enabled to afford the physician full information respecting them?—The physician generally comes into the office, and if he mention the name of a patient, I know that patient; and he states if he wishes to let any of them out on leave, or put to work, or any thing done.

Amusements for the patients.

2584. What steps are taken to afford amusements and occupation to the patients?—They have a dance every Monday evening, and generally as many as we can allow come to it; then they go to school, and have fancy work, and there are books for any that wish them. In summer we have a swing for them in front of the garden, and they walk about in the garden.

2585. In the several day-rooms and wards are there any books kept, or means of affording amusement to the patients provided?—They get them generally from the school; or the clergymen take books round in their pockets, and give them to the patients.

Employment.

Materials for clothing, bedding, &c.

2586. What employment have the patients generally?—They have to wash for 700 people, they have to make all their own clothing and bedding; I purchase all the materials for their clothing and bedding, and give it out to be made to them. We mark the articles giving them out, and take in returns.

2587. When you state you purchase all the materials for the clothing, do you mean that you or the manager makes the purchase?—I go to the warehouse and purchase, and send them home, and the invoice goes down to the clerk. He enters it in a book, then it comes up and goes to the paymaster, Mr. Nunn—the secretary he is called now.

2588. When those supplies are brought to the clerk and storekeeper, are we to understand that he only issues them on requisition from you?—When the cart comes with clothing or bedding the invoice goes down to him with the goods, and he checks over the goods, and sees that they are all right according to the invoice. He leaves them in the store till I require them out. He and I have a key for the store.

Account of the supply and issue of materials and made-up articles.

2589. Is any entry made by the storekeeper or by yourself of the articles taken out of the store?—No, except very lately I got the nurses books. The storekeeper used to do it, and he has refused doing it. He used to come into the store with me, and I would give them out, and he would enter each down.

2590. When did he refuse to do so?—I cannot tell exactly the time; I suppose it is nine months and better.

2591. Was the refusal of the storekeeper to keep the books you refer to ever brought under the notice of the Governors or the Inspectors?—It was; I told it. I cannot exactly say the time.

2592. What steps were taken in consequence?—Dr. Nugent came there, and I told him on one board day that Fitzsimons refused to give out the female clothing. He said he would be with me some day in the week. He came, and went down and spoke to the clerk and storekeeper. At the time the clerk was not very well. He said, was he to be

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storekeeper or clerk, or storekeeper and clerk; Dr. Nugent answered, "If you are storekeeper, you cease to be clerk; and if you are clerk, you cease to be storekeeper." He said he could not be running from his desk to give out the clothing; Dr. Nugent said, "Maybe Mrs. Wrigley will do it for you." I said I might give out the things, but that I could not keep the books.

2593. Was it to one of the Inspectors and not to the Board you made the complaint?—Yes.

2594. And the result has been that the storekeeper pursued the course he laid down for himself, notwithstanding Dr. Nugent's remonstrance?—Yes, he gives out the male clothing, but not the female.

Books kept by Nurses.

2595. No books are now kept in the store as to the issue of those articles?—No, except very lately. I began to feel that it was wrong, and I got each of the nurses a book in which to put down every article they got from me themselves. [The witness here exhibited a number of those books.]

2596. I observe that those books you have shown have been recently introduced?—Not more than three months.

2597. Can you state accurately the day upon which you began this system of requiring the nurses to keep those books?—Some time in August. We were thinking of it for a good while. Before they got the books, they used to put the articles down on little dockets. Some of the books were given out in August, and some in September or October.

Requisitions to Storekeeper.

2598. Were you in the habit previous to nine months ago, of sending written requisitions to the storekeeper for such stores as you required?—No.

2599. You took out of the store what you wanted?—Yes; whatever I could spare time to cut out. My time is occupied from morning till night.

Making up clothing; giving out materials, &c.

2600. What arrangement is there for the making up of those articles?—They are given out to the nurses to be made, and they get the patients to do them, and I give thread, needles, and materials.

2601. Do you mark in any book the number of articles you give to be made up in each ward?—I put them on a docket. I tear a bit of paper, and write on it, so much to one division and so much to another.

2602. To whom is that docket given?—I keep it myself.

2603. Do you give any docket to the ward nurses for the quantity of articles you have given to be made up?—No; I count them out myself.

2604. Do you see that when they are returned you get back the quantity of articles you give?—Every week I take them in, unless that something required to be done, which would occupy a longer time.

2605. Are the articles you speak of articles of female wearing apparel?—Men's shirts, female clothing, sheets, cases, quilts, and we make all our own ticks.

Invoice account kept by Storekeeper; but not of materials given out.

2606. Am I to understand that the storekeeper refused to keep the account of the materials which was brought in and afterwards issued to you for the manufacture of clothing?—He does take an account of the articles going in, and he gets the invoice.

2607. He takes no account of the quantity of the material which you afterwards take out for the purpose of having made up?—He did so; but he does not now.

2608. When the articles are made up in the several wards, how are they disposed of?—Brought into the store.

2609. Is that store in your charge or Mr. Fitzsimons'?—In both. We both can get the key—it is in the office.

2610. Is there any record in any book kept by you or Mr. Fitzsimons of the quantity of articles put into that store so made up?—No; not since he ceased to do so at the time I mention.

2611. Am I to understand the storekeeper formerly kept the account of those articles so brought into the store?—Yes.

No check on made-up articles placed in store.

2612. Then at this moment there are no means of ascertaining what quantity of articles there are in store?—No; I have not taken an account of them.

2613. Do those books contain an account of the various articles that have been issued out of store to the nurses in the different wards?—Yes

2614. In issuing those articles, do you keep any account of the issues you make?—Except in the little book; it is only of late I began.

Getting back old articles.

2615. When issuing those articles do you require the old articles to be given up?—Yes

2616. Do they keep a record of that?—Yes; that is the reason I gave them books, which they bring down with them.

2617. Am I to understand that up to three months ago there was no record kept of the articles issued to the nurses?—There was, on little dockets.

2618. I mean of the made up articles going out of the store?—None, except on little dockets, several of which were lost.

Issue of clothing.

2619. Do you keep no book yourself containing entries of those issues?—I did not; but when I gave those books out, I began to put them down myself. It was not my business to do so.

2620. Have you been in the habit of issuing all the clothing since you were connected with this establishment?—I always went down to the storekeeper and took it out. I got it marked and cut out myself.

Cast clothing.

2621. Where are the cast clothes and condemned articles kept?—In the storeroom; and when they are gathered up we dispose of them. Old tin and old iron are all disposed of.

2622. With regard to the making up of bedding, is the same course pursued as with regard to the making up articles of wearing apparel?—Yes.

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2623. Is the raw material procured and issued in the same manner?—Yes.

2624. And the articles, when made up, brought into store and issued in the same manner?—Yes, when required they are issued.

2625. Is there any record of the issuing of such articles as bed ticks?—No.

2626. Do you ever take stock of the articles in store?—No; but every article required is put down in the Want Book every month, and we purchase in as little as possible—merely what we want. Taking stock.

2627. Have inventories been made at any time of the articles, furniture, and bedding, or otherwise, in the house?—Yes; I produce those inventories. Each nurse holds one of those papers that are before you, and I hold another. While she has the things in charge she must be accountable to me for every article on that list; and coming on Christmas I go round to see that each nurse has all the articles. It is the same in the hospital and new asylum. I see that she has her own marks on them. The articles in every division have their proper marks. The head nurse goes round every Friday also, to see if any tins, plates, or spoons, or such things, are required. She also assists me in mending the clothes. Inventories.

2628. Is the same course pursued in the male wards?—Just the same.

2629. Who has charge of the shoes purchased for the use of the inmates?—The hall porter. Shoes; care and issue of.

2630. By whom are the shoes ordered from the contractor?—Mr. Wrigley orders every thing.

2631. Are the shoes ever brought into the storekeeper's store?—Never.

2632. Why?—The storekeeper does not live in the place; he goes away at one or two o'clock, and there may be shoes wanted in the evening.

2633. Who keeps a record or entry of the quantity of shoes received by the hall porter?—I think it is the clerk and storekeeper. The hall porter has a book to put them down.

2634. When shoes are required for the patients, is any statement given by the hall porter of the quantity of shoes furnished to the wards?—When I see half a dozen of patients wanting shoes, I will speak to the nurses; they will show me that so many are wanting. I will go down to the hall porter and tell him to give out so many shoes to one division or another.

2635 Are those issues of shoes entered in any book?—Yes; and the name entered.

2636. Is that book checked by you?—By Mr. Fitzsimons. He checks it with the number of shoes coming in.

2637. What means do you take to ascertain that the shoes which are sent to the wards are used by the patients?—I see them on them.

2638. Supposing the shoes did not fit a patient, would they be returned?—They would be returned and another pair got. Each patient is fitted before the name is entered down. The nurse brings down the name, and it is entered.

2639. Then, as I understand, the hall porter gives the shoes to be fitted before entering down the name of the person that receives them?—Yes; or sometimes the patients are brought down to the hall to be fitted.

2640. By whom are the old shoes taken up?—By the hall porter. We do not give a shoe out without a return on the spot. Old shoes returned.

2641. I believe the washing for the whole institution is done at the old asylum?—Yes; and all the clothing, and bedding, and quilts, are made up there. The patients and I do the work. Washing; soap-supply, &c.

2642. By whom are the supplies of soap for the use of the inmates issued?—There is so much comes in every week, and the cook cuts it up and sends it to each division—half a pound to each division for every servant in the house.

2643. Why is the issue made according to the number of servants. Is half a pound issued to each servant without reference to the number of inmates under that person's charge?—There is half a pound given to each division for the general washing of the patients, male and female, every Friday.

2644. Is the half pound given to the servants in the nature of an allowance to them?—It is given for the patients' use. There is one half pound given for the servant's clothes.

2645. According to your statement, each attendant is allowed half a pound for her own use and washing, and only the same quantity is allowed for a number of dirty patients that may be in a ward?—Yes; but she has her clothes to wash out of her own half pound.

2646. What is the number of patients in each ward?—One ward has fifty, and two wards have forty-one each.

2647. Half a pound of soap is the allowance in each of those wards to the patients?—Yes; a great number of those patients go to the laundry and wash their own little things, and wash themselves. Where the dirty cases are, we have the same complement. The same complement is given where there are twenty-three patients as where there are fifty; but the latter are clean patients.

2648. Is there any extra supply for the use of the patients on the days they get a bath?—No; on Fridays they use that, and they generally have some left for the remainder of the week; if not, the nurses give it.

2649. I do not observe in the return of articles in charge of the nurses, combs and brushes?—They are not down. Combs and brushes.

2650. Have they such articles?—Yes.

2651. Why are they not down?—They get them whenever they require them.

2652. Why are they not entered in the return?—I never did so—I do not know why they were left out.

2653. Have they ever been entered in the same returns?—Except in the case of the new asylum, I do not think you will get them entered. There are a great many private patients come into us, and they have brushes and combs.

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The Richmond District Asylum.

Mrs. Catherine Wrigley.

2654. Practically, is there any reason why, if combs and brushes are supplied, they should not appear upon those lists?—We supply only combs. It is only private patients who have friends to give them extras, that have brushes.

2655. Do you superintend the cooking of the food?—I just go in and out. The head nurse goes down to see the tea made in the morning, and the stirabout.

Cooking and serving food.

2656. Do you attend in the wards to see how it is served?—Yes, occasionally.

Groceries, medical diet, &c.

2657. With regard to the tea which is made for the patients in the morning, by whom is that supply procured?—I take out the tea at night, and give it to the head nurse in the morning, and she takes it down to the kitchen.

2658. From whom do you obtain the tea?—From the grocer.

2659. Is the tea brought into store and issued to you by the storekeeper?—No; Mr. Wrigley keeps an account of it in his book.

2660. Is the sugar used for the tea in like manner procured by Mr. Wrigley, and issued to you without passing through the storekeeper's hands?—No, not all the sugar. The sugar for the night cocoa comes from the storekeeper.

2661. Can you give any reason why the sugar supplied for the tea should not come through the storekeeper's hands and the sugar for the cocoa should?—The cocoa has been given only within the last nine months; we used to give bread and milk at night.

2662. By whom are the articles used for medical diet provided, such as chickens, eggs, &c.?—By me.

2663. Is there any account kept?—Yes; Mr. Wrigley keeps an account, and has to make an affidavit as to it at the end of the year.

2664. How are the tea and sugar, which are procured by Mr. Wrigley, and not passed through the storekeeper's hands, brought into account?—I cannot answer that question. Mr. Wrigley enters them in a book and sends the orders to the grocer.

2665. Are tobacco and snuff used in the asylum?—A good deal.

2666. By whom are they procured?—Mr. Wrigley sends the order for them, and I give round the snuff and tobacco to what females take it. Mr. Wrigley gives to the men.

2667. Have you a separate store for those various articles?—No; they are kept in the office.

2668. Is that the storekeeper's office?—No; Mr. Wrigley's office.

2669. Do you chance to know by whom the seeds for the garden are procured?—I cannot tell; I think from Mr. Farrell, of Capel-street.

Petty disbursements.

2670. By whom are the petty disbursements of the house paid?—By Mr. Wrigley. He keeps a book and puts them down every month, and that goes before the Governors, such as lemons, oranges, or eggs.

2671. The disbursements not paid by cheque, are they paid by Mr. Wrigley?—Mr. Wrigley gives the money out, and he is paid every month.

2672. Is he allowed to hold any sums in hands for those petty disbursements?—No, it is always his own money.

Supply of extras to new house.

2673. As regards this extra medical diet, chickens, eggs, and any extras of tea that may be allowed, how are they supplied to the new asylum?—From us. If there is a patient on evening tea, Miss Blundell sends down the book with the order of the physician for so much, and Mrs. Black does the same.

2674. Does Miss Blundell give any receipt for those articles, or how do you ascertain that they reach the asylum and are used by the patients for whom they are ordered?—The physician puts down in his book whatever he may order, and I give the things to the nurse.

Authority of the acting manager of the new Asylum.

2675. In the new asylum has Mr. Beatty the same authority and position in reference to the assistant matron, attendants, and servants, that the manager has in the old asylum?—In reference to the servants he has.

2676. Has he any authority over the general management of the new asylum and over the assistant matron there?—He has.

2677. To what extent?—If he do not approve of a servant going out, he may prevent her.

2678. Has he the same authority over the assistant matron in the new asylum that the manager would have over the assistant matron in the old asylum?—Very near.

2679. Are you allowed by the Board to keep pigs and poultry?—Two pigs.

2680. Where are those pigs kept?—Behind the stable. There are only a few hens; they are kept near the pigs.

Matron's rations.

2681. What rations are you allowed?—Ten pounds of meat in the week, 16½ lbs. of bread, 2 lbs. of butter, milk, and vegetables from a garden of our own, and there is a fruit garden.

2682. Is the manager allowed rations?—No.

Reports from the new asylum.

2683. Do you receive any daily reports from the assistant matron at the new asylum as to the condition of that asylum?—I do not.

2684. What arrangement or understanding is there as to the period at which she should make a report to you upon the state of the asylum, or the circumstances which she is bound to report?—She has a right to keep the asylum clean and in order. If I go there and see any thing wrong, I speak to her about it.

2685. Does she make no report whatever as to the condition of the new asylum?—She writes for any thing she may want.

2686. Has she the power to suspend any servant?—Yes, any female servant.

2687. Do you know if Mr. Beatty makes any report to the manager, daily or weekly?—Except of any occurrence, he does not. If a patient goes out or comes in, or any thing in that way, he does.

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The Richmond District Asylum.

Mrs. Catherine Wrigley.

2688. What security is there for the extras which may be ordered for the patients being given to them?—The physician goes round every day, and he will ask the patients have they got so and so, and if he finds they have not, the servant is to blame.

2689. Have you any reason to believe that the extras ordered are at times not administered?—No; I never knew any instance of it.

Extras.

2690. Do you take any particular measures to see that the patients who are ordered extras receive them?—No; each nurse draws the wine from the apothecary's shop and gives it to them. She gets it every day for the number of patients she has on wine.

2691. A patient has no means of knowing that he or she has been ordered extra diet?—No.

2692. Is the porter issued by the apothecary?—No, by the head nurse. Our head nurse gives out porter and beer in the old asylum, and Miss Blundell gives it out in the new asylum.

2693. Does the porter and beer pass through the storekeeper's hands before it gets to the head nurse?—No.

2694. Is he furnished with a statement of the number of persons entitled to beer and porter?—There are small books in which the patients' names are down, so many on beer and so many on porter. Each nurse holds one of those.

2695. Are those furnished to the storekeeper?—No.

2696. What means has he of knowing what quantity of beer should be supplied for the use of the institution?—He has the number of those books taken down.

2697. The number of persons whom those books record are entitled to beer is communicated to him?—Yes, whenever he calls for them. I am not sure he does it regularly.

2698. In case a patient is ordered by the physician to get porter, or beer, or any extra, does the patient continue to receive that extra, or do you feel it your duty to report to the physician, from time to time, the necessity of considering whether it should be continued or not?—Whenever I see any females that the porter does not agree with, that it would make them too high, I tell the doctor, and he may stop it and order it again.

2699. Does he revise the list in order to ascertain who are the persons requiring nourishment or otherwise?—I cannot say; the physicians may look over the small books which the nurses have.

Competency of attendants.

2700. Do you consider the nurses of the establishment are qualified for the discharge of their duties?—There are some getting very old; if there was any provision for them, they would be glad to leave.

2701 Do you think the wages given are adequate to secure proper attendants for lunatics?—I do; their food is very good, and their clothes are good.

Elizabeth Blundell sworn and examined.

Elizabeth Blundell.

2702. What is the appointment you hold in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum?—Assistant matron.

Assistant matron at the new asylum.

2703. I believe that your duties are entirely confined to the new asylum, and that you reside there?—Yes.

2704. Did you receive on your appointment as assistant matron at that new asylum, any particular instructions as to what your duties would be in reference to the establishment?—None, except merely what I heard in going through the other asylum.

Duties.

2705. What duties, practically, do you perform in the new asylum?—I have charge of every thing—of the furniture and bedding, linen, and that sort of thing. I superintend the female servants, and I have also the kitchen department under me, I look after the cooking. I have to take in and give out articles of every kind that come in. I might also say I am assistant storekeeper as well as assistant matron.

2706. Are there any large supplies of stores?—No.

2707. Are they furnished as required from the old asylum?—Yes.

2708. Do you go round the wards each day to see that every thing is in order?—There have been some days that I did not go; sometimes, on Saturdays, my duties keep me so much employed in the other parts of the house, that I have not time to do so.

2709. Do you attend to see the food served up by the servants?—Yes. I always attend at dinner-time.

2710. With regard to patients who may be on extra diet, what precautions are taken to see that they receive and use those extras—wine, beer, and porter?—Beer I give out regularly, and I sometimes go up to the divisions to see it there; but I cannot always do so. I have nothing to do with the wine and porter.

Extra diet.

2711. Supposing patients were on what is called medical diet—chickens, eggs, &c., would those things come under your inspection?—I would be obliged to send to Mrs. Wrigley for extras of that sort.

2712. By whom are the wine and porter issued?—The porter is sent from the old asylum in a closed can, and, I believe, the hall porter gives it out, at least latterly; it used to be given out from the apothecary's shop.

2713. Is the wine issued in the same way?—The wine is given out from the apothecary's shop.

2714. Are the wine and porter brought from the apothecary's shop by any of the servants of the institution?—The porter is given out by Mrs. Wrigley's assistant in the old house, then it is sent up by the manager, and distributed by the hall porter. The nurses go to the hall porter for it.

2715. Have the nurses any lists of the number of patients in their charge, who are

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The Richmond District Asylum.

Elizabeth Blundell.

entitled to extras of porter and wine?—It is always put down in the doctor's books, and then I am obliged to know how much is required; because I have to send down dockets to the storekeeper every day for the provisions required, and to state the number on each diet.

Reports.

2716. What is your position in the new asylum in reference to the apothecary who has the superintendence of it; do you make any reports to him?—I generally report any thing that I have to report to Mrs. and Mr. Wrigley. I was directed to apply to them.

2717. Then the representations you may wish to make in reference to the condition of the new asylum, as far as matters are in your charge, you make directly to the manager and matron?—Yes; I was so directed.

Charge of stores.

2718. What description of stores are in your charge at the new asylum?—Merely the food; but I have charge of every thing in the different divisions.

2719. The stores to which you refer, are supplied from day to day?—Yes.

2720. Have you an inventory of the articles of furniture and bedding in the house?—Yes.

2721. Was that given to you when the house was opened?—I had to make the list out myself. [The witness here exhibited copies of the lists referred to.]

2722. Are these duplicates of the lists which the servants in the respective wards have?—Yes.

Accounts.

2723. Do you keep any books or accounts?—Nothing but this, which I keep for my own satisfaction; it is merely a list of linen, bedding, and things of that kind, and states how they are distributed.

2724. It is an inventory according to the various divisions?—Yes. The other papers are lists of the articles in charge of the nurses in their respective divisions.

Ward inspection.

2725. You state you go round the wards from time to time, to see that every thing is in order?—Yes.

2726. Do you examine as to the cleanliness of the apartments, as well as to the condition of the bedding and furniture?—I do.

2727. Are the apartments kept in order by the female servants or male servants?—By the female servants, assisted by the patients.

Ventilation.

2728. You have had opportunities of judging whether the ventilation of the building is good or defective?—I do not think the building is well ventilated.

2729. What is the condition of the atmosphere generally in those rooms and galleries after the patients have left them in the mornings?—When the place is first opened, the atmosphere is very bad.

2730. Are there any points upon which your authority in the asylum at all clashes with that of the general superintendent and apothecary who resides?—I never attempt to meddle with any one that is under his superintendence at all. I avoid clashing with them as much as possible.

2731. You consider yourself the deputy of Mrs. Wrigley in the establishment?—Yes.

2732. Is there any statement you would wish to make with reference to the asylum or your position there?—Nothing particular occurs to me at present.

P. Beatty, Esq.

Packenham Beatty, Esq., further examined on oath.

The apothecary—the medicines.

2733. How are the medicines procured for the Richmond Asylum?—I get them from the druggist on my own responsibility. I keep a pass-book.

2734. Are they got in just as they are required?—Yes.

2735. On going over the Inspectors' Report, I find that in the Ballinasloe Asylum during the last two years, there has been an average of 328 patients, and the average cost per head per annum for medicine was 2*s.* 7*d.*; in the Cork Asylum the cost per head per annum was 1*s.* 2*d.* during the same period, while in the Richmond Asylum the cost per head per annum was 4*s.* Can you offer any explanation as to that very great difference of cost?—There is a very great difference certainly; but I could not offer any explanation, except, perhaps, that the number of medical men at our Asylum causes the increase.

2736. Do you keep a pass-book for medicines for the whole institution?—Yes; there is only one doctor and a surgeon at the Ballinasloe Asylum, and we have three doctors and a surgeon. There is no restriction as to the expense of the medicines ordered.

2737. Have you the Medical Pass Book with you?—I have the accounts, which are a transcript of the pass-book. Arrow-root forms a very expensive item in the accounts; and there is a great deal of mustard used for poultices, and vinegar also, and these are included under the head of medicines.

Wine, how ordered.

2738. How is the wine ordered for the patients?—The wine is ordered in the Prescription Book by the physicians and surgeon. The doctors pay a great deal of attention to it; and the wine merchant has been lately changed, in consequence of the inferior quality of wine that was supplied—port is the wine used.

2739. Is the wine kept with the medicines?—Yes; and kept constantly locked up.

2740. How is the wine transmitted to the patients?—Through the nurses. The orders for it are entered in the Doctors' Prescription Books, which are produced by the nurses when getting the wine.

2741. Is the wine intended for the patients in the new asylum measured out to the nurses at the apothecary's shop in the old asylum?—No, it is kept at the new asylum.

2742. There is a surgery at the old asylum?—There is; I compound there the medicines for the entire establishment; and I merely keep at the new asylum, in an apothecary's shop, which has never been furnished or used, the medicines that may be required for emergencies.

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2743. Then, there is wine kept in both surgeries?—Yes, for convenience.

2744. Have you a control over the wine in both surgeries?—Yes.

2745. Do you compound all the medicines yourself?—No; I have an apprentice. I was allowed to have an apprentice to assist me since I was first appointed, forty-two or forty-three years ago.

Compounding medicines.

2746. Does your apprentice at present fill any other office in the asylum?—Yes; he is clinical clerk or resident pupil.

2747. How long is he in that office?—Not quite two months.

2748. How long has he been your apprentice?—Three years. He was at least a year and a-half with me before I trusted him to compound, and I had him well trained to do so. He got his appointment through character.

Extra diet, how regulated.

2749. When a patient is put upon wine or extra diet, is he continued on it till the doctor marks him off, or is it discontinued without an order?—Dr. Mollan and Dr. Tuohill order wine daily; at the end of the day's prescription I enter the gross quantity for the wards, giving to a nurse eight ounces or ten ounces of wine, as the case may be. I have no right to give the wine unless it is put down in the book; but if they forget to enter it I, knowing it was a mistake, would give out the wine. Surgeon Hughes in his book says, so much daily in the gross, and that goes on.

2750. Then, the Prescription Book does not mark the patient's name for whom the wine is given?—It does not.

2751. In what book is the name of the patient entered who is to get the wine?—I am sure it is not entered in any book; the doctors tell the nurses, and I know who are to get the wine. I speak of the old asylum.

2752. Am I to understand that in the Prescription Book there is no entry of the name of the patient that is to get wine, and the quantity that each patient is to receive?—There is not; there may be sometimes, but it is not the common practice.

2753. Are the instructions which the nurses receive as to patients who are to get wine, verbal or in writing?—Verbal, I should say; I never saw an entry on the subject. I could never tell who was to get the wine.

2754. If you were in a ward when wine was being administered, you could not tell whether it was being given to the right person or in the proper quantity?—I could not.

2755. What quantity of wine have you known to have been given in any one item?—Ten ounces.

2756. Does this appear to be Dr. Banks' practice?—He orders it more in the way that Dr. Hughes does.

2757. Is there any entry as to the individual who is to receive wine, and the quantity he is to get?—In the new asylum I can always tell that: I go round there with Dr. Banks. I do not administer the wine in the old house, unless upon some very rare occasions.

2758. Do you administer the wine in the new house, or is the nurse told in your presence who is to get it?—Yes; an entry is made either by the doctor or by me of the name of the patient who is to get wine. I have frequently made entries of that kind, by his direction, in his Prescription Book.

2759. Is a written list of the patients who are to get wine given to the nurse?—Not at all.

Medicine, how kept.

2760. Is the medicine which is purchased for the establishment kept in one surgery or divided between the two?—The principal part of the medicine is kept in one surgery, and only as much as will meet cases of emergency is kept in the new asylum.

2761. Is the general stock of medicines kept in the surgery in the old house?—Yes.

2762. Do you live in the new house?—I do.

Access to, by nurses.

2763. Who has access to the surgery in the old asylum?—Myself and the resident pupils. The key is left for them to get in at all hours and times.

2764. With whom is the key left?—With the nurse, who has a room near it.

2765. Then she can have access to the surgery or the medicines when she likes?—She keeps the key, and has access to the shop.

2766. Have any other servants access to it?—None but her. I should add that we have two lock-up presses for medicines; it is the compounding medicines that are out. The stock is locked up, and so are dangerous and costly medicines.

2767. Has the nurse access to the wine?—Not at all, there is a very particular lock upon it.

2768. Where do the clinical clerks reside?—One resides in the old asylum in a room next door to the shop.

2769. Is not the ordinary stock of medicines such as you will see in an apothecary's shop?—Yes.

2770. The nurse has access to the general stock of medicines, except costly or dangerous medicines?—Yes.

2771. Might not the circumstance of a servant having free access to the shop account, in some measure, for the high price of medicine per head in your establishment?—By no means—the medicines could not be taken without my knowledge. That woman is there twenty-eight years or more.

2772. Do you say that no medicines could be taken without your knowledge?—I have no reason to believe that they are taken.

2773. Are you aware, from your long experience in hospitals, that peculation of medicines is by no means of uncommon occurrence?—No.

2774. Have you known any?—In my long experience of the Richmond and other

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P. Beatty, Esq.

Precautions against peculation.

bospitals, it is a thing that has never been carried out to any great extent; it might have been done in a small way, in this case I do not consider it is so.

2775. You say not to any great extent?—At one time I thought I missed some castor oil, I spoke about it, and I adopted a different plan for leaving out oil for the resident pupils, in order to detect or prevent the possibility of peculation. I used to leave a bottle full of oil, and also a full bottle of wine, so that neither of them could be opened or used without my knowledge. I withdrew the bottles next day, and put full ones in their place, and I am enabled to ascertain how much had been used. My attention has been always given to that point, and I have no reason to suppose any fraud is carried on, certainly not such as would account for the difference of expenditure.

2776. Then you admit fraud has occurred?—No, I would not call it fraud at all. The nurses may have taken some castor oil, but I am perfectly sure such a thing could not go on for any time.

2777. Who dispenses the medicines?—My apprentice and myself.

John Hughes, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.I.

John Hughes, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., sworn and examined.

2778. What appointment do you hold in connexion with the Richmond Asylum?—Surgeon.

2779. How long have you held that appointment?—Since February, 1847.

Surgical attendance.

2780. Is your attendance confined to cases in the infirmary?—And also the entire establishment, including the new asylum.

2781. Do you visit all the patients, or do you confine your attention to surgical cases?—To surgical cases.

2782. Is your attendance periodical, or do you attend merely when requested?—I attend daily.

2783. What is the average number of cases under your charge?—About thirty.

2784. Do you attend in consultation with any other medical man connected with the establishment, or by yourself?—I attend cases as they are sent to me from the physicians in the house, and any that I see requiring surgical attendance.

2785. In prescribing for the patients, where do you enter your prescriptions?—In the book provided for the purpose.

2786. Is that a book entirely for your own patients?—Yes.

Mode of prescribing wine, &c.

2787. Is that book in your own custody or in the custody of the apothecary?—It is left in the asylum. There are five or six books in the custody of the nurses, and when the prescriptions are entered they are sent to the apothecary to be made up.

2788. When wine or such things are ordered, do you enter under each patient's name the quantity of wine that patient is to get?—I do.

2789. We have been told it has been the practice to enter the gross amount of wine to be given to each nurse, without specifying the quantity to be given to the several patients?—I always enter the quantity of wine or other extras to be given to each patient at the foot of the Prescription Book. I have no wine book; there was one in the institution, when I first became connected with it, but some abuses crept into that way of keeping the wine account.

2790. Have you got any of the Prescription Books here?—No.

2791. Is the Prescription Book left in charge of the nurses in the ward?—It is.

2792. Then, of course, there was a means of checking what patients were to receive wine or other extras you might order?—Certainly; I not only wrote it down, but I gave verbal directions on the subject. The practice of entering wine in the Prescription Book is of recent origin; formerly, there was a wine and extra book.

2793. Which do you consider the more desirable practice?—I think to make the entry in the Prescription Book is the most desirable. We observed, when we entered the patients for wine, it was taken away by the nurses long after it was necessary to be given. We used to forget that wine was put down in the Wine Book, and to our surprise we would find a good while after patients on wine in the house.

2794. Is that provided against now—do you recur to your previous prescription in every case?—We see the state of the patients, and I invariably ask what the patient is getting.

2795. If you had seen a patient yesterday, and ordered wine for him, and, on seeing him again to-day, you made another prescription, which did not include wine, would the wine for that patient cease to be issued?—It would not be given unless I wrote in my book a certain quantity daily, until I would see there was no necessity for continuing.

Administration of extras.

2796. Do you think there are sufficient securities, that these medical comforts which may be ordered for the patients are really administered to them?—I am not so sure of that; that is dependent, as in other hospitals, upon the nurses, with this difference, that the patients are not people who can complain.

2797. Would you think it advantageous that a patient should be made, himself, acquainted that he had been ordered such things?—In many cases it would be wholly useless.

2798. Have you had complaints from the patients, that they did not get those things?—Yes; but I could not act upon them.

Infirmary arrangements.

2799. What is your opinion of the arrangements for the patients in the infirmary?—The greater number of my patients are those who are at present in the infirmary, and I think they are as well cared for, with regard to medical comforts, as any patients that I

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know of in any other institution. The Board never controlled us in any degree whatever; they were always most anxious to have the patients well attended to, and were most liberal in their arrangements with reference to them.

2800. Do you consider the infirmary to be now supplied with every thing you deem requisite to good management?—No.

2801. Perhaps you will be so good as to point out what deficiencies you think exist?—There are some of the patients who are too frequently in bed, and it would be a great advantage for them to sit up, to enable them to do which there are no arm chairs provided in the infirmary. There was not even one till a few days since, when I got two made.

2802. Are there any other defects?—The place is very comfortless, unfurnished, without any air of comfort about it. The day-room they sit in is too small, and the sewers of the establishment are exceedingly bad. The chimneys smoke very much, indeed. I think the water-closets are very fairly kept, at least they appeared so whenever I inspected them in that part of the building.

2803. Is sufficient bedding provided?—The bedding, generally, I think, is the best for many of the patients in the infirmary, that is, good straw. I should say the bedding is in a very fair state in the infirmary.

2804. Are there night-chairs provided for the sick and delicate patients?—Not in sufficient numbers; there are one or two in the infirmary, I think not more.

2805. Have you from time to time represented to the Board what you considered to be the deficiencies in the infirmary?—I have.

2806. With what result?—Well, they generally ordered any thing there was necessity for. The infirmary is not long in operation, and there have been many defects in the building with which great fault has been found. I do not know how it was between the Board of Works and our Board of Governors, the defects were not remedied, and then two gentlemen who came from England to look over the entire building found great fault, very properly, with a great many things in the asylum; but nothing has been done since.

Defects in the building.

2807. Those are structural defects?—Yes; structural defects.

2808. When did you bring under the notice of the Board the want of chairs?—Only lately; but I went to the manager, Mr. Wrigley, who had full power to get them in. I asked them twice before from him, and I got them only very lately. I think he said the carpenter of the institution was ill.

2809. Is there any book in which any representations that you may wish to make to the Board may be entered and submitted to the Governors?—I never made a representation in writing on this subject.

2810. Is there any book for the purpose?—Not in my department.

2811. Are you in the habit of attending the meetings of the Board?—Yes; every meeting of the Board.

2812. Are there any discharge pans for the beds of wet patients in the infirmary?—I did not see any.

Discharge pans.

2813. Has that want been represented to the Board of Governors or to Mr. Wrigley?—I do not remember. I frequently asked those things from the manager, who had full authority to get them.

2814. Do you consider the straw beds to which you referred suitable for sick or bed-ridden patients?—Certainly not.

2815. What are the beds used in the hospital?—Straw principally; there are also cocoa fibre beds.

2816. Have you found any delay or difficulty in procuring articles of diet or other matters for the patients under your charge?—Nothing that one could complain of; certainly not of late.

2817. Are you acquainted generally with the condition of the patients in the new asylum?—Yes; I have been through it frequently.

2818. Would you consider it more suitable than the old Richmond Asylum for a curative hospital for the insane?—Certainly.

Suitability of the new asylum for a curative hospital.

2819. Is it your opinion that it would be more proper to appropriate it for that purpose than to make it a place for the detention of incurable or chronic cases?—I do, decidedly. That was the original intention.

2820. Are you aware whether that intention has been followed out?—It has not been followed out.

2821. Do you consider that it might be made available as a curative asylum for both sexes?—It was intended for that, and I do not know why it should not.

2822. You stated that you attend surgical cases, and that you also attend such cases as you believe require surgical aid; do you communicate with the other physicians of the institution before you undertake to prescribe for those patients?—Yes; frequently. They leave word with the hall porter for me, if there is any particular case, and I go to the division. Sometimes I have patients in three or four divisions of the house, and in the infirmary besides, so that it takes up a great deal of time to walk round the house and the infirmary. There are some very severe surgical cases in it.

Communication with the other physicians.

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DUBLIN.

Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.

DUBLIN, 11TH DECEMBER, 1856.

Present:—Sir T. N. REMINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL ASYLUM, Dundrum.

William Corbet, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

William Corbet, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., sworn and examined.

2823. Have you been Governor of the Dundrum Central Criminal Asylum since the opening of the institution in 1850?—I have.

2824. What is the present number of inmates?—I think the number to-day is 125.

2825. Is there also a visiting physician to the establishment?—There is—Dr. Harrison.

2826. With whom does the responsibility of the medical treatment of the inmates of the asylum rest?—On Dr. Harrison and myself.

Medical arrangements.

2827. Will you describe the nature of that responsibility?—At any time that there is any thing to be done on the moment for the relief of a patient, I do it. Dr. Harrison usually visits three times a week; but when there were patients in a dangerous state, requiring more attendance, he has gone every day, and even twice a day, but that has occurred very rarely.

2828. Am I to understand that you conduct the medical treatment in the absence of Dr. Harrison?—Yes, and in conjunction with him.

2829. Is the nature of that medical treatment regulated by him, or is it after consultation with you in a case?—Supposing I am going round the institution, and that I see one, or two, or three cases that require immediate assistance, I do not wait for him, because I am uncertain as to the time he arrives, and I give the immediate attention that is required myself.

2830. Have your answers reference to the curative treatment of the patients as insane persons, or merely to the medical treatment, where their bodily health may not be good?—Chiefly as to their bodily health.

Examination of lunatics on admission.

2831. What examination of the lunatics removed to the asylum is made either by you or Dr. Harrison at the period of their reception?—At the period of their reception I always see them, examine them, and ask them a few questions. I find out, in a general way, their state then; but it takes me a considerable time before I form a full and decided opinion respecting a case.

2832. Does the visiting physician examine them on the occasion of his first visit after their reception?—Yes; he generally sees them then. It is clearly his duty to see them, and his attention, when he comes, is directed to them.

2833. Do you and he consult then with reference to the course which should be pursued for their curative treatment?—Merely examine them, and let them remain over for some time, because it is not on the first occasion that you can very well judge—you must have some little experience; and as we are to have them for a considerable time, I generally leave them over for several visits, before I form a decided opinion.

2834. Is any statement transmitted with the lunatics on their removal to the asylum, which contains information with reference to their previous history?—There is, to a certain extent; but it is not always satisfactory. I have often complained of its not being so satisfactory as it should have been.

Insufficient information as to cases received.

2835. I presume you are of opinion that fuller information with reference to the cases would be of great advantage?—Very desirable; because, in the first place, men may be very dangerous coming in; and it would be very advisable that we should know it, in order to take the greater care. We generally get some little information with them, but it is not at all so full as we should wish to have.

2836. Do you and the visiting physician consult periodically with reference to the course which should be pursued for the curative treatment of the inmates?—Not further than this: I direct his attention to cases, and ask the question, "Is there any thing particular you would wish to have done?" and he gives an answer, whenever I see occasion to ask him, with respect to particular persons.

2837. Am I to understand that, except when you bring forward such cases for his consideration, he does not of necessity watch the progress of each case in the institution?—I cannot say that. He is not at all so well acquainted with the cases as myself, for I see them twice a day, and sometimes oftener; and I know to what his attention should be directed, otherwise he would be completely in the dark; for he comes for half an hour or an hour in the day, and to spread that over 130 patients is more than a man could well do with advantage, unless his attention was directed to particular cases.

2838. My questions have had reference to the curative treatment of the lunatics, rather than to any thing connected with their bodily health. I should wish to know whether the case of each lunatic received into the asylum is from time to time watched and studied both by yourself and the visiting physician, with a view to the cure of the lunacy?—With respect to that I would almost say that we have very little faith in any particular curative method, except in the general methods of attention and proper exercise, and putting them to particular works, which engage their attention: by proper attention to the health of the body, in that way we may hope to cure particular cases of insanity. There is very little means of curing insanity by medicines. When the general health is out of order, then we are obliged to interfere, and attention to that may be made the means of curing the insanity.

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2839. Of course, the method to be adopted with one patient is not necessarily that which should be adopted with another. We should wish to know whether the cure of the patients in the Criminal Asylum is a matter which is carefully looked after and attended to?—I think I may justly state that we fairly look to their welfare in every point of view, being careful, as far as we can, both of mind and body.

All curative means adopted.

2840. I presume that in the treatment of the lunatics in the Central Criminal Asylum, the fact of those lunatics being under sentence, and therefore capable of being detained even after their cure, does not at all influence those in medical charge of the establishment in the treatment they pursue, as the doctors of a curative hospital?—Not in the slightest degree; in fact, the law takes a merciful view of the case of such people—it does not hold them guilty of the crime of which they have been accused. I never desire to think they are guilty at all, and I consider that the law has merely put them under my care for a time, as persons who have been rather unfortunate than guilty; and I have no idea, therefore, of punishing them in the slightest degree. It is no affair of mine what sentence they are under.

Division of responsibility for treatment.

2841. Have any differences of opinion arisen between yourself and the visiting physician as to the course of treatment to be pursued?—No; there has been nothing like difference of opinion.

2842. In case such a difference should arise, with whom would the authority rest of directing the treatment to be pursued?—I would then yield to Dr. Harrison. I consider that, properly speaking, he would have the responsibility, and that I had other things to attend to. I do not think there has been a difference of opinion at all as yet between us.

2843. Can you state to the Commissioners about what number of lunatic patients have been received into the institution since its opening in 1850?—From about 156 to 160.

2844. Will you be enabled to furnish the Commissioners with a statement of the number who have since been discharged from the asylum, or removed to other institutions, or who have died in the establishment?—I will.

Course of proceeding as to cured patients.

2845. What course is pursued when a patient is ascertained to have recovered his reason?—The course has been, that I have reported to the Inspectors that such a man was in a condition to be discharged. I have called attention to those cases.

2846. Have those patients been usually removed upon that report?—A considerable time is often taken before any thing is done.

Difficulties as to discharging patients.

2847. Does that arise, do you suppose, from any doubt on the part of the Inspectors, as to the cure being really perfect?—I do not think it was so much that, as the difficulties arising from the nature of the crime of a patient; for instance, if a man had committed a very serious crime, they would hesitate much before they discharged him. We had one man that came in very insane, and he became sane in, perhaps, a year or two; but in three or four years after, without any apparent cause, he got exceedingly insane again. It would require a considerable time before you could say certainly there was a cure. If there was further experience of those cases, I suppose it would turn out that the cures were rather temporary than complete.

2848. Was the criminal lunatic in the case you have referred to pardoned or set at liberty?—He was not.

2849. What became of him?—He died.

2850. And did all this occur in the institution?—Yes.

2851. Had you recommended that man to be discharged?—No; he was not one of those I recommended to be discharged. I am sure he was three years free from insanity. There was another man, still more free from insanity, who has been since discharged in this way. His case was represented several times, and he was finally sent down to Roscommon, where he was arraigned for the crime with which he was charged, and he got out there.

2852. Was that man's name Quirk?—Yes. It was upon my recommendation, several times made, and, I believe, upon the recommendation of the Inspectors, that the law officers decided that course should be pursued with reference to him.

2853. Has it often happened that persons are detained in the asylum whose cure has apparently been effected?—Yes, they have been detained a considerable time after their cure had been effected. There was a man lately sent out, who appeared to have been sane for a number of years before.

Moral treatment of the patients; amusements, instruction.

2854. What arrangements are made for the moral treatment of the patients?—Of course there are clergymen to attend there at the proper seasons; then the patients sometimes have amusements, but not very frequently. They have had ball-playing, and are very much out on the grounds. They play bowls occasionally, and some few things of that kind, as far as we could easily give them. To any of them that would express a desire for reading, I would give them books; but, in general, I have not found the patients of that class who would take pleasure in reading; many of them are quite ignorant, and cannot read.

2855. Is any school instruction given?—No.

2856. What is your opinion of the advantage of giving school instruction to the patients, although they are beyond the period of youth?—The institution is so small, and there are so few capable of receiving instruction, that it could not be easily done. A great many of our people are idiotic, and incapable of instruction.

2857. Am I to understand that the number fit to receive instruction is so small that the expense would be considerable in proportion to the advantage?—Yes. I have striven to instruct two or three, or to get them instructed; but, after a short time, they fell off, probably finding it difficult, and not liking the trouble.

2858. Without at all expecting that lunatics could exhibit any great proficiency under

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such instruction, would not the instruction itself be a source of employment and amusement for their minds?—It would.

2859. Is any thing done to render the day-rooms and corridors which the inmates of the asylum frequent cheerful, by the introduction of pictures, or any matters of that kind?—The only things of that kind are in their private rooms, where many of them have got pictures put up—cuts from the *Illustrated London News*, and such like.

2860. Is there, in fact, any thing done to render the apartments usually occupied by them more enlivening?—There is nothing particular done; they have had cards occasionally to amuse them at night.

Want of chairs.

2861. Are there any benches or chairs in the galleries or corridors?—No; they have been applied for, and I suppose they will be furnished after a time. A great deal of time passes after an application is made, and my requests for those things have been very unsatisfactorily met.

2862. To whom do you signify the wants of the establishment?—First to the Inspectors, and from them it usually goes to the Board of Works.

Applications to have works done; the Board of Works.

2863. When you speak of your requirements not being always satisfactorily answered as regards expedition, do you mean that the delay is on the part of the Inspectors, or on the part of the Board of Works?—I think chiefly on the part of the Board of Works; in fact, I felt very unpleasant in reference to many applications from the answers returned to them by the Board of Works.

2864. Would you be so good as to describe what you particularly refer to?—I made a number of those applications not very long since. My letter was sent on to the Board of Works, and the observations made upon it, I think, were very insulting and very unbecoming from the Board. I have a copy of the letter.

2865. Will you furnish us with a copy of the letter, and the observations made upon it?—Yes; I will furnish a copy of the letter and a copy of the answer.

2866. Did the reply of the Board of Works criticise the propriety of your demand?—It did. I will mention one circumstance with respect to it. I had applied to have a lodge built for the gardener at the central gate, which is more than half a furlong distant from the other gate; and I wished the gardener to live at that place, and that his wife should have care of the middle gate, for it is quite impossible for a man to attend satisfactorily to two gates at such a distance from each other. Among the requirements sent in to the Board of Works for the Asylum, in December, 1855, was one for this lodge, approved of by the Inspectors. It was estimated at £100, and provided for in the public estimates in the spring of 1856. Nothing, however, was done in the matter for a long time. Dr. Nugent called on the Commissioners, when, on talking the matter over, he acquiesced in their opinion that this lodge could be dispensed with. On sending in a list of requirements for the coming year (November, 1856), the Secretary of the Board of Works wrote, by order of the Commissioners, to the Inspectors, commenting on these requirements, and stating at the end of the letter, "The Board would remind you of the necessity of your considering well any list of requirements from your resident physician, as last year after providing for a gate lodge on requisition, Dr. Nugent, in looking into the matter, agreed with the Board that the work was not necessary." That appeared to me very insulting, whilst I still remain unconvinced that I asked for a thing unreasonable or improper.

2867. Have you ever applied for seats and chairs to be placed in the corridors?—I have applied for them, but possibly not more than six or eight months ago.

2868. They have not yet been furnished?—No.

2869. Do you know whether the Inspectors approved and forwarded your suggestion?—I know, from the letter that I mentioned to you, that they forwarded some suggestions, and that the Board of Works turned a deaf ear to almost every thing I said.

2870. Have you ever been furnished with a plan of the building?—No, nor even a survey of the place, which I applied for more than once. I have got a survey of the land made of late by permission of the Inspectors.

Infirmary not used.

2871. Is there an infirmary attached to the institution?—There was a building intended for the infirmary, but we never used it as such; in fact, we never had occasion to use it as such. We use it now as a dormitory for some of the patients; and only for it we would be quite overcrowded at the male side.

2872. Is there any dead-house in the institution?—No.

Arrangements respecting sick and dying patients.

2873. In case of a patient being despaired of, who may be an inmate of one of the dormitories, would he be removed to a separate cell?—Yes, I would remove him to a separate place after he died; I would not leave him in a dormitory where others were sleeping

2874. Would he be removed before death?—No, not till after death.

2875. Would it not be desirable, when a patient approaches that extreme state, that he should be removed to a separate apartment?—Sometimes they require a good deal of care, and the watching and attention of the persons around are of great service.

2876. May it not have an injurious effect upon the other inmates to see a person in that dying condition?—If I thought that, I would, of course, have a dying person removed to a separate cell.

2877. Have you any screens, such as are sometimes used in hospitals, to enclose the bed of a dying patient?—No; but our dormitories are small; the largest of them accommodates only six, or five, or four; and therefore those things are not so necessary as if the apartments were larger. I may mention that a great number of our patients are persons who have been a long time in confinement, and they do not require that active medical treatment, so far as regards their mental condition, that would be necessary if they were recent cases.

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2878. Are there any artificial means of ventilating the establishment?—There are apertures through the walls; and it was intended that the fire for heating the baths should be made available for drawing air up. The fire for the baths is at the top of the building

2879. Has that arrangement been successful?—I do not know. We use the bath only once a week.

Ventilation and heating.

2880 Have you ever tried whether that ventilation was effective on the days when the fire was lighted?—I rather think that the arrangements for ventilating the building are not effective.

2881. Are you satisfied that, practically, the apartments have sufficient ventilation?—Practically, I think they have. The only time that I perceive defective ventilation is at night, when the smell from the perspiration and breathing of the patients is often very offensive. There is something in the insane that causes an offensive effluvium, more than in sane persons.

2882. Are the corridors sufficiently heated in winter?—We have fires in them, but occasionally they are very much exposed to currents, from the iron window-frames not fitting closely.

2883. Are the fireplaces in the outer walls?—No; in the inner or central walls.

2884. Is the asylum free from damp?—No, not altogether. When a storm comes, especially from the south, with rain, the walls show damp inside. For the last two or three days the walls in many spots appear wet.

Restraint; seclusion; exercise.

2885. Is restraint much practised in the asylum?—Scarcely at all. We have one man who is occasionally very violent indeed, and who will suddenly seize upon any thing that is near him, and strike and wound persons if he can. Occasionally we have a band round him, and one hand secured to the band, so that he cannot have the use of both hands when in that state. That is the only restraint I have used for a long time.

2886. Are you obliged to have frequent recourse to seclusion?—No.

Padded rooms.

2887. Have you any padded rooms or cells? Only two—one in the male, and one in the female side.

2888. Are they suitable for the purpose?—Indeed they are not well contrived; they are not padded rooms at all—they are boarded rooms, and it is supposed that the boarding will prevent injury.

Occupation; the male patients.

2889. The male patients are generally occupied during the day in the grounds?—The greater number of them.

2890. Are the airing courts well situated?—They are not. In winter they are very cold, and the sun is almost altogether shut out from them by the height of the building. They are on the north side, and the sun is shut out from them.

The female pat not frequently allowed out for exercise.

2891. Are the patients allowed to go through the grounds whenever the weather permits, or are they confined to the airing courts for an entire day?—We usually have them in the grounds. The females do not go out so much, except in the airing yards, and once or twice a week through the grounds. On Sundays especially, if it is fine, they get out almost for the entire day.

2892. Why is the admission of the females to the grounds for exercise restricted to twice a week?—They are not actually restricted, but they have a great deal of work to do in the asylum, though they are not too much occupied.

2893. Would it not be advisable, if the weather permitted it, to let them take exercise in the open air?—They do not appear to desire it themselves; besides, it would cause inconvenience.

2894. Are we to understand that doing so would render necessary a larger number of attendants?—Yes.

Attendance.

2895. What is the proportion of attendants for the inmates?—We have seven male attendants to about eighty-three patients, and we have four female attendants to forty-three patients.

2896. Are those attendants occupied entirely with the care of the patients in the apartments, or have they any thing to say to the laundry, or to other work?—No; their attention is exclusively directed to the patients and to keeping the place clean.

2897. Are any of the female attendants on the female patients employed in cleaning out the male wards, or making up the male apartments?—No.

2898. Have you ever tried that arrangement?—No. In fact, there is only one attendant for each division in the female department, with the exception of one division; so none of them could be spared from her division to go to the male wards; they have got enough to do in their own places.

Baths—lavatories—water-closets; hot water.

2899. Are the arrangements for washing and cleaning the patients satisfactory?—The lavatories are pretty fair; the bath-rooms and baths are not so well contrived as they might be.

2900. Are they in working order?—Yes; but we are obliged to apply to have them kept in working order from time to time.

2901. Is there a supply of hot water always available, in case it should be required, for the baths?—Not always; we only get it up once a week, on account of the expense of the firing, and it takes a considerable time before the water is heated. We are obliged to have fires lighting for six or seven hours before the water is properly heated.

2902. In case a bath should be suddenly required for a patient in any of the wards, how would the hot water be provided?—In that case the only way to get it would be from the cooking apparatus, where the steam is generated.

2903. In that case would it have to be carried all through the building?—Yes.

2904. Do you see that the patients are properly washed every day?—I see that they are clean; I do not inspect the washing.

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Baths, water-closets, &c.

2905. Are there any shower baths in the establishment?—There are but two shower baths.

2906. When those shower baths are used, is it by your direction or that of Dr. Harrison?—Yes.

2907. Are they kept locked?—They are kept shut. They are in a place to which the patients have not access in general; they are locked up in a little bath-room.

2908. Are they sufficiently secured to prevent the attendants administering a shower bath to a patient without any order from you or Dr. Harrison?—The attendants would not venture to administer a bath without an order of that kind.

2909. Are there water-closets throughout the establishment?—There is a water-closet in each division.

2910. Are they in good working order?—I do not like them at all; they are not such as I could approve of; in fact, I have complained very much of them over and over. They are used for throwing slops into, and are always damp.

2911. Is that your only objection to the water-closets, or are they mechanically wrong?—They are plug water-closets, and I object to that. I would rather have closets that would flush themselves.

2912. Are there urinals in the establishment?—No. I have frequently applied for them.

The sewerage arrangements.

2913. Is the sewerage generally satisfactory?—We had two of the sewers opened about three times since I went there, as they were choked. There is no particular means of flushing the sewers. The whole sewerage runs into a foul tank, to which there is a pump. That pump works off, and scatters the contents over the ground.

2914. Practically, is it disposed of?—To a certain extent it is; but that force-pump is apt to get out of order—the valves frequently get choked. It appears to me that the valves are of leather, and the foul water destroys them or chokes them. Men from the Board of Works have been for nearly a fortnight clearing out the foul tank, or striving to clear it out; and that, of course, will entail considerable expense. They have a large number of men employed.

Patients employed at foul-tank pump.

2915. Have the patients ever been employed in working the pump you speak of?—Yes.

2916. Do you think it a suitable or a desirable occupation for them?—Far from it; I do not think it at all desirable or suitable, the smell is so very bad, and few men having an inkling of reason would submit to a work so exceedingly monotonous. A man is merely turning a handle, he sees nothing of the effect of the work, and has no exercise for his mind. It is not like as if he was out in the fields, where, if he is digging, he can see what he does.

2917. Is the labour very irksome or great?—It is constant; it is not that it is very heavy. When the valves of the pump are choked, it is a filthy thing to settle them. A man has to go down into the hole and see to the cause of the stoppage, and the smell is very bad.

2918. Do those observations apply, though not, perhaps, to the same extent, to the working of the pump for the supply of water to the house?—They apply in a very modified degree. Such work is the next thing to hard labour.

2919. Is the foul tank of which you speak close to the asylum?—It is very close to it.

2920. How far is it from the apartments actually occupied by the patients?—I should suppose it is not more than about five or six yards from the female wing of the building.

Religious worship; privileges of chaplains.

2921. What arrangements are made for the performance of religious worship in the asylum?—The Catholics every Sunday go into the chapel at half-past eight o'clock, or a little before it, and they generally leave it at half-past nine, or something later; and then, about ten minutes before ten, the Protestants are admitted. The same is the case on holydays. The clergymen usually visit about three times a week.

2922. Are those the regular appointed chaplains of the institution?—Yes.

2923. How many are there?—Two—the Protestant and Catholic chaplains.

2924. Have you ever had any Presbyterian inmates?—Several.

2925. What arrangement is made with reference to their attendance at religious worship?—I have never known any of them object to attend at the Protestant service.

2926. Do the chaplains attend at the institution on any other occasion?—They usually pay visits, perhaps twice a week, besides the visit on Sundays.

2927. Have the chaplains the power of visiting the institution generally, or any of the inmates they please, without any communication with you?—They usually go in without reference to me; but I am on the spot, and they will probably see me.

2928. Supposing a case to arise, in which you considered that any communication with a patient at a particular moment upon religious matters would not be likely to be of advantage to him, what steps would you take to prevent his receiving the visit of the chaplain?—I would speak to the chaplain, and would expect that he would acquiesce in my representation; or if I did not see him, I would leave directions for him.

2929. Have such cases arisen?—No. I am sure if there was such a case, the chaplain would have the good sense to see at once the propriety of not visiting the patient.

Inmates attending worship.

2930. What proportion of the inmates usually attend religious worship?—I should suppose out of 120 or 130, 90 at least attend—I mean of both churches.

2931. How is the selection made of those who are to attend on Sundays at religious worship?—It is usually a matter of experiment. They are sent once, twice, or three times; and if they behave themselves, they are allowed to continue going.

2932. Are we to understand that all the inmates attend religious worship, unless those of whom there is reason to believe, from past conduct, that they are not likely to benefit by it?—Yes, and according to their own desire. If they desire to go, there is nothing to prevent them, unless they misbehave themselves in church, but that has very rarely occurred.

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2933. Is the conduct of the inmates generally on those occasions decorous and such as becomes persons attending divine worship?—Completely; so much so, that persons from outside, who attended at the church, have said that they would not meet so orderly a congregation elsewhere. Many people express their surprise at the orderly conduct of the inmates.

Their conduct.

2934. Do you think that, generally, those who attend religious worship are sensible of what they are engaged in?—They are sensible of the object in which they are engaged.

Sermons.

2935. Are sermons usually preached?—Since the last Catholic curate came sermons have not been preached, but the curate who preceded him preached very frequently; and I think it would be better to have short sermons from time to time, for the inmates like it.

2936. Would not particular care and judgment be required on the part of a clergyman addressing a congregation of that character?—There might be occasionally an individual as to whom that care would be required on the part of a clergyman, but it would not be the case as to the general body. I have not found such to be necessary in practice. You must consider that our number is limited, and they are all of the class of chronic insanity.

2937. Are sermons usually preached by the Protestant chaplain?—Yes; they are not very long sermons.

General management of the asylum; books, &c.

2938. By whom are the books of the institution kept?—By Mr. Mullen, the clerk.

2939. Is there a medical journal kept in the institution?—The only medical journal I know of is one I keep myself.

2940 Is it similar in form to that in the third schedule to the 8th and 9th Vict., chap. 107?—It is not exactly in that form.

2941. Is there any case-book kept?—That is the book to which I now refer.

2942. By whom are the account books of the establishment kept?—Mr. Mullen actually keeps the books, but I hold myself accountable for their being regular and correct, as is required by the rules.

Inspection of food.

2943. Who inspects the provisions?—I inspect them frequently myself, especially if there is any complaint made of them. Mr. Mullen inspects them also, and sometimes the matron does it.

2944. By whom is the dietary fixed?—By the Inspectors.

The matron.

2945. Does the matron act under your directions entirely?—She appears to consider herself more under the direction of the Inspectors.

2946. Of course, you consider that you have authority over her?—To a certain extent. If I direct any thing particular to be done with respect to the female patients, I expect that she will carry out the direction.

2947. Do you frequently visit the female side, as well as the male side?—I do.

2948. And, of course, you give your directions with regard to any thing that you may consider to be required?—Yes; I give directions for any thing that I may see necessary to be done.

Apothecary; attendance, &c.

2949. Is there an apothecary who attends daily?—There is an apothecary, but he does not attend daily.

2950. Are the drugs provided by the establishment, or are they compounded by the apothecary in his own shop?—The apothecary has an allowance of £20 a-year for drugs, in addition to his salary. He provides all the medicines. The Inspectors made that agreement with him.

2951. Has that arrangement worked satisfactorily?—Yes.

2952. Is the apothecary resident in the neighbourhood?—In Dublin.

2953. In case medicines should be suddenly and urgently required, would it be necessary to send to Dublin for him to procure them?—No; I would give the medicines myself from a certain quantity that there is in the house. We have in the establishment a considerable number of medicines supplied by the apothecary.

2954. Are those medicines which are at your command for cases of emergency furnished by the apothecary for the sum of £20 a-year?—Yes. His salary is £40 a-year, and £20 for medicines. The only thing he would have over is whatever would be the cost of leeches, which are not included in his contract.

Farm account.

2955. Who keeps the farm account?—Mr. Mullen keeps all the accounts; of course, I must look over them and see that they are right—I have the receipt and the expenditure of the money.

2956. Is there any separate debtor and creditor account kept in relation to the expenditure upon the farm and its produce?—Yes.

2957. Are there any farm buildings connected with the institution?—None as yet; they were called for two or three years ago, and the foundations for them have been recently cut.

The attendants.

2958. By whom are the servants of the establishment appointed?—They are appointed by the Government.

2959. By whom are they removed?—The Inspectors would dismiss them on my complaint. I have been there six years, and we have dismissed only one man.

2960. Are you satisfied generally with the class of servants that have been sent to you?—Yes, generally.

2961. Do you think they are intelligent enough to be placed in charge of insane persons?—I think they are, in general, proper persons. We have good nurses; they have not been well educated people, but they appear to be kind and attentive, and that is what we require from them.

2962. Do you not think it would be of advantage to have persons of a more educated class in charge of those poor people?—Of course it would be an additional advantage, but

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we have not got them; in fact, some of them did not read or write, which I think is objectionable.

2963. Are the wages and allowances sufficient to secure persons of an intelligent class?—I think they are pretty fair. The women get £12 a-year wages, and rations, and some clothing; the men get £18 a-year, and rations and clothes. It is a hard life to be always taking care of a set of lunatics, and I make allowance for that. You must pardon them sometimes a few offences. I would be very much against any of them who would be guilty of harshness to the patients.

2964. Have you had to complain of any of the attendants for harshness?—On very rare occasions. They know perfectly well that harshness would not be tolerated.

Supply of food, &c.—contracts.

2965. Are the articles of food and the other necessaries for the institution supplied by contract?—By contract.

2966. By whom are those contracts entered into?—By the Inspectors.

2967. Are you aware whether it is done by public advertisement?—Yes, by public advertisement.

2968. Are the supplies weighed by the storekeeper when they are received?—They are.

Checks, &c.

2969. Who checks the books of the storekeeper as regards the consumption?—The storekeeper himself checks the books, and I occasionally check with him. For instance, when an account comes to be paid to the butcher or to the baker, I look over it, and calculate what it ought to be, before I send in the account—I look over it, and see that it is right.

2970. Are the books over checked or examined by the Inspectors?—The Inspectors check all the monthly accounts as they go into them every month; and very frequently, when they have a doubt as to any particular account or item in it, they will send out and say, "This appears to be too large—explain this—what is the reason of such and such?" and I send in answer.

2971. What means have the Inspectors each month of checking the consumption?—Only the monthly accounts going into them.

2972. Have they a statement of the number of inmates each day in the institution to enable them to check the consumption?—The number in the institution very rarely changes.

Asylum capable of enlargement—classification.

2973. Do you think that a larger number of patients could be received into the institution by reason of an alteration being made in the arrangements?—I do not think there could.

2974. Is the structure of the asylum such as would easily admit of its being added to, if an addition was required?—I think it is.

2975. I presume, that if the asylum contained a larger number of patients, they might be attended to with a very small addition to the number of the inferior servants?—Yes; the staff, with a very little addition, would answer for a larger number. That, in fact, is the great cause of our high average expenditure, and must be always the case while the number of patients is only about 125.

2976. Have you any classification of patients in the establishment?—We have no great classification, because of the small number. Our epileptic patients must be kept on the lower stories. On the female side, we put the most troublesome persons in one division, and the other divisions are allotted to the quiet patients. I would like to have a place where I could put persons by themselves for a time until they get quiet, for they annoy others very much.

Social distinctions.

2977. Is there any distinction made in the asylum, based upon a difference in the social condition of the inmates?—There are only two, or three, or four, that you would say were superior to the ordinary class of people in the asylum; and if I could give them a little indulgence now and then, I would be glad to do so. The attendants often allow a person of that description into their rooms to sit and to be separate from the others.

2978. Are they allowed to wear their own clothes?—Yes.

2979. Are any extras that may be sent to them by their friends allowed?—Yes; and I would be very glad their friends would look after some of these people. It is a great comfort to them to see that some one outside thinks of them and looks after them. I encourage letters from their friends, and pay the postage of answers.

Robert Harrison, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Robert Harrison, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., sworn and examined.

2980. You are the visiting physician of the Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum?—I am.

2981. You have held that appointment since the opening of the institution?—Yes; I was appointed by the Earl of Clarendon.

2982. The Governor of that asylum is also a medical man?—He is.

The medical arrangements.

2983. With whom does the medical charge of the patients rest?—I think with both of us. In an urgent case I give particular directions to Dr. Corbet. He attends to them in my absence; and if any case suddenly occur during my absence, he attends to it till I come; in fact, we arrange it between us in the best mode for the good of the institution.

2984. When lunatics are first received into the asylum, is there any information furnished with respect to their cases?—Sometimes a short report comes along with a patient. I do not think that, in general, such information is very full or very satisfactory.

Information as to cases.

2985. I presume you would consider it desirable that much fuller information, if possible, should be furnished?—Yes; it would be a great matter to know the previous history of the patients.

2986. It would be of material assistance in the further treatment of the cases?—Precisely.

Curative treatment.

2987. I presume, although the patients who are confined in this asylum may be under

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the sentence of a court, at the same time the treatment pursued is properly of a curative character?—Entirely. We do not look on them at all as criminals.

2988. You consider the patients the same as if they were in a lunatic ward of a gaol?—Just so. We have as little of prison arrangements as possible.

Consultations; responsibility, &c.

2989. You have just stated that you and the medical manager arrange between you with regard to the medical charge of the patients: do you consult upon each case when it is first received, or is a case, on its reception, particularly brought under your notice, and all the circumstances connected with it which are known?—Yes.

2990. Supposing a difference of opinion to arise between Dr. Corbett and yourself as to the treatment of a case, with whom would the decision rest as to the course to be pursued?—The good sense of both parties would bring them to a settlement. Medical men may differ at first in their opinions of a case, but, in general, they very soon agree.

2991. With whom do you consider the responsibility ought to rest of directing the curative treatment of the inmates as to their insanity?—I think it ought to rest with the Governor, the man who is on the spot, and can look into all the details. At the same time, I think the two should consult and should agree upon a plan, and then the resident should be responsible for carrying that plan out. That is what we do. We see a case, and consider what kind of madness it is, and what treatment should be adopted—whether there should be high or low living, or moderate restraint. The Governor carries out what we resolve upon, and modifies it according as he finds it necessary.

2992. Am I to understand that you would desire the position of the Governor should be pretty much that of a house-surgeon in an hospital, who would act under the direction of the visiting physician?—Precisely.

2993. Speaking generally of asylums, do you think it would be of importance to have always this double system of medical attendance—the resident medical officer and the visiting physician?—From my own experience, I think it would. It gives great confidence to the resident to have another person to assist him; and I think the second is of service in observing matters and correcting The two act much better than one.

Moral treatment of the insane.

2994. What means are used in the asylum for the moral treatment of the insane?—We have two chaplains, who visit very often. They have regular Sunday duties; and besides that, they pay visits two or three times in the week. I frequently see the names of the Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen in the visiting book. They speak to their people and advise them, and lecture them quietly and gently. There is no religious controversy, or any thing of that kind—mere moral advice.

Occupation.

2995. What occupation are the inmates generally engaged in?—The men chiefly in agriculture, and the women chiefly in the laundry. There may be, perhaps, two or three men at shoemaking, one or two tailors, and a man making tin porringers.

2996. I presume the greater number of the inmates are of the agricultural class?—Chiefly.

2997. When the weather will not permit of their being employed at those out-door pursuits, are any occupations or amusements provided inside for them?—Not enough. It is very tiresome on wet days.

Absence of means of amusement.

2998. In point of fact, are the day-rooms of the asylum, which are occupied by the inmates on those days that will not admit of their being out of doors, different in any way from the day-rooms in the ordinary workhouses?—Not at all. There are no books or any thing to occupy the minds of the patients.

2999. Considering that the asylum is not a mere place of detention for insane persons, but is also to be regarded as an hospital for curative treatment, are you satisfied with that absence of amusement, or the utter want of any thing enlivening in the apartments they occupy?—I have often regretted the want of such things—a reading-room, or a room with pictures, to excite or engage the attention, so as to keep them from a gloomy mood, into which they fall when unoccupied on a wet day.

3000. In point of fact, I believe the day-rooms and corridors of this asylum are particularly cheerless, the walls being merely whitewashed?—Yes. Our day-rooms are very cheerful, as far as light goes, but very cheerless in every other respect, in the way of furniture or of objects that could amuse the mind or engage the attention.

Employment of the inmates.

3001. It has been stated that the inmates are at times occupied in works that require considerable labour, such as force-pumps in the yard, where they are engaged under sheds, and are very much secluded: do you consider this occupation advisable for lunatics?—I have looked at them working, and I think they do it pretty cheerfully. It would be heavy work for one or two men; but when five or six men get to a pump, they work with spirit, and seem rather amused at it. On some days they get a little sulky, and two or three will hang back, and throw a great deal of labour on the others, who will complain; but I have seen them over and over again at it laughing, whistling, and joking.

3002. Have you ever seen them working at the foul tank?—Yes.

3003. The Governor of the institution seems to consider that occupation unsuitable for lunatics?—There is not a pleasant smell; but I see no great objection to it.

Infirmary arrangements.

3004. We have been given to understand the infirmary of the institution has not been used as such?—Scarcely ever. We have had hardly any fever or infectious disease.

3005. What is your opinion as to the importance of having either a separate building, or a separate portion of building, in your asylum set apart as an infirmary?—I think it desirable to have a separate portion of the building, rather than a separate building, for the purpose. A separate portion of the building is more "comeatable," if I may say so, and is better attended to. When a building is detached from the main structure, it is more apt to be neglected, unless there be a distinct set of servants appointed to attend it. I

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do not mean to say that any thing of the kind occurs, but on principle I make that statement.

3006. The building for the infirmary in the Dundrum Asylum is a separate building?—Yes.

3007. In your opinion is it more desirable to treat a sick patient in the dormitory of an infirmary than in his own ordinary cell?—I think, if the illness were a trifling or ephemeral one, it would be bad to remove him. at all events it would be unnecessary; but if there is any thing like a long continued fever, I would recommend his removal, both for the sake of quietness for himself, and to guard against the spreading of infection.

Medicines and medical extras.

3008. I believe there is an apothecary attached to the institution, who is paid upon an annual contract for the supply of medicines for the institution?—I believe that is the case.

3009. Is that a satisfactory arrangement?—It is considered economical.

3010. On general grounds, do you approve of the system of contracting to supply medicines for such an institution for a certain annual sum?—I would not generally recommend it.

3011. I believe the apothecary to the institution resides in Dublin?—Yes.

3012. There is, however, I understand, a supply of medicines on the spot, at the command of the Governor?—Yes; and if there is any thing urgently required—if I see any thing wanting—I may send in the servant to the apothecary to apprize him of it. He visits regularly twice or three times a week.

Medical extras.

3013. When wine and what are called "medical extras" are required by a patient, is the order entered by you in the prescription book?—No; the Governor manages all about the wine and such things with great care and prudence.

3014. You are not aware whether there is any record in any book of what patients have been ordered, wine or such things?—Except in some very few cases, I do not think I have ordered wine in the book. Wine is occasionally given by the Governor, where there is a sudden sinking. In such a case he may give wine or brandy, or some stimulant that is required, without such being regularly ordered. On the whole, we give very little of those stimulants.

Restraint.

3015. Is much restraint practised in the institution?—None, except in one or two cases. We have one unfortunate man there, whom it is a charity to restrain at times, and at other times he is as quiet as any one in this room.

3016. What restraint is used with him when he is violent?—He is put into a padded room and shut up. He will roar and try to break every thing he possibly could; and if let loose, he would destroy every person he could. He is a very powerful and violent man, and we use a slight restraint with him—straps merely on his arms—when an attack is expected to be coming on him. The attendants know when it is coming, by a peculiar mode he has of laughing for a day or two before, after which he will break out violently. He will endeavour then to kill any one near him. The straps are not painful.

3017. Is that considered an incurable case?—I am afraid it is: it is connected with epilepsy; and I do not think insanity and epilepsy are curable—that is my experience.

3018. Is any report made when restraint is practised?—Not in a case of that kind, it is so frequent; perhaps every week there will be restraint of that kind. The servants know when it is necessary, and they tell the Governor, and he permits it. They never do it without his permission. That is the only case under restraint.

Want of exercise for females.

3019. It is stated the female patients are not in the habit of taking exercise in the open air, except on Sundays and a couple of days in the week?—Yes. I do not approve of that. The difficulty arises from the ground not being divided. If the females were let out when the men were out, they would get into contact, and confusion would arise. In fine weather they are let out in the evening, and the men are brought in. I have often suggested that the ground might be divided, and have a piece railed off, in which the females could exercise.

3020. Would the sacrifice of an hour's labour on the part of the men previous to dinner time admit of that hour being allocated for the females to walk about?—It might; but they like to make the men work as long as they can.

Religious ministrations.

3021. You have spoken of chaplains being attached to the institution: what is your opinion as to the advantage of the attendance of ministers of religion upon insane persons?—On the whole, I think it is rather useful than otherwise. I know there is a difference of opinion about it. I have observed that, on the days of service, two or three very weak-minded creatures were more excited, and their minds were more full of religious matters, and they even used opprobrious epithets; but, on the whole, the inmates generally are decidedly pleased with religious ministrations, and I think it improves them. I should be sorry to see religious service done away with in the institution, for the inmates behave very well during service, and very seldom any of them have to be removed; and I think any thing that makes a patient conduct himself quietly and calmly even for an hour or so, when it is not in the nature of restraint, is of advantage.

3022. Would the deprivation of the means of attending religious worship have an injurious effect upon the minds of patients in the habit of attending it?—Yes. I am for keeping up divine worship in the institution. There are few people so totally mad as to be altogether insensible to religious duties. They have lucid intervals when the mind may be acted upon by various things, and religion is one of those that act beneficially. At the same time, I think too much interference, or an indiscriminate supply of religious books, or any thing of a disputatious nature or of a controversial character, would be extremely injurious. They are very well managed, however, in the Dundrum Asylum, as far as my observation goes, by the two chaplains attending at present.

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3023. Of course, if you felt that the effect of religious ministrations was injurious as regards the patients, you would say that their attendance at divine worship was not desirable?—Yes; and I would forbid a patient to go to prayers on any particular day, when it would not be of service to him.

Mode of proceeding as to cured patients; questionable cases, &c.

3024. When a patient is so much recovered in the institution as to lead you to believe he is no longer insane, what steps are taken to communicate with the proper authorities on the subject?—The Governor and I draw up a joint report, and submit it to the Chief Secretary or to the Lord Lieutenant, for him to decide upon it. I always feel a great deal of difficulty and a great deal of timidity in giving any such report, because I know that very often those people appear very well, whether from pretence or self-control, for a time; and I am apprehensive of letting many of them out again, lest they would relapse when they went back to their old haunts. Many of those we have in the asylum are not what I call very insane; there is a vast deal of cunning amongst many of them. They have, perhaps, done acts in their time that might pass for those of insane persons; and when on trial, or at the time of receiving sentence, they have feigned madness, or their friends have come forward and made out a strong case of madness for them. I think there are many persons in the asylum who are not, strictly speaking, insane enough to be confined; but at the same time I think it would be very dangerous to let them out; and the circumstance of their having once escaped punishment by a plea of insanity would make them reckless in running into crime again, knowing that they might on another occasion set up the same plea. I should be always more willing to recommend the discharge of persons, if I thought they were to be removed to another country by their friends.

3025. Does not this difficulty arise with respect to a patient who may be a prisoner on the ground of insanity, that although ordered to be detained during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant, yet once he is transferred to a lunatic asylum, it would not be considered proper to remove him to a gaol, where, in point of fact, he would be undergoing punishment to which he was not sentenced?—Yes; it is a case full of difficulty.

Medical managers and visiting physicians; responsibility as to treatment.

3026. The insane are liable to internal and local diseases, spasmodic diseases, and accidents to which the sane are liable, who would you charge with the responsibility of treating them for those diseases, as a general principle?—I think that the two medical men should always act together. They both feel anxious with respect to every case, and both are equally responsible where they are acting together. That is the way that Dr. Corbet and I have always felt.

3027. In the cases last referred to, would the medical officer of the institution, who is conversant with the treatment of lunatics generally, have any advantage in their treatment beyond the visiting physician, who is more familiar with general disease?—I think it is possible; but the visiting physician would soon make himself acquainted with the cases.

3028. The difference would not be sufficient, in your opinion, to obviate the necessity of having a visiting physician?—I think not.

3029. With whom would you leave the medical responsibility of treating cases of internal disease, or epidemic disease, or accidents which occur amongst the insane, apart from the treatment of their insanity?—I think partly to the visiting physician. Dr. Corbet and I both take a part in the treatment of such cases at the asylum.

3030. Suppose a difference of opinion arose, with whom ought the main responsibility rest?—I think the direction was, the visiting physician should be the principal, for it is his special duty to attend to the health of the patients. The resident medical man has to attend to the whole establishment, and to the moral care of the patients, and to carry out the directions of the visiting physician. We have never had any difference of opinion between us that would render it necessary for us to decide who was chiefly responsible.

3031. Do you think it would be well to have a visiting medical officer in every institution, as well as the manager, who should have the charge of the insane, as insane patients?—I think it would be very advisable.

3032. Would a medical manager be sufficient to take charge both of the cases of insanity as such, and the cases of ordinary disease as such, or would there be any objection to his being placed in the charge of all?—I think it would be far better for him to have the assistance of the visiting physician, especially in cases of acute disease, or diseases apart from insanity.

3033. Why do you think it would be advisable to have the visiting physician's assistance in such cases?—In the first place, the visiting physician is a man more in general practice, and pays more attention to disease in general than the mere medical manager of an institution can do, as he is confined to a particular class of patients; and I think it is of great advantage to the resident medical manager to have the occasional assistance of the visiting physician, who possesses a more extended practice.

Advantages of an infirmary.

3034. Are there fireplaces in the ordinary sleeping rooms of the institution?—No.

3035. Would it be advisable, then, to treat cases of pulmonary diseases, which form so large a proportion of the diseases amongst the insane in this climate, in those ordinary sleeping apartments which have no fireplaces?—It is not advisable, and I generally remove such cases to the warmer apartments on one of the corridors. There are two apartments with fireplaces; and if we have cases that require warm temperature, we place them in one of those rooms.

3036. Would an infirmary give you that advantage?—Yes.

3037. Nursetending is equally necessary with medical treatment: do you think there can be as efficient nursetending where patients are scattered through the various sleeping apartments of an asylum as if the sick were collected in an infirmary?—I think certainly

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not; and it would be well to have them in an infirmary if there was any considerable number of sick; but we have very little sickness in our asylum

3038. Then, considering both the necessity of equable temperature and economy in nursetending, is it your opinion that when there are cases of disease at all serious, it would be better to have them in an infirmary appropriated for the sick, than to have them treated in separate rooms throughout the asylum?—Yes. I may here also observe, that we want in that asylum additional wards or rooms for noisy or refractory patients. It is very desirable to classify patients as far as possible. I do not mean classifying them with reference to forms of insanity, but placing the quiet, gentle, or very weak-minded but docile class, apart from the rude, noisy, swearing, and foul-speaking persons that are occasionally met with in the asylum.

The Richmond District Asylum—continued.

Rev. J. Faulkner.

THE RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM (in continuation from page 117).

The Rev. *James Faulkner* sworn and examined.

3039. I believe you are the Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum?—Yes.

3040. Comprising the Old Richmond and New Richmond Asylums?—Yes; the old and the new together, with the new infirmary lately built.

Religious ministrations and arrangements for the Roman Catholic patients.

3041. What are the arrangements for the celebration of Divine worship in that institution?—If the question be as to chapel or church accommodation, I have to state that a chapel has been lately built, in either end of which is performed, on Sundays, Divine worship. The larger portion of the building is given to the Catholic inmates, and the smaller portion to the Protestant inmates. A screen runs between the two places set apart for Divine worship.

3042. What proportion of the inmates of the Catholic persuasion usually attend Divine worship?—I should say, without undertaking to be perfectly accurate, at least 300. The number of Catholic patients in the institution is about 511, according to a return I have recently received.

3043. Is their demeanour when attending Divine service usually decorous?—Extremely so.

3044. Do you feel it your duty to give any instructions or to preach sermons on Sundays?—Almost invariably.

3045. Do you attend during the week also at the institution?—Yes; I visit daily, except when ill, which very rarely occurs. I frequently go in more than once in a day, for after I have paid my morning visit, I am sometimes called on in the evening to attend persons who get suddenly ill, such as apoplectic patients and persons of that class.

3046. On each occasion of your daily visits do you enter into communication on religious matters with those patients of your persuasion who may not be suffering from sickness, or may not be in danger of death?—Rarely upon the subject of religion, except a person may ask my opinion upon a particular point, or put to me a particular religious question—then I endeavour to relieve their minds, and to give them consolation.

3047. In visiting the asylum on those occasions do you communicate with any of the authorities of the institution previous to seeing a patient, or are you enabled at once to proceed to the ward where the patient may be whom you desire to see?—I proceed at once to the division, except when called upon to attend, and when an official report has been made for my attendance.

3048. Have you ever received any official representation as to the propriety or otherwise of visiting any particular patient in consequence of his being at the time in a state of excitement, when communication with him upon religious matters might not be perhaps advisable?—Sometimes it is told to me by the persons in charge of a patient, that he is then so ill that it would be utterly useless to speak to him upon religious or other subjects; and while a patient is in that state, and when I think such visits would not be attended with any beneficial effect, I decline going to see the patient. Such cases are, however, very rare.

3049. I understand you feel you should be guided in a great degree by the state of a patient in offering him any religious consolation?—Yes. I should add that any, even the most excited patient in the asylum, when visited by me, very often becomes tranquil, and receives me, although he or she may treat any other person, or officer of the institution, roughly, and perhaps abuse them, even at that time the patients will treat me, as a clergyman, with the greatest possible respect, and listen attentively to what I say.

3050. How many years have you been chaplain to the institution?—Nearly eight years. I was appointed on the 24th July, 1849, I believe.

3051. Were you the first Roman Catholic chaplain to the institution, or did you succeed others?—I succeeded the Rev. Dr. Murphy, who was preceded by several other chaplains.

Advantage of religious instruction.

3052. Is it your opinion, from your eight years' experience of the institution, that your ministrations, as a clergyman, have been of great value to the patients, and attended with great advantage to them?—I think so.

3053. What proportion of the 300 who attend worship do you conceive are really capable of benefiting by any religious instructions that may be afforded?—I consider all who go there are capable of benefiting. Of the other 200 who do not come, some might be improved by it; but it is not considered prudent to send them to a place of worship.

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Sometimes they are epileptic, and subject to fits, and therefore it is not considered advisable to send them; others are idiots, who cannot profit by instruction.

3054. My question is based upon the supposition that there might be many whose conduct would be orderly and decorous, and yet, at the same time, whose intellect would be so far impaired as to prevent their profiting in any great degree by instruction?—That might be. There is scarcely one of those who go to mass on Sunday, who do not profit by religious instruction. Those who are incapable of receiving any benefit, very generally are not allowed to come, acting under the advice of the doctor, and at my own suggestion.

3055. I understand the Roman Catholic inmates of the two asylums in this building of which you have spoken, attend at the same service?—Yes.

Chapel accommodation.

3056. Are there any matters connected with the institution to which you think it advisable to call the attention of the Commissioners?—In reference to the place of worship, I think it is necessary, in the first instance, to remark to the Commissioners that we have nothing like suitable accommodation for the number of patients belonging to the Catholic persuasion who attend. It was originally built, as I was told, to afford accommodation to 300 patients. At present we have more than 300 Catholics who attend, and we have only a portion of the building set apart for Catholic worship, although if we had the whole of the building, it would be scarcely enough. From our being crowded in that way, a great inconvenience arises. If such patients are crowded closely together, they have not the same control as others over their temper, and very often one may turn around upon his neighbour, and say, angrily, "why do you press upon me," or something of that kind. Such things are very rare, yet, we are liable to such interruptions. The church accommodation is extremely insufficient, and it is felt to be so both by the Protestant chaplain and myself.

3057. If the whole of the building were appropriated to Roman Catholics during their service, and equally to Protestants during their service, as is the case in gaols, might not the difficulty be obviated?—It might; but it would result in great inconvenience, for this reason: at present a great number of Roman Catholics refuse to go even into the place of worship, because the worship of persons belonging to another persuasion is carried on in the same house—I speak of many of the lunatic patients. In gaols or workhouses, such an arrangement might be carried out; but we must try to defer to the opinions or wishes of those poor creatures, who are insane. You can reason with persons in prisons or workhouses; but you cannot with the insane, and even now a great many of them stop away from Divine worship in consequence of what I state; and I must add, that there are some Protestants in the house, who, if they went into a Catholic place of worship, and found there a picture representing the Crucifixion or the Blessed Virgin, or any thing of that kind, it is almost perfectly certain they would break down such things. I know persons in the house who would do it. Having the same place of worship for persons of the two religions would be extremely inconvenient in such an institution, and, in my opinion, would never work well. I should perhaps state, that the Protestant chaplain and myself have both represented this inconvenience to the Board of Governors, who have represented the matter to the present Lord Lieutenant.

Effect of religious ministrations.

3058. Is there any other matter you would desire to call our attention to?—You asked me a question a while ago relative to the effect my ministrations have upon the patients. I have sent in a report lately to the Governors, in every word of which they state they agree; and this report sets out in detail several instances of the most extraordinary effect which my ministrations have had upon patients. If you wish me to produce a copy of the report I will. It is connected with my salary. I thought I was required to represent the effect of my ministrations in the institution, and, accordingly, I went into details, and they are recorded in this document, in every word of which, recommending it to the Privy Council, the Board stated they agreed. [Same is delivered in.] I have also to state that I was requested some time ago to inspect the food of the institution in conjunction with the Protestant chaplain and the physicians.

Inspection of food.

3059. Has your inspection of the food caused you to be satisfied with that which is usually supplied?—Formerly our inspection of the food led us to believe the contractors had not done their duty as well as they should. We reported accordingly to the Board, and three of the contractors, in the habit of supplying the institution, were discontinued, and new contractors were appointed, who sent in meat, bread, and milk, of an excellent description latterly. I would here remark, that the reception of any gratuity or *douceur* by any officer of the institution from a contractor should be punished, if discovered, by immediate dismissal. My eight years' experience leads me to think such a course would be desirable.

3060. At present you have no reason to believe the food is of an inferior quality?—At present it is very good.

3061. Do you inspect also the manner in which the food is served to the inmates?—No. It might so happen that in passing through the divisions I would see the food served out; but it is not expected that I should be in the institution at any such times.

The attendants.

3062. From your constant visits to the asylum you are enabled to form some opinion as to the attendants who are employed. Have you found, generally speaking, that they are a class fitted, from their intelligence, for the care of lunatic patients?—Well, with respect to their intelligence, we have some of them who were attendants in a lunatic asylum some twenty-five or twenty years ago, when severity and cruelty, I am only too much afraid, were the order of the day. These persons have not forgotten their old habits of being cruel towards the patients, and, therefore, I am not perfectly prepared to say that every thing is most satisfactory in that respect.

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DUBLIN.

The Richmond District Asylum.

Rev. J. Faulkner.

3063. Are many of the attendants there considerably advanced in life?—Many of them. Some of them are totally inefficient, and in consequence of not having pensions to enable them to support themselves in their decline of life, the Governors do not send them out of the place, and hence it is they are more a burden in the institution than a service; though scarcely able to do any thing in the place, they are still continued on as a matter of mercy.

Superannuation Act.

3064. Are you aware whether it is in contemplation, or whether any steps have been taken, to pension off those attendants?—The pension spoken of last year, as about to be awarded to those persons by Sir Robert Ferguson's original bill gave great satisfaction; but the Act that was ultimately passed, gave no satisfaction on that score, so much so, that even the oldest and most infirm servants and officers in the house, all totally declined to accept any pension under it.

Laxity of discipline.

3065. Your long connexion with the institution and your daily visits must have afforded you an opportunity of judging whether proper order and discipline have been maintained in the Richmond Asylum: what is your opinion generally on that subject?—I regret to say that, from the want of the necessary supervision, order and discipline are not as strictly enforced as would be desirable.

3066. Do you mean amongst the patients, or amongst the attendants and domestics generally?—I mean that, from the want of the ruling authorities being as strict and active as it would be desirable they should be, the attendants are not as strict in discharging their duties towards the patients as they ought to be.

3067. To what do your observations particularly apply?—I mean that, in a very extensive lunatic asylum, such as the Richmond, where the ruling authorities are not to be expected almost every hour, night and day, and when it is known there is no fear of their coming round, several delinquencies, and even several acts of cruelty towards the patients, very often are the result.

3068. To what particular acts of cruelty do you refer?—Acts of cruelty on the part of the attendants towards the patients.

3069. Have you yourself observed those acts, or have you received information about them?—I speak from my own observation; any thing by hearsay I would not wish to give in evidence.

3070. Do you consider the establishment itself too large for the supervision of one master and matron?—I would not undertake to say that; but I say, that if you have one master and one matron, that they must be extremely efficient, active, and energetic in such an institution; and they must be expected to visit at all hours, to prevent cruelty or disorder. And while upon that point I am most desirous to remark that we have no established rules in the place to direct the officers or the subordinate servants in the house in their different departments; we have not a code of rules or laws, so that each person would know his respective duties.

3071. Are you aware of the regulations of the Privy Council of 1843, which prescribe the duties of each officer?—Yes; they prescribe, in a certain general way, some few duties, but, I think, not so much in detail as would be desirable for each officer and servant to have. It would be desirable to have the line well marked out for them to guide them in the discharge of their duties.

Drunkenness.

3072. Have frequent cases of drunkenness on the part of the attendants been brought before the Board?—The document that I have just now placed before you shows that frequent cases have occurred, for the words of the Board to me are to that effect.

3073. Would you be so good as to read the resolution of the Board to which you refer?—"Resolved—Inasmuch as repeated complaints have been made to the Board of servants being found in a state of intoxication in the asylum, the chaplains be requested to announce, after divine service, that any attendant who, for the future, be discovered drunk, is to be immediately discharged by the Manager. Board-room, Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, 22nd April, 1856."

3074. Do you know by whom the complaints were made which led to this resolution being adopted?—I think by the local resident officers.

3075. Has there been any amendment latterly on the part of the attendants as regards sobriety?—Well, I should hope so. I have not heard so many complaints latterly on the subject as I did before.

3076. I understand that your observations generally go to this, that the establishment is not as efficiently conducted as an institution of its size would require to be?—Precisely.

3077. Have you been requested by the Board to report to them all cases affecting the morality and well-being of the institution?—Yes.

3078. Did that arise from occurrences taking place in the institution, which involved serious immorality on the part of domestics connected with the establishment?—Yes.

3079. The request of the Board to which you have referred is, I believe, contained in the Minutes of their proceedings, under date "21st September, 1852?"—Yes.

Censure of Officers by Board.

3080. Was not a vote of censure passed on the manager and matron on that occasion for laxity of discipline and the want of general supervision which prevailed?—Yes. I think it would prevent a great many evil results if the families, male and female, of the resident officers had no communication with the patients or the servants of such an institution, and that the officers alone should deal with the patients and the servants; for the members of the officers' families, both male and female, may do what is improper, without the knowledge of the officers themselves.

3081. Has the discipline of the institution improved since this proceeding in 1852?—I think it has considerably.

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DUBLIN.

The Richmond District Asylum.

Rev. J. Faulkner.

Treatment of patients; restraint; violence.

3082. Have you yourself had occasion to remonstrate with the manager or matron, or any of the superior officers, with reference to the conduct of the attendants towards the patients?—When I found cases of cruelty to have occurred on the part of the attendants towards the patients, I generally represented the matter to the physician in that particular department, finding it of little use to make the representation to the manager or matron.

3083. Have you found your representations attended with any beneficial result when made in the manner which you have described?—Sometimes.

3084. Have you yourself seen patients under severe restraint, without what you considered sufficient cause?—Frequently; and it is to that I refer.

3085. Do you know, from your experience, whether the attendants are in the habit of having recourse to restraint without any authority or direction from the medical officer or manager?—I believe it sometimes happens with the old servants of the institution.

3086. Have you seen violence used to patients by the attendants, without their having been actually put under regular mechanical restraint?—I have frequently seen patients put under severe restraint; and, upon inquiry, found that it was not done by order of the doctor. The practice of twisting the arm by a person behind the back, which is a very severe mode of torture, and subdues the patient at once, and causes him to scream, is extremely objectionable. Sometimes a sheet or a shawl is thrown across the head of a patient, who is blindfolded thereby, and is dragged off to some cell, when he becomes any way unruly; and it has been stated to me, by patients and others on whom I can rely with confidence, that patients have been dragged into baths, and have received cold shower baths, without the order of the doctor.

3087. Have you yourself seen the violence to which you have referred—that of twisting the arms behind the back—practised upon the patients?—Not that particularly; but I have seen an instance of the sheet or shawl thrown over the head of a patient, even by a person in authority. Some years ago I saw it done with a patient named Sarah Maguire; and, from the quickness with which it was performed, it seemed to be a matter of ordinary occurrence.

3088. Have you represented those things to the medical officer?—Yes; I took notes of those cases, and I frequently mentioned them to Dr. Mollan, the senior physician.

3089. Did you ascertain from him whether he approved or disapproved of those proceedings?—He disapproved of them, and he told me he was perfectly dissatisfied with the system; but that it was better not than to report, as we were likely to have sweeping changes in the place.

3090. Have any such sweeping changes since taken place?—I cannot tell what he exactly meant when he made that statement, or what he referred to; but I understood him to mean changes in consequence of the Commission now in operation. The second case to which I refer, and which I reported to Dr. Mollan, was that of Miss Connolly, who, when complaining to the matron of harsh treatment by an attendant in the morning, was, in the presence of the matron, dragged from the day-room along the corridor, and placed in a cell. That was Miss Connolly's statement.

3091. Was the patient violent at the time?—She is never violent; she is a most gentle, quiet, inoffensive person.

3092. Has the evidence which you have given, as regards cases of restraint and violence, reference to both the old and new Richmond Asylums?—Considerably more to the old than to the new.

The new asylum.

3093. Are we to understand that such practices do occur at the new asylum also?—I should say, very rarely. We have an excellent matron in the new asylum, who is constantly through it, and is constantly expected at every hour. There is no cruelty in that part of the establishment, except very rare instances, which are scarcely worth mentioning.

3094. Have you made representations to any officer in the new asylum when those cases came under your observation?—Yes.

3095. With what result?—An expression of disapproval on the part of the officer to whom I made the representation, and a guarantee that such would not occur again.

3096. I presume, before your appointment as chaplain to this institution, you discharged parochial duties in some portion of the archdiocese of Dublin?—Yes; I was curate of Lucan.

Provision for lunatics of the middle classes.

3097. What is your opinion as to the condition of the insane of the farming class, that may not be considered exactly pauper lunatics, and whose friends may not be sufficiently wealthy to provide for them in a private asylum?—I think the present arrangement respecting that class is most unsatisfactory; for their friends are not able to place them in a private lunatic asylum, and they have a decided objection to subscribe to the affidavit stating that the patient is a pauper.

3098. Does that lead, so far as your experience goes, to many of those lunatics being detained in their homes, and therefore not enjoying the benefit of curative treatment?—I am not personally aware of many instances of that kind, but I know that it has a most injurious effect upon persons of that class, who have been formerly respectable to some extent, to oblige them to herd in a district asylum with the unfortunate felons from gaols.

3099. Then we are to understand that you do not consider it advisable that patients of this middle class should be admitted into pauper lunatic asylums?—I think it would be most desirable to have a place set apart for those people, whose friends could pay something towards their support, according to the amount of their means, and not to have them to herd with persons of a very inferior class, which would irritate and wound their feelings.

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DUBLIN.

The Richmond District Asylum.

Rev. J. Faulkner.

3100. You advocate, therefore, the establishment of wards for a certain class of paying patients?—I think it would be highly desirable.

3101. From your experience, as a clergyman who discharged parochial duties, do you think there is any disposition on the part of the poorer classes to keep their lunatic relatives at home, rather than allow them to go to asylums?—I have not, at this moment, any instance of the kind before my mind.

Feeling as to sending relatives or friends to asylums.

3102. We want to know whether there is any indisposition or not on the part of the poorer classes to send their lunatic relatives to asylums, or whether they wished to keep them at home?—I have not known any instance of relatives being desirous of sending them, when insane, to lunatic asylums; but I have known instances in which they wished to keep them in the asylum after they had been, to a certain extent, cured in it, for there is a great fear of such persons outside.

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DUBLIN, 12TH DECEMBER, 1856.

DUBLIN.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM (in continuation).

The Richmond District Asylum—continued.

Rev. *Alexander Leeper*, sworn and examined.

Rev. Alex. Leeper.

3103. I believe you are the Protestant Chaplain of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum?—I am.

3104. For what length of time have you held that office?—Since March, 1852.

3105. In the capacity of chaplain, do you visit the asylum more than on those occasions when Divine worship is celebrated by you there?—I go to see sick persons and others.

3106. Is every facility afforded you in your visits?—Always.

3107. Have cases ever arisen where the manager of the institution, or the medical attendant, has felt it necessary to represent that communication on your part with a patient was not desirable?—Never, that I remember.

Religious ministrations to Protestant inmates.

3108. Are you satisfied, from your experience, of the advantage of the attendance of chaplains on persons of unsound mind?—Certainly; I have seen many advantages follow frequently from my ministrations to sick patients, especially to those who are dying.

3109. What proportion of the members of the Established Church in the institution usually attend Divine service?—I think about three-fourths.

3110. Has their conduct been at all times decorous?—Not at all times; but generally speaking exceedingly good.

Chapel accommodation.

3111. Are you satisfied with the arrangements which have been made for the performance of Divine worship?—I should prefer a distinct place of worship; the present arrangement is inconvenient. The Roman Catholic chaplain and myself have the same place of worship; and the Protestants have to wait a considerable time till the Roman Catholic service is over, which exposes the patients to the weather. Last Sunday we were half an hour in the rain before we could get in.

3112. The church, which has been erected for the use of the two communions, is a detached building, a considerable distance from the institution?—It is a long way from the old building, and a long way also from the new.

3113. Could not an arrangement be made, by which sufficient time would be allowed for the performance of the service of one church before the service of the other commenced, so as not at all to admit of any reasonable chance of your being detained?—It so happens that both the Rev. Mr. Faulkner and myself have other engagements. He occupies from nine till ten o'clock, and I from ten to eleven; sometimes his service is prolonged, and our people are detained outside.

3114. There is no shed or apartment adjoining the church where they could be protected from the weather?—None at all; the infirmary is the only place.

Books, &c.

3115. Have you been enabled to procure, when you required them, the necessary books for the instruction of your people?—Always; every facility is given by the Board.

3116. From your constant attendance at the asylum, perhaps you have been enabled to form some opinion of how far the patients have profited from reading, even of a secular character?—There is such a variety of insanity, that in many cases providing a book for a patient, or even allowing him to church, would not be of any use, I believe; but in many more cases there is a beneficial effect.

3117. Is there any provision made in the asylum for the supply of books to patients, not speaking of religious books?—Not sufficient. There is a small library; but it is very small.

Treatment of patients—discipline.

3118. What is your opinion, from your acquaintance with the asylum during the four years of your connexion with it, as to the order and discipline maintained there?—Well, I never had an opportunity of comparing it with any other asylum; but I consider it exceedingly orderly and well managed. Now and then I have had occasion to remark upon the irregularity of servants; nothing beyond that.

3119. Irregularity of what character?—Losing their temper with the patients. I had occasion lately to bring a matter of that kind before the Board.

3120. Will you state briefly the circumstances of that case?—In the infirmary, on one occasion, which I visited after my usual rounds, I saw one of the nurses in violent altercation with a very irritable patient. The result was, that the patient rejoined in as sharp terms as the nurse, and the scene was, I thought, very unbecoming. I remonstrated with the nurse, and she seemed to think very little of my remonstrance. So I passed on; but I thought her conduct so improper that I wrote to the Board at once, and she was degraded. She had been first nurse, and was then degraded to a very inferior position in the house.

3121. Had she used any personal violence towards the patient?—I believe not; but she used abusive language.

3122. Have any cases of personal violence on the part of the attendants towards the patients come to your knowledge?—Never.

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DUBLIN.

The Richmond District Asylum.

Rev. Alex. Leeper.

3123. Have patients complained frequently of bad treatment that they received?—Yes; I have heard complaints from time to time.

3124. Of restraint being improperly applied?—I have heard of things of the kind. I do not remember any definite case. Generally, I think, the attendants are very kind and considerate.

3125. Without placing more reliance than is fair to be placed upon statements made by persons of unsound mind, is it your opinion that any great harshness is used by the attendants towards the patients?—Well, I have no reason to say that I believe there is extreme harshness used. I was never myself a witness to any thing of the kind.

Drunkenness; immorality.

3126. Have you had reason to know whether drunkenness prevailed amongst the domestics to any extent?—Yes

3127. I believe a communication was made to the chaplains by the Board of Governors with reference to that?—Yes.

3128. Does your experience lead you to believe that that resolution of the Governors was founded upon sufficient data?—Indeed, I believe so.

3129. The resolution to which I refer is a notification that in future cases of drunkenness will be punished with dismissal?—Yes.

3130. Have you observed any improvement in the conduct of the servants in that respect since the adoption of that resolution?—Well, I never knew a case since that.

3131. Did you before?—Yes; persons were dismissed by the Board for it. It was a matter of notoriety.

3132. Have cases of immorality occurred during the period of which you have been chaplain?—Yes; and I believe the guilty parties were dismissed.

3133. To what do you attribute the prevalence of those drunken habits amongst the servants, and the occurrence of those immoral proceedings in an establishment where they would be supposed to be prevented?—There is a great number of human beings assembled there, and wherever that is the case there is very frequently great irregularity.

3134. Was the *surveillance* of the establishment sufficiently minute and strict on the part of those charged with the management?—As I am a mere visitor, I could not speak as to that.

Inspection of provisions.

3135. Have you been requested by the Board to inspect from time to time the provisions which are received?—Yes; I remember I got one notice of the kind, which was modified by a subsequent letter. The first was a peremptory one, and I should have resisted it, certainly; for I did not think it my duty, as chaplain, to inspect the food of the house.

3136. You have exercised that inspection from time to time?—Never officially; I have heard complaints, and I have mentioned those complaints to the Governor, and had conversation with the people of the place about it; but I never brought the matter formally before the Board.

3137. Have there been any recent complaints of the bad quality of the provisions?—Not recently: but there were very great complaints, and, I think, well grounded—about four months since.

Suggestions as to nurses and keepers.

3138. Is there any thing you would wish to suggest with reference to the subject of our inquiry—the condition of this institution and the treatment of the patients?—I would just make one suggestion that I would think very desirable to have adopted, and that is, that in each division there should be at least one nurse of each persuasion. The patients would have then somebody always at hand to sympathise with them, and those attendants would know at once when a clergyman was to be sent for; and I think it would tend very much to the comfort of the patients to feel that they had some one of their own religion about them, which is not the case now.

3139. You say nurses; but, of course, you mean male attendants also on the male side?—I mean a nurse or keeper, as the case may be; that a Protestant patient should have a Protestant attendant to communicate with, and the Roman Catholics have the same advantage.

3140. Have you reason to believe there is any dilatoriness in sending for you, as a clergyman, to attend to any member of your persuasion?—Well, I could not absolutely point out any particular case; but I know very well that certain Protestant patients, who are not very insane, have complained to me of not having one near them to sympathise with them, to see whether they wanted a book, or to whom they might state that they required me, and so on.

3141. Your visits are, I believe, entered in a book kept for the purpose?—Yes.

3142. When you have any representations to make to the Board of Governors, do you make them verbally, or in any book for that purpose?—I generally write to the Board.

The chapel.

3143. With reference to your suggestion that a distinct place of worship should be provided for the members of each church, are you aware that there is any indisposition on the part of any members of your flock to go to a church in a portion of which Roman Catholic service is performed?—Yes; and that is the reason that some of them will not go to service; they say it is not a church at all. To some violent patients it is a continual source of irritation, the fact of there being a Roman Catholic chapel under the same roof.

3144. Do you think that objection would have arisen in their minds if the church had not been separated or divided; but had been, on the contrary, left like workhouse and gaol chapels?—In my opinion, they would not be excited, provided the altar in the Roman Catholic chapel, and the decorations, were covered, as is usual in the cases you have mentioned. I proposed, upon one occasion, that a curtain should be drawn across

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the altar, &c., and that the partition-wall should be taken down. I wrote a letter on the subject to the Board of Governors, and I also mentioned it to the Lord Lieutenant when he visited the establishment some time last year.

3145. Have any steps been taken in consequence?—Nothing has been done as yet. The Rev. Mr. Faulkner is very anxious about it. There was a little difference of opinion between us on the subject. He desired a distinct place of worship; I thought if the partition was taken down, and what I suggested done, it would answer the purpose.

3146. Have you any members of the Presbyterian body attending your service?—Several, and also Wesleyan Methodists.

3147. Is there any other matter you would wish to bring under the notice of the Commissioners?—I think a good library would be very important. I lend my own books very frequently to patients. There is a man reading Hebrew there; he is a very good Hebrew scholar; and there is another who had formerly been a scholar in Trinity College, to whom I lend some classical books; he was both sizar and scholar. A good library, not purely religious, with amusing and instructive books, would be very important and beneficial.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL ASYLUM, DUNDRUM (in continuation from page 128).

Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum—continued.

William Corbet, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., further examined on oath.

William Corbet, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

3148. I understood from your examination on yesterday that no medical journal, such as I pointed out, is kept in the establishment?—I am not aware that any medical journal is kept except the Case Book and my Daily Note Book, which is the basis of my Case Book.

The books and registers.

3149. There appears to be a book called a "Daily Report Book?"—Yes.

3150. Was the form of that book furnished by the Inspectors?—I am not exactly certain; it was clearly under the direction of the Inspectors that it was prepared.

3151. That book gives a statement of the manner in which the patients are employed?—Yes.

3152. It also gives a statement of the consumption of various articles in the house on each day?—Yes.

3153. Is there any book which gives a statement of the medical condition of the patients on each day?—There is not, except, as I say, my own note-book.

3154. Is there any book which records the cases of restraint or seclusion upon each day?—Nothing further than my note-book; and such cases are so very rare, that I can turn easily to them. I have those things marked over, so that I can turn to a particular case; beyond that there is nothing to show restraint or seclusion.

3155. When such a thing does occur, is it entered in any book?—No; not further than being put in my note-book.

3156. Would such a case be transferred to your Case Book from your note-book?—Yes.

3157. Is there any thing kept in the institution, showing the hours at which the visiting physician attends each day?—Yes; there is a Book of Attendance, signed by the chaplains and the medical attendant.

Extras.

3158. When wine or hospital extras are ordered for patients, in what manner are instructions conveyed to the nurses, as to the parties who are to receive those extras?—Either myself or Dr. Harrison informs them; I usually do that myself.

3159. Is the instruction given verbally or in writing?—Generally verbally, as I go round; and I also speak to the clerk about it. Latterly I have got a book, in which I make a pencil entry of any thing that is out of the ordinary course.

3160. When a patient is ordered those extras, do they continue from that day, unless you give orders to the contrary?—They may sometimes have continued a little while longer than I probably intended; but not long at any time.

Visits of the Inspectors.

3161. Do the Inspectors record their visits on each occasion that they come to the asylum?—I think it has very often occurred that they did not record them; but they ought to do so.

3162. How frequently are their visits paid?—I cannot take on myself to say how often; sometimes they are more frequent than at other times. I think as long as two months has passed without their coming; but that is not a frequent case. At the same time, I must say that I have, in the intermediate time, seen the Inspectors very frequently, and they have asked me questions about the asylum, and I have brought matters under their notice. I usually see them in or about twice a week.

Information as to the condition of patients when transmitted.

3163. You stated in your examination yesterday that you did not get as full information as you would desire on the occasion of lunatics being transferred to the asylum?—Frequently I have not got as much information about them as I would wish.

Entries in the books respecting patients.

3164. I observe that, in the case of William Bleddin, there is no entry whatever as to his crime?—It was not forwarded to us. The crime was a shameful one, and, I suppose, that was the reason they did not send it. There was a particular reason for not making that statement in his case, if we could avoid it.

3165. Was it not of importance that you should have been made aware of his crime as well as that of any other inmate?—I am perfectly cognizant of what was imputed to him.

3166. I observe that the column which is intended to contain a statement of the mental and bodily health and condition of the patients, on admission, is frequently not filled up; can you explain the cause of that?—No; except that occasionally we would wish to have a little time to consider before making the entry.

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DUBLIN.

Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.

William Corbet, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Entries respecting patients.

3167. My observation has reference to entries of cases four years back?—There may be some other book that will, probably, give supplemental evidence of their state when they came in.

3168. I presume this book now before me is to be kept by you?—By the clerk.

3169. The entries are to be made from your own observation of the state of the patients, and are not merely to be transcribed from any document you receive with a person when admitted?—At times the entry is taken from a document accompanying the patient.

3170. I observe, in some cases, entries to this effect: for instance, in the case of Catherine Coleman, under the heading of the "State of Mental and Bodily Health on Admission," the entry is, "Sound in mind and body;" does that mean that the patient was not insane?—That would clearly be the inference. Perhaps that is taken from the very return we got; but since that time she has shown that she was not perfectly sound in mind. When a person is brought in we cannot well see at once whether he or she is sound in mind and body, or in either; we must have some experience of a person before we can determine that.

3171. On reference to the papers in that case, I observe that the certificate of the medical attendant of the Carlow Asylum, from which she was transferred at the opening of the Central Criminal Asylum, states that she was then sound in mind?—That is the explanation of the entry in the book.

3172. How soon after she came to the Dundrum Asylum did she exhibit signs of insanity?—She is always weak in mind; but she occasionally gets into passionate fits.

3173. Am I to understand that the entries in the column which purports to convey a statement of the mental and bodily health of the patients on admission, used at first to be filled up from the medical certificate accompanying the warrant of transmission, and not from your own personal observation?—That is my impression.

3174. But that for some time past you have abstained from making any entry at all, being satisfied with the note made in your own Case Book?—Yes; being satisfied with that and the return given to the Inspectors.

3175. I observe in the register the case of "John Daly, admitted 14th January, 1851," with respect to whom there is no statement whatever?—I detail from my own notes the circumstances of this case: "John Daly, admitted 14th January, 1851, on letter from the Inspector. This man is quite sane; had been three years in the Carlow Asylum, and lately was admitted to his liberty, on condition of his quitting the kingdom. He embarked; but the vessel was wrecked, and he got to Dublin, where, having reported himself, he got the letter above referred to." I have an entry, dated October 13th: "Has been constantly steady and useful as a caretaker in the grounds." Under date November 10th: "Has been put under pay by the Inspector, Dr. Nugent, and forms one of the servants of the establishment." There is an entry on the 15th April, 1855, stating "He got leave to go to Dublin;" he deserted from his post.

3176. In the case of Patrick Dalton, entered in the registry, it appears he was transferred to the Central Asylum on the 12th January, 1855, from Phillipstown Convict Depot, and on the 11th June, 1856, he was removed back to the same depot. There is no entry as to his state of mind at the time of admission, nor no observation with reference to the discharge?—That must be in my Case Book. In that book there is an entry, which I kept, of the medical report given by the doctor when he was removed from the Phillipstown Convict Depot, stating, "The nervous symptoms were apprehensions of plots against him by his fellow-prisoners; and those were always much increased during a fit of dyspepsia, on two occasions leading him to an attempt to commit suicide. He was twice manacled; but on each occasion, after a short resistance, he consented to take remedies, which relieved the stomach and calmed him."

3177. Did he exhibit any signs of insanity during the period that he was in the Dundrum Asylum?—None, properly speaking, of insanity, except that he was a man that went out of his way to be troublesome; where it was his interest to be steady and quiet, he could not keep himself so. Since his removal to the Phillipstown Depot he has been discharged altogether, by order of the Lord Lieutenant.

Removal without warrant.

3178. In the case of John M'Cann, it appears that he was transferred to your asylum by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, dated 5th July: did you ever receive any warrant for his removal?—Only a letter from Dr. Nugent, stating that he had the Lord Lieutenant's warrant for his removal. I have it entered, "Under a letter from Dr. Nugent, stating that it was so ordered by the Lord Lieutenant," to be transferred to Dr. Eustace's asylum.

3179. No warrant was ever received by you, releasing him from the custody in which the previous warrant had placed him?—Nothing, except the letter.

3180. Did you feel justified in allowing the prisoner, who was in your custody under the warrant, to be removed without a warrant for the purpose?—I had the letter stating the Lord Lieutenant made such an order.

3181. In the case of Catherine O'Brien, who appears to have been received by you on the 8th of June, 1853, and transmitted to Grangegorman Prison on the 14th of November, 1856, it appears that the warrant for her committal to the Central Criminal Asylum states her to have become insane, and that is on the authority of the certificate of Alexander Read, surgeon, and Awley Banon, M.D.; but it does not appear that the certificate of Surgeon Read was transmitted with the warrant, and that of Dr. Banon merely states that she has a strong tendency to mischief, and is excitable: did that person exhibit any symptoms of insanity when in the asylum?—She was very violent at different times, without much cause, but that was the only sign of insanity.

3182. Was she eventually discharged as a sane patient?—Yes.

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DUBLIN.

Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.

William Corbet, Esq., M.D.

3183. Was the state of her mind different at the period of her discharge from what it was when she was admitted?—Oh, she was much better. She was very irregular at first. If she was insane, which I doubt, when she came in first, she got sane while in the asylum.

3184. In the case of Mary Reynolds, who was transferred to the Central Criminal Asylum from the Ballinasloe District Asylum, the medical officer's statement accompanying her transmission says:—"Sane for a considerable time, but of low condition of intellect; very quiet and useful?"—That appears to be quite her character at the present moment; she is quite a simpleton, but still very useful. The charge in her case was murder. That is one of the cases in which I do not consider the information I received was sufficient. I merely heard the fact that she had committed murder at some time; on whom is not stated, and no circumstance connected with the crime is given.

3185. In the case of Robert Sullivan, it appears that he was acquitted, on the ground of insanity, at the Spring Assizes of Cork, 1848. He was removed to your asylum on the 20th November, 1850, with a medical statement to this effect:—"This man is not now, nor has he been since his committal, insane." Had you any means of judging what his state of mind was while he was in the asylum?—No. He was very unwell, when he came to us, with disease in the chest. I saw nothing like insanity about him, but I had not sufficient experience of him to determine whether or not he was insane.

3186. Is that the case in which you have entered "Unfit to be removed at the time of his transmission?"—I may have made that entry.

3187. In the case of Catherine Tuohigg, it appears that she was committed to Cork gaol in 1845, and acquitted of the charge of murder on the ground of insanity subsequently. The charge was the murder of her mother-in-law. The statement of the medical officer of the Cork Lunatic Asylum was, "She never exhibited any aberration of mind during my experience of her case;" and on another occasion he says, "She is apparently in a healthy state of mind." What has been the state of that patient since her reception into the asylum?—She has been generally well. There were a few indications of insanity, but they passed off very quickly.

3188. In the case of Martin Whelan, who is at present in the asylum, he is stated to be an idiot, and the crime with which he was charged, homicide: what has been your experience of his state of mind while in your custody?—He is an idiot, subject to epileptic fits, and occasionally gets fits of insanity with his idiocy.

3189. In the case of William Williams there does not appear to be any medical statement accompanying him?—No; but the Governor of the Phillipstown Convict Depot stated this person was very excitable, and, while in that state, was quite unmanageable; however, he is not very violent. He is industrious and diligent at his trade, as a joiner, except when excited. It has been necessary to keep him separate, to prevent any violence, as he is very quarrelsome. There is an entry, however, on the document forwarded, to the effect that the Governor of the Smithfield Prison stated him to be of unsound mind. The warrant stated that Drs. Corr and Glover, of Phillipstown, declared him to be insane.

3190. Will you be enabled to furnish the Commissioners with a statement of the number of lunatics in the Central Asylum who may fairly be considered incurable?—Yes, I will do so.

Sarah Mary M'Donnell sworn and examined.

Sarah M. M'Donnell.

The Matron.

3191. You are the matron of the Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum?—Yes.

3192. You have held that office since the opening of the institution?—Yes.

Her duties.

3193. Are your duties confined to the female department of the institution?—Not particularly. Generally speaking, I go round twice or three times a week to the male side, and on the female side twice and three times a day. It sometimes happens that I only go once.

3194. You reside, I believe, in the institution?—Yes.

3195. You superintend the laundry and also the culinary department?—Yes.

3196. Is the state of the bedding and clothing also under your control?—I give them out every Monday morning myself from my own store. I receive them in the laundry, and check the laundry book. I do not leave the charge of the bedding to any of the attendants, nor have I ever done so.

3197. Are the female servants in the establishment under your control?—Yes; and when they want leave to go out, they first come to me; and if they have been disobedient, Dr. Corbet would oppose their going out.

3198. Does the Governor of the asylum exercise any authority in that portion of the institution which is under your care, without consulting with you?—If he wishes to make a change amongst the female patients, he generally tells me; as if, for instance, he considered it desirable to remove any of them from one division to another. This morning we had a case of the kind; but he never does so without apprizing me of it. He leaves the care of the female patients principally with myself.

3199. Do you superintend the male side, so far as seeing the rooms and corridors, and so on, washed and cleansed sufficiently often?—Yes, generally; I look after the bedding, and the linen particularly.

Clothing.

3200. Is the clothing of the establishment made up by the patients?—Every thing worn in the house is made up by the patients. We never bought a pair of stockings since the establishment opened; they have all been knitted by the patients.

Purchase of material.

3201. Are the materials for the making up of those articles received by you from the store-

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DUBLIN.

Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.

Sarah M. M'Donnell.

keeper?—When I get the samples I buy them myself. I generally bring the samples in with me, in order that I may see I get the same articles, and the invoices go to Dr. Corbet. I receive the articles in my store The clerk has all the male clothing materials, but the shirting, cravats, and stockings come to me. I never receive the invoices.

3202. The material does not go through the hands of the storekeeper?—No; we never had that rule in the house.

3203. Do you keep any account charging yourself with the quantity of materials you have received?—Yes; I check all the articles on Monday morning, and enter them, I make an entry of all that I receive.

3204. When new articles are issued for the use of the patients, is there a similar number of old articles taken up?—Yes, and I have a great deal of management making up those old articles. We would, for instance, make out of three old articles two good ones. A great quantity of rags goes to the store, and they are sold.

3205. What becomes of the clothing which cannot be again brought into use?—The clerk has a man that comes for those old things.

3206. Are they handed over to the clerk for the benefit of the establishment?—That belongs to his department. What I have is very trifling. Sometimes I get six shillings for it, which I give to the Governor, and get a receipt, and sometimes I buy baskets, or such things.

Employment and exercise of female patients.

3207. Are the greater number of the female patients generally employed?—We have twenty-nine employed this week out of forty-three. I have eight in the laundry, the rest are employed in the corridors, and through the house, knitting and making up. We are making beds this week.

3208. What are the arrangements for the exercise of the female patients?—On Sunday, if it is fine, they are out all day. In summer they are out in the evening, as soon as the male patients come in; in winter, if the weather is any way fine, they may go out for an hour or two.

3209. Practically, do they go out?—I cannot say they go out very often. On Sunday, if the weather is fine, they are out all day walking about.

3210. When you say they go out during the winter, do you mean into the airing courts or into the grounds?—If the evening is very fine we let them out; but, really, the work is so very heavy, and I have so few to do it, that I must keep them employed, otherwise I could not have the business done by the twenty-nine females. They work for the entire establishment.

3211. In point of fact, the females are not enabled to obtain greater exercise in the grounds, in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of attendants, and in consequence of the extent of the labour required from them in the establishment?—We consider we have enough of attendants. We find it is better to keep the minds of the patients occupied. If there is a fine hour of the day in winter they are let out. The bad cases are always in the airing yards; the other cases in the pleasure-ground before the house.

Employment of females on male side.

3212. Are the female patients ever employed in doing any work upon the male side of the establishment?—About twice a-year I allow them to give it a general cleaning. There is one old woman that goes daily to it. She is the only female patient that we allow to go to that side, except twice a-year, when we give it a general cleaning. The women are then under charge of a keeper, and we never allow the female patients, except on those two occasions in the year, to go to the male side.

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DUBLIN, 17th DECEMBER, 1856. DUBLIN.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, founded by DEAN SWIFT.

St. Patrick's Hospital, founded by Dean Swift.

Mr. *James Cumming* sworn and examined

Mr J. Cumming.

3213. I believe you are the master of the St. Patrick's Hospital that was founded by Dean Swift?—Yes.

3214. You have the management of the institution, and the treatment of the patients is under your care?—Yes; and I superintend the servants.

3215. Are you a medical person?—No

3216. How long have you held that office?—In that hospital about twenty-two years. I was twenty years in the service of the Government before that, in the Hardwicke cells I commenced in 1815. I subsequently went to Belfast Lunatic Asylum, which I opened in the year 1829.

The governing body of the Hospital.

3217. How is the hospital governed?—By Governors. The number is fixed in the charter. Those named in the charter are the Primate for the time being, the Chancellor or the Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland for the time being, the Archbishop of Dublin for the time being, the Dean of Christ's Church for the time being, the Dean of St Patrick's for the time being, the State Physician of Ireland for the time being, the Surgeon-General of Ireland for the time being, and seven other persons, whose usual places of residence, for three years at least, next preceding their election, have been in the city or suburbs of Dublin. The Deanery of Christ's Church being united to the Deanery of St. Patrick's, there is only one person to represent those two offices.

3218. I believe there has been no state physician in Ireland for several years?—Not since Dr. Jackson's death.

3219. The number of *ex officio* Governors is therefore reduced to five?—Yes.

Their attendance.

3220. How frequently do the Governors attend?—The first Monday of every month, which is the day fixed by the charter.

3221. How often do they assemble for the purpose of electing officers?—Latterly there has not been any election. It is mentioned in the charter once a-year.

3222. Am I to understand that the provision of the charter which provides that the Corporation shall meet annually to elect or continue their officers has not been carried out?—Not that I know of.

3223. Is the attendance of the Governors numerous?—Sometimes three or four attend, and sometimes eight.

3224. Is there a committee of the Governors appointed?—There was a sub-committee.

3225. Does that still exist?—Latterly it has not assembled; I think one or two of the members of it are dead.

3226. Were the members of the committee members of the Board of Governors?—They were.

3227. You say that they have not met latterly, how long is it since the last meeting of that Committee was held?—I cannot say precisely; it is more than a year.

3228. Is it three years?—I think not.

Their inspection of the Hospital.

3229. Do the Board of Governors themselves ever inspect the hospital?—Frequently.

3230. In all its details?—They visit it very often in a general way.

3231. Do the Board of Governors, or any portion of them, officially inspect the patients?—No.

3232. Do they visit, officially, each of the cells?—No.

3233. Practically, is there any periodical inspection or visitation of the hospital by the Governors, or by any Committee of the Governors?—No particular inspection.

3234. Is the number of elected Governors full?—No, I think not.

Elected Governors.

3235. State the names of the present elected Governors?—The Rev. Mr. Abbott—he resides in Dublin; Sir Robert Shaw—he was elected many years ago, and was a Governor at the same time with his father; the Rev. R Barton, Rector of St. George's—he lives in Dublin; the Rev. Thomas Kingston, Rector of St. James's—he resides in Roundtown; the Rev. Dr. West, Archdeacon of Dublin; and Sir Edward Borough.

3236. There appears to be one vacancy amongst the elected Governors?—Yes; there was one gentleman elected, but, not having time to attend, he resigned—that is Mr. Stewart, of Leinster-street. It is not more than a month since he resigned.

3237. Have any proceedings been taken with a view to the election of a Governor in the place of Mr. Stewart?—Yes.

Ex officio Governors. Granting of leases.

3238. I observe, by the Charter, that the assent of a majority of the *ex officio* Governors is necessary for the granting of any lease: has any difficulty been experienced in obtaining the assent of the majority of the *ex officio* Governors when required?—Not that I am aware of.

3239. The number of *ex-officio* Governors being now reduced to five, and the assent of four being required, might not considerable difficulty arise in obtaining their assent?—I do not think the consent of four is necessary.

Admissions.

3240. What is the form of proceeding for the admission of patients?—There is a printed

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St. Patrick's Hospital, founded by Dean Swift.

Mr. J. Cumming.

Admission of patients. Form of admission.

form filled up by the friends of the patient sent into the Board, addressed to the Governors; and if it is satisfactory, and if there is a vacancy, the application will not be refused. The document I now produce is the form to which I refer. The two first passages in it are by Act of Parliament.

3241. To what Act of Parliament do you refer?—The general Acts for the regulation of Lunatic Asylums.

3242. Are copies of this form of application transmitted in the cases of all applicants?—When they are required.

3243. It is not necessary for any person applying to be previously recommended before one of those papers is issued?—No; that form was revised in Sir Edward Sugden's time.

3244. A portion of this document applies solely to the cases of paying patients?—Portion of it is used in the case of free patients; the latter part, containing the letter of obligation, is applicable only to the cases of paying patients.

Number of free patients: rule as to the number.

3245. Is there any rule regulating the number of patients who may be received without payment?—There is; there is a regular Board order. We depart from it sometimes, when there is a pressing application, if there is room. Sometimes they have room for a free patient, and not for a paying patient; and sometimes for the latter, and not for a free patient.

3246. What was the last order to which you refer?—A resolution of the 7th of November, 1853, as follows:—"Resolved—That in the present state of our funds, the number of free patients shall not exceed seventy-five."

3247. Is any particular portion of the house set apart for the free patients?—There was at one time, but not now.

3248. According to the present resolution of the Board, there should be seventy-five free patients in the house?—Yes.

3249. How many are there actually?—I think about sixty-five at present, if I do not mistake; but the Morning Book is here.

3250. How many is the hospital capable of containing altogether?—One hundred and fifty is the number.

3251. And the last resolution of the Board on the subject fixed the number of free patients at one-half the total number?—Yes.

Non-observance of the rule.

3252. How does it happen that the number of paying patients has increased by eight, thereby infringing upon the number of free patients?—They were pressing cases, and the payments are small.

3253. Am I to understand that the rule, stated to have been based upon the financial position of the hospital—namely, that seventy-five free patients should be admitted—has been departed from, in consequence of the pressure of paying patients?—Yes; but the payments by them were very small.

3254. Have there been any applications from persons seeking to be free patients?—Yes; there was one taken in lately.

3255. Have there been no cases of application for free places which were not admitted?—I am not aware of any lately.

3256. Do you keep a list of the applications?—They go before the Board. I have a small memorandum book, in which there are entries of the papers before the Board.

3257. I find that, on the the 28th November last, there were only sixty-six free patients in the institution, although the rule of the Board states that seventy-five shall be admitted: how do you account for a pauper application being refused on that day; I refer to the case of Olivia Doyle?—It might be that the case was not considered suitable for admission.

3258. The entry is "Olivia Doyle; no pauper vacancy." How do you account for the number of paying patients on that day being eighty-three, whereas only seventy-five places should have been allotted for that class of patients; Terence M'Dermott being admitted as a patient at £13 per annum that day, thereby adding to the number of paying patients?—I could not tell the reason.

3259. In point of fact, matters do not appear to be in conformity with the resolution of the Board?—The Governors relax the rule as to free patients sometimes—that is what I suppose. I really do not know any thing about it. I have no voice in the matter.

3260. Will you furnish the Commissioners with a return of the number of free patients and paying patients in the hospital in each month: we will send you a form to fill up on the subject?—Certainly.

3261. You remember the period of Sir Edward Sugden's visit to St. Patrick's Hospital in 1842?—I do.

Visit of Lord St. Leonards in 1842.

3262. It appears, from a minute made by Lord St. Leonards on that occasion, that out of 155 patients in the hospital, there were 61 who paid, and 94 who were free. I believe Lord St. Leonards called the attention of the Governors to that state of things, with a view to a greater amount of accommodation being provided for the free patients?—Yes; there is an order on the subject.

New regulations.

3263. Do your minutes contain a memorandum of the alterations with regard to the hospital, in consequence of Lord St. Leonards' representation?—Yes; there is an order of the 3rd of April, 1843, as follows:—"It is moved by the Lord Chancellor that the classes paying 100 guineas and sixty guineas per annum each, be, in future, discontinued; and that the present inmates of the hospital, comprising the above classes, be permitted to remain for the remainder of the present quarter, and one quarter immediately following, when the friends of the parties must remove them, unless some very urgent reason be alleged to allow a further delay; and that notice be given to the several parties of the above resolution." "Resolved—That a certain number of patients, paying the sum of

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DUBLIN.

St. Patrick's Hospital, founded by Dean Swift.

Mr. J. Cumming.

forty guineas per annum, and lower sums, to be determined according to the circumstances of the applicant, be continued on the establishment, the proportion of such patients to be determined at a future period, when a new arrangement shall be put in practice." I think that refers to the state of the funds.

3264. From the present returns it would appear that the number of paying patients has increased since Lord St. Leonard's inspection, by twenty-one?—Yes; the payments are small.

Paying patients; rates of payment.

3265. What are the present rates of payment?—From forty guineas down to £10 a-year.

3266. What is the average cost of maintaining a patient in the asylum?—We took the average cost last year at £38. In that was included the cost of a great many alterations and repairs. I should suppose the general average is from £30 to £32 per annum.

3267. The cost per head last year was above the ordinary average?—Yes; the average in ordinary times would be about £30 a-year; but provisions have, of late, been very dear.

3268. Of the paying patients at present in the hospital, there appear to be two paying £50 per annum and upwards each?—Yes; they are old patients. The Governors clothe and provide all necessaries for them.

3269. There are fourteen paying from £30 to £40 per annum each, twelve who pay from £20 to £30 per annum, and two who pay from £10 to £20 per annum each. On the female side there appears to be one paying about £50?—All her friends are dead, and she has been left in the institution; the Governors clothe her.

3270. There are four on the same side who pay from £40 to £50 per annum, thirteen paying from £30 to £40, twenty-one who pay from £20 to £30 per annum each, one paying £10, and another paying £4?—Yes.

3271. Is there any classification of the patients?—As far as we can it is done. It is very hard to classify them properly in the house.

Classification of patients.

3272. According to what rule or principle is the classification made?—The state of their disorder.

3273. They are classified according to their mental condition?—Yes; the violent are removed from those who are quiet.

3274. Is the classification made by direction of the medical attendants?—They suggest very often.

3275. Who are the medical attendants?—Surgeon Cusack and Dr. Croker.

Medical attendance.

3276. How frequently is the hospital visited by the medical attendants?—Every day by either; sometimes by both.

3277. Are the patients divided between the two medical attendants, or do they each attend all in turn?—Yes, each attends all.

3278. Am I to understand that each medical attendant visits on alternate days?—Yes; they seldom come on Sunday, unless when necessary.

3279. When there is an acute case, requiring careful particular treatment, in the hospital, is the patient treated on alternate days by a different doctor?—I think he is. They both consult together as to what to do, when a case of that kind arises.

3280. What opportunity have they of consulting together when they do not attend together?—They come together very often, when there is any occasion for it.

No infirmary.

3281. Is there an infirmary in the institution?—No.

3282. Are there any associated dormitories where the patients sleep?—None; there is one room in which there are three beds.

Heating, baths, lavatories, &c.

3283. Are the rooms generally provided with fireplaces?—The sleeping-rooms are not.

3284. Are there any rooms provided with fireplaces, to which sick patients might be removed, if necessary?—Eighteen separate rooms, I think, have fireplaces.

3285. Is that eighteen on each side, male and female?—No; nine at each side.

3286. Are fires usually kept up in those long corridors?—Always in winter; and in summer we generally have a fire to heat water.

3287. What arrangements are there for bathing the patients?—There is a kind of tub, in which they generally wash all over.

3288. Is there any regular bath in the establishment?—Yes; but it is out of order at present.

3289. Do you mean an ordinary bath?—A reclining bath and a shower-bath.

3290. Is the shower-bath out of order also?—No.

3291. How long is it since that reclining bath has been in use?—The bath of the establishment has been out of order two or three months. We use slipper-baths.

3292. Is that bath on the male or female side?—It is on the male side.

No bath on female side.

3293. Is there any bath on the female side?—No.

3294. Are the female patients who it may be desirable should take baths, obliged to be removed to the male side for the purpose?—Yes; there is a passage leading to the bath from the female side.

3295. How far distant may that be from the remote cells on the female side?—More than 300 yards.

3296. Are the female patients washed in the day-room?—Yes.

3297. Are there any regular lavatories?—Yes; they are not used; they are considered too cold. Tubs of water are brought into the day-room.

Lavatories used as sculleries.

3298. What use is made of the lavatories?—They are not used at all, except for washing patients' hands occasionally when passing by.

3299. Are they used as sculleries?—They are.

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Mr. J. Cumming.

Washing; baths.

3300. Is there any regular day for giving a bath to the females in the establishment whose health may require it?—The females are washed when they require to be cleansed. They wash in a large tub, in which they can recline.

3301. How many patients are bathed in this tub to which you refer?—I could not answer that.

3302. How many patients are washed in the tub without the water being changed?—I could not tell that.

3303. There are no baths at all on the male side?—We never give a bath unless ordered by the medical men.

3304. My questions have not reference to warm baths, which might be used for a medical purpose, but baths for the purpose of cleanliness?—The females are washed in the bath, and the men are washed up to the knees in tubs.

3305. Has the water which is used in the day-room for washing to be carried all through the house?—Yes.

3306. I believe some of the corridors are 380 feet long?—Something about that.

Lighting; ventilation.

3307. Is the establishment lighted with gas?—No.

3308. How are those long passages lighted at night?—With candles.

3309. How many candles in each passage?—Two or three, I think.

3310. Has it ever been under the consideration of the Governors to light the institution with gas?—They considered it, and declined the proposal at the time; and, upon further consideration, they brought it to the gate, but they declined to introduce it into the house.

3311. For what reason?—For fear of explosion.

3312. Is there any particular risk of explosion in Swift's Hospital more than in any other house in Dublin?—No.

3313. Is there any artificial means of ventilating any part of the house?—There is nothing but the windows.

3314. There are no ventilating flues?—No.

3315. Do you find that in the rooms the atmosphere is close and impure in the mornings?—Not since the windows have been altered; it was so at one time in former years. I should remark that the patients have day-rooms to sit in.

Restraint.

3316. Is restraint much practised?—Very little.

3317. Do you keep a record of the cases in which restraint is practised?—Always; it is in the books.

3318. Is restraint ever used without your authority?—Never.

3319. Do you keep the articles of restraint in your own possession?—Not always; we sometimes intrust them to keepers

3320. What sort of restraint is used?—Generally the waistcoat, and belt, and "the chancellor."

3321. Do you consider it proper that such articles of restraint, as "the chancellor," the waistcoat, leg-straps, and breast-straps, should be in the possession of the keepers?—They are not always in their possession; only sometimes.

3322. Of course, these articles could be applied without your knowledge?—They are not applied without my knowledge, so far as I know.

3323. If they are left under the control of a keeper, may not the keeper use them without your knowledge?—I am not aware of any such thing being done; it is not allowed.

3324. Have you ever had complaints from the patients of such restraint being used?—No. Sometimes some of them think that they are hardly treated.

3325. Have you ever received complaints that you had reason to believe, on investigation, were well founded?—Seldom, if at all.

3326. Who superintends the female department?—Mrs. Cumming, the matron. Her health has become delicate, and her daughter assists her.

Amusements.

3327. What amusements have you for the patients?—They walk about; they have music; they exercise in the grounds; and they have periodicals to read. Everything we can devise.

3328. Are those things provided for the patients indiscriminately?—Yes.

Heating the house.

3329. Are there any arrangements for heating the house besides the fire-places that you have described?—Not at present. There had been an apparatus, and it was pulled down by order of the Board.

3330. For what reason?—The patients complained of it as suffocating them; but it was before my time, and I cannot speak positively about it.

3331. What was the nature of the arrangement?—I think the object of it was to heat the building by means of hot water. The apparatus had cost a considerable sum.

Hospital grounds.

3332. What extent of ground is there about the building?—Six and a-half acres altogether, which include the ground the building stands on.

3333. That comprises all the ground to which the patients have access?—Yes.

3334. And the portion to which they have not access?—Yes.

3335. Have you reason to think the ground is not sufficiently extensive?—Yes. I have frequently complained since I came of the want of accommodation in that respect. It is an old establishment, and we have endeavoured to modernize it as well as we could. It cost £3,000 or £4,000 to do so. Lord Normanby, when he was here, watched closely the progress of our reform. He took a strong interest in the establishment, and saw every thing that was done.

3336. Is there any apothecary attached to the establishment?—Yes; Mr. Nicolls.

3337. How are the medicines supplied?—By him. The compounded medicines are got in his shop, and the simples are got from the Apothecaries' Hall.

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3338. Is there any surgery in the establishment?—No.

3339. Has Mr. Nicolls a salary?—No; he charges for the medicines he supplies.

3340. I suppose at the usual shop price?—Yes.

3341. What arrangements are made for religious worship?—There is a clergyman connected with the Board, who attends every Sunday morning for the Protestants; and the Roman Catholics are allowed to go out to church when they wish to go. The Protestants have service in the establishment.

Religious worship; arrangements for; permission to attend, &c.

3342. Who selects the patients that are to attend the Protestant clergyman?—He does so himself, generally once a week, and recommends them, and tells me or the nursetender.

3343. Who selects the Roman Catholic patients that are to be allowed to attend religious worship?—If they appear well enough, and wish to go out, they get a pass for the purpose.

3344. Does any Roman Catholic clergyman attend the house?—They come whenever they are wanted.

3345 Have they access whenever they wish?—Always. This very week one was in the house.

3346. Is any salary paid to the Protestant clergyman who officiates?—Yes, but not as a clergyman; he is paid as secretary of the Board.

3347. What is the salary?—£20 a-year.

3348. What proportion of the inmates are Protestants, and what proportion Roman Catholics?—I cannot say exactly; but I should say from about half to two-thirds are Roman Catholics, and the remainder Protestants; but I will be enabled to give a correct return.

3349. Amongst the Protestants you include the Presbyterians?—I include all who are not Roman Catholics.

3350. Does any Presbytorian clergyman attend the institution?—Sometimes they attend members of their own flock, but not regularly. When the friends of Presbyterian patients desire or request clergymen to do so, they call and visit those patients.

3351. Does any Catholic clergyman come to select the persons of his church who are fit to go to divine service?—No.

3352. Then, am I to understand that no Roman Catholic inmate is sent out to attend divine service unless he expresses a wish to go?—Yes, and provided he is well enough to go.

3353. How many Catholic patients went out last Sunday?—We do not keep an account of that

3354. Do male patients ever go out to Catholic worship?—Yes; there is the same liberty for all.

3355. It appeared, on the occasion of the Commissioners' inspection of the asylum, from the evidence of the gate-porter, that no male patient had been sent to religious worship for a considerable time?—That may be so; he ought to know, for there is a pass always given to each of those persons, and he sees the pass.

3356. About how many Catholics, do you remember, generally go out to religious worship?—There used to be very often three or four.

3357. Three out of about seventy?—Yes.

Religious books.

3358. Are any religious books provided for the inmates of the institution?—No, except books according to the Church of England.

3359. No other religious books of any kind?—No.

Provision contracts—Dietary.

3360. How are the provisions and the articles required for the establishment provided; by contract or otherwise?—By contract, upon tenders.

3361. Are advertisements for those tenders published in the newspapers?—Always.

3362. Can you furnish the Commissioners with the scale of dietary in use?—Yes.

3363. By whom is the dietary fixed?—It is generally submitted to the medical men. They order other articles, when they do not think what is given is fit for the patients.

J. B. B. Yeates, Esq.

John B. B. Yeates, Esq., sworn and examined.

The accounts of Swift's Hospital.

3364. You are accountant to Swift's Hospital?—Yes.

3365. How long have you held that situation?—Since February, 1853.

3366. Do you keep the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the establishment?—I do.

3367. By whom are the accounts of the institution audited?—By the Audit Board.

Receipts and expenditure.

3368. Can you inform us of the various sources of income of the institution, and the amount received on the last account under each head?—Yes. Rents, £2,706 4*s.* 8*d.*; interest on Government stock, &c., £623 19*s.* 4*d.*; casual receipts, £6 12*s.* 3*d.*; received for maintenance of boarders, £2,077 10*s.* 9*d.*; total, £5,414 7*s.* Disbursements—provisions, £2,792 9*s.* 4*d.*; garden expenses, £52 11*s.* 1*d.*; clothing, £350 3*s.* 5*d.*; bedding and furniture, £289 1*s.* 2*d.*; repairs and alterations, £216 2*s.*; coals, soap, and candles, £416 0*s.* 8*d.*; medicines, £386 19*s.* 4*d.*; stationery, £31 1*s.* 1*d.*; incidental expenses, £40 3*s.* 9*d.*; rents, £130 19*s.* 1*d.*; law expenses, £24 1*s.* 2*d.*; salaries and wages, £889 15*s.* 9*d.*; total expenditure, £5,619 6*s.* 10*d.*, for the year ending 31st March, 1856.

3369. With reference to the large amount for medicines in that statement of disbursements, will you furnish us with the details setting forth the various items included in that general disbursement for medicines, and specifying the various sums paid under each head, distinguishing the sum paid to the apothecary for medicines, and the sum paid to the Apothecaries' Hall for drugs?—Yes. [See Appendix for Return.]

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J. B. B. Yeates, Esq.

3370. From that general abstract of the receipts of the institution for one year, it would appear that, irrespective of the receipts for the maintenance of the boarders, the institution had an income in that year of upwards of £3,300?—Yes.

3371. By whom is the account kept of each article received?—By the storekeeper.

Clothing.

3372. Are most of the clothes used in the establishment made up there?—The female clothing is. The friends of paying patients usually provide their clothes. The male clothing is supplied by contract. Shirts and stockings are made by the females.

Minutes of Board.

3373. Who keeps the minutes of proceedings of the Board?—The secretary, in the first instance, and I copy them into the fair book.

3374. Is any statement laid before the Board each day of meeting of the number of vacancies in the establishment?—Yes.

3375. The Board will, therefore, be aware whether there are any vacancies for paying patients or for free patients?—Yes.

James Wm. Cusack, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

James William Cusack, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., sworn and examined.

3376. I believe you have been for some years connected with Swift's Hospital?—Since the year 1813.

3377. Independently of your medical connexion with the hospital, I believe you have taken considerable interest in the institution?—For many years I have devoted much time to its interests, and I also lived a lengthened period in it.

Medical attendance and arrangements.

3378. Is there any other medical attendant for the hospital?—Yes; there is a physician, Dr. Croker.

3379. What arrangements are made between you and Dr. Croker for attending upon the patients?—We attend upon alternate days.

3380. Do you consult together, on the admission of a patient, as to the course of treatment which should be pursued with regard to him?—We do, and as to his sanity.

3381. The manager of the institution is not, I believe, a medical man?—The manager is not a medical man.

Advantage of having a resident medical officer in asylums.

3382. Do you consider it an advantage that the manager of such an institution should be a professional person?—It certainly is an advantage.

3383. With regard to lunatic asylums generally, and not speaking of Swift's Hospital in particular, do you conceive that any difficulty would arise in prescribing the particular duties of the medical manager of the asylum, distinct from those of the visiting physician?—I do not think there would be any difficulty.

Responsibility for medical treatment.

3384. Who would you consider should be responsible for the treatment of the patients as regards insanity?—The attending physician. In that case the local medical man would occupy the position which the moral Governor does at this moment, uniting with it also the medical charge, in the absence of the superior physician.

3385. The responsibility for the treatment of the insane patients should rest with the regular visiting physician, whose opinion should, of course, prevail?—I think his opinion should prevail.

3386. Would the medical manager, in that case, be pretty much in the position of a house-surgeon in a large hospital?—Yes.

3387. Is there an apothecary, or other person of the medical profession, resident in Swift's Hospital?—There is not; there never has been since I became connected with it. We felt the want, but had a delicacy in endeavouring to remove a party who had been in charge for such a number of years. There were not arrangements for such in the building.

No resident apothecary.

3388. I believe the apothecary of the institution resides at a considerable distance in the city?—The apothecary resides in the town. When I first had charge of the hospital, many institutions in Dublin were supplied with medicines on the same principle as Swift's. A book was sent to the apothecary to enter what he supplied. That was the case, for instance, with the Marshalsea. The house of Craven and Nicolls had the supplying of medicines to a very large number of the public institutions.

Resource in cases of emergency.

3389. In a case of sudden emergency, such as an attempt at suicide of a serious character, might not the consequence be serious, owing to the absence of some professional person?—The resident surgeon of Steevens' Hospital has been always at hand, and when accidents or sudden attacks of illness did occur, the apothecary and resident pupil at Steevens' also assisted.

3390. I believe the institution to which you refer, Madam Steevens' Hospital, immediately adjoins the asylum?—Yes. Dean Swift in his will gave directions, that the asylum should be placed as near as possible to Steevens' Hospital; and I heard a kind of tradition amongst the old people, that he did so with the intention of getting for the asylum medical attendance gratis.

Medicines.

3391. Do you approve of the principle upon which medicines are at present supplied by the apothecary to the hospital, in the same manner as to an individual; or would you prefer having a house surgery, and that the drugs should be purchased by the institution?—I certainly would prefer the latter.

3392. Is it on the ground of convenience as well as economy you would approve of that arrangement?—Yes; both for the sake of convenience and for economy; but there would be very little economy, for the medicines would be still about the same price. I would recommend it more for the convenience, and because it would be safer, though I never knew any accident to arise, under the present arrangement.

The building not adapted for a curative hospital.

3393. Is the construction of the building, on the whole, not very well adapted for a curative hospital for the insane?—It is not well adapted. Dean Swift directed not only

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that it should be built in the vicinity of Madam Steevens' Hospital, but he directed that it should be built in such a way that it would be capable of unlimited additions, according as the funds increased; and the present building consists of three parts or additions.

3394. Do you think the internal arrangements generally are suitable for an hospital of that character?—No; I think it could be reconstructed on an infinitely better principle.

3395. The corridors are stated to be of immense length and considerable breadth?—They are.

Temperature—Lighting.

3396. Have you found, practically, that in winter sufficient means are taken to keep up a proper temperature in the hospital?—I should mention, that when I went there first, there were no windows in the rooms; there were great wooden bars Our first effort was to get rid of those, and have windows put in. Then the directors tried to heat the building; they employed a Dr. Meyler at very large expense, and the attempt was a total failure. The same plan was tried, I think, also at the Dublin Society. The object was to heat the building by means of warm air. The arrangement was upon a false principle, and did not succeed, although the experiment cost the hospital a large sum.

3397. Are sufficient precautions taken to preserve a proper temperature in the winter months in those large corridors?—I do not think it can be accomplished.

3398. With regard to the lighting of those galleries, have you ever visited the institution in the evening, so as to enable you to judge of the lighting?—I very often visited in the evening, and it is most dismal to see one of those large corridors with only a small candle in it.

3399 Do you see any objection to the introduction of gas?—I see none.

Baths.

3400. Are the arrangements with regard to baths suitable and adequate for an institution of that character?—No; they should be constructed on a different and improved principle.

3401. Do you consider that a mere portable reclining bath is sufficient for the use of an establishment of that kind?—No; we have only a shower bath in addition to the reclining bath.

Restraint.

3402. Have you reason, from your experience of the hospital, to be satisfied that restraint is not unduly used by the attendants?—I do not think undue restraint is used. I must certainly say that I think some patients, that are singularly violent, would be better secured by absolute restraint than by men contending with them, and their being exhibited to the patients in that state. I believe restraint to be necessary under certain circumstances.

3403. Am I to understand that the quiet secured to the patients by the use of mechanical means is preferable to that secured by keepers struggling with them?—I think so, on certain occasions.

Padded rooms.

3404. What is your opinion as to the use of padded rooms?—In some cases they are very useful.

3405. Are there any in Swift's Hospital?—No.

Occupations and amusements for patients.

3406. Do you consider that sufficient occupation and amusements are provided for the patients in the hospital?—I do not think there are.

3407. I presume you attach considerable importance to the minds of the patients being occupied, and to their relaxation, by means of amusement?—Certainly.

3408. Do you consider that amusements, interesting objects in the shape of pictures, and various things of that kind, in an asylum would be advantageous, even to the most illiterate and ignorant patients?—I am sure they would.

3409. Do you consider that the excitement which may be occasioned by playing at cards is at all a reason why an amusement of that kind should not, in certain cases, be provided?—I should say not. I have played cards and backgammon, over and over again, with patients.

3410. Do you consider the arrangements in that respect in Swift's Hospital, as regards the supply of books and papers, at all suitable for the treatment of the insane?—They are not at all sufficient.

Dietary

3411. With regard to the dietary of the hospital, is the ordinary dietary fixed after consultation with you and Dr. Croker?—When a patient first comes in, of course he is seen, and if the usual diet is not suited to him, he is ordered a different diet. The class of people we generally receive are the worn-out, the cast-off from private asylums—patients who have been, in fact, a long time subject to the disease; and they require better feeding, in the first instance, than if they were recent cases of insanity.

Description of cases in the asylum.

3412. I presume that, such being the class of patients you receive, the asylum must contain a large proportion of incurable cases?—We have scarcely a curable case in the entire establishment

3413. Under those circumstances, the hospital has become one more for the detention and care of incurable lunatics than a curative hospital for the insane?—Yes. We have more unmanageable cases than, perhaps, any other institution of the same extent. The private asylums get rid of dangerous cases as far as they possibly can. It is not a service free from danger.

3414. How far do you consider that the detention of incurable patients in the hospital is consistent with the will of the founder?—When the medical officers objected to the continued admission of incurable patients, the Governors' reply was:—"There is the will." We are bound to take idiots and lunatics; or, if there are no idiots or lunatics, then to take incurable cases. We have no right to turn any one out. That is the principle upon which the Governors have acted since I became connected with the institution. I do not think Dean Swift looked to curable cases being in the hospital. I believe at that time the number of what they call sturdy idiots—people who went about the country, beggars, half idiots, and half rogues—was very great.

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James Wm. Cusack, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Management of asylums generally; female patients.

3415. Generally speaking, as regards the district lunatic asylums of the country, would you not consider it advisable they should be kept as hospitals for the cure of insanity?—Certainly.

3416. Do you coincide in the opinion that an hospital for the mere care of incurable lunatics could be conducted much cheaper than a curative hospital?—Assuredly: and if they were classified, I dare say two-thirds of them would be found perfectly harmless. I always had a notion that female hospitals could be constructed on more economical principles, and managed with greater freedom from restraint, than if they were united under the same management with male establishments.

3417. In visiting hospitals for insane, have you generally found that female wards are more quiet and the patients more orderly than in the male wards?—Yes, and the wards were cleaner.

No chaplains at Swift's.

3418. I believe there are no particular arrangements made at Swift's Hospital for the appointment of chaplains?—No.

3419. We understand that the secretary is a clergyman of the Established Church, and that he is in the habit of reading service for the inmates of his religious persuasion who attend?—Yes. I suppose the Dean did not contemplate a chaplain; he thought he would get that service performed gratis.

Advantage of allowing patients to attend religious worship.

3420. What is your opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of the patients in lunatic asylums being allowed the same opportunity of attending religious worship, when their health admits of it, as if out of doors?—When their health admits of it, it is quite clear they should have every opportunity.

3421. Do you think being deprived in an asylum of that which in ordinary health is considered of importance, and is periodically attended to—namely, divine worship on the Sabbath—would have an injurious effect upon patients?—I would say, from my own experience, not in all cases. Wherever they were anxious to attend prayers, it was always conceded. Originally, I do not think any special care was taken about it in Swift's. Generally, I think provision ought to be made for the attendance of the patients on religious worship.

3422. Do you ever consult with the chaplain as to the persons who should attend divine service?—Not formally.

3423. I presume that if you felt, on visiting a patient, that attendance on divine service would cause him to be more excited, from his delusion being of a religious character, you would feel it your duty to prevent such attendance?—I would, certainly.

3424. We have understood that the practice in the asylum is to allow those persons who express a wish to attend divine service to do so?—Yes.

3425. With regard to Catholic patients, only those who express such a wish are allowed to attend a place of worship outside the institution?—I believe that is the case.

3426. Do you consider that it should be left to a patient's own option in a lunatic asylum to secure his having religious ministrations, when it is not left to his own option to procure any thing else he may require?—I am of opinion that all patients capable of feeling their position should be expected to attend their places of worship.

3427. Suppose there was nothing, so far as the medical attendant could see, to prevent his attending religious worship, do you think he ought to be reminded of the recurrent period of the Sabbath, when it is usual for Christians to attend religious worship, or that he should be allowed to continue on without any one seeing whether he went or not?—He should be reminded of the return of the Sabbath, certainly.

Provision for patients who could pay a portion of the maintenance cost.

3428. It appears, from statements we have received, that the number of paying patients in St. Patrick's Hospital is very considerable, being a good deal more than half the total number of inmates: what is your opinion as to the reception of paying patients into that institution?—My opinion is, that it is as great a charity to take a man in for £10 a-year as it is to take a person for nothing. Throughout the country there are asylums, of course, to provide for the pauper lunatics; but for the persons in an intermediate position, who have only small means, there is no such provision; and hence I have always considered that it was a mercy to take in those people, who might have, suppose, £200 or £300, and the interest on which would go towards their maintenance. I have had long conversations on the subject with many persons who took an interest in the institution; and the result is, that I think an hospital that receives paying patients is a great benefit to society.

3429. The hospital at present has a few patients paying upwards of £50 a-year each, who are understood to be old cases?—Yes. The general rule is forty guineas a-year each for the maximum. There is no rule as to the minimum; it descends to any amount.

3430. There is a profit to the institution upon a payment of forty guineas a-year for a patient?—Certainly.

3431. Your object, as I understand, would be to provide for all classes of lunatic poor, who, though not paupers, would not have the benefit of Dean Swift's charity if the view you adopt was not carried out?—Yes.

3432. I presume that the number of paying patients which Swift's Hospital can accommodate is not at all equivalent to the number of that class who require accommodation—namely, parties who could not pay the whole of what would be required for their maintenance in an asylum: how far do you think the State ought to make provision for the cases of parties able to pay a proportion?—The question resolves itself into this—whether a separate asylum should be erected for those who are able to contribute to their support, but who are not able to pay the full amount, in a private institution for the insane.

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I certainly think that class would be better in a separate institution, and such an institution would amount to a self-supporting establishment in a great measure There is a difficulty in it.

3433. I believe that, with the exception of the Bloomfield Retreat, maintained by the Society of Friends, there is no such self supporting institution in Ireland?—No.

3434. Unless we include that portion of St. Patrick's Hospital set apart for paying patients?—Yes.

Associating paying and pauper patients.

3435. Does your experience as one of the medical attendants of Swift's Hospital lead you to believe that the association of paying patients with pauper patients is attended with any injurious effect?—If no invidious distinction is made as to diet, I am sure there is no disadvantage.

3436. Suppose that no distinction is made as to the treatment of those patients, either in the diet or clothing, or otherwise, do you see any difficulty then in accommodating them with pauper patients in the same institution?—I observe a great unwillingness on the part of those who are capable of judging for themselves, and who pay a little, to associate with the pauper patients.

3437. Would your observation apply to the patients who are unable to pay even the smallest sum paid in Swift's Hospital?—I think there is a great feeling about gentlemen, in such matters; and those who are capable of judging object to such association. I have been often asked by a patient to have him moved from a particular place.

3438. Is there that which is offensive to their pride and feelings, and is calculated to have an injurious effect as regards their curative treatment?—I think a great number of them are very susceptible; in fact, they are a very susceptible and complaining class. My observation would not apply to the poor of the lower classes, who could pay only about £10 or £12 a-year. Those remarks go to show that there should be a classification of the castes in every asylum.

3439. Are you of opinion that there is a class of persons of small means able to pay perhaps from £10 to £12 per annum, who would not have this objection you have described to associate with pauper lunatics?—I think there is such a class

3440. A class, in fact, whose social position, previous to entering the asylum, was not so high as to make their associating with pauper lunatics objectionable to their feelings?—Yes.

Resident and non-resident medical officers for asylums, their relative positions.

3441. It sometimes happens that the resident medical manager of an asylum and the visiting physician do not concur in their views as to the treatment of patients; is it your opinion that it would be advisable to define their several duties, or to dispense with the office of visiting physician?—Their duties should be defined. If men have no common sense or discretion to unite in carrying out the business of the institution, and will not co-operate, it will be necessary to lay down rules for them; but the principal rules should be laid down for the Governor of the institution, and the duties of all those parties should be defined as minutely and accurately as possible.

3442. What would you think of an arrangement that would give the treatment of insanity, *per se*, to the medical manager as a paramount authority, and the treatment of bodily disease that would occur to the management of the attending physician as a paramount authority?—That is, that the resident physician should have the moral management or treatment of insanity, and the attending physician should treat the ordinary diseases. I certainly think that division would not be desirable. I think the extern physician should be the superior authority and direct the treatment in both cases; but the resident physician must be, strictly speaking, the managing man, because he will see, on various occasions, the necessity of acting without consulting the other. That is a difficulty easily got over, however, if men have a proper feeling amongst them.

3443. The resident medical manager sees the patients every day, while the visiting physician sees them perhaps only every second day; ought not the resident medical manager, therefore, under those circumstances, be fitter to attend to the general moral treatment of the patients?—He should understand their cases best in that respect.

Consulting physician.

3444. Do you think that a physician or a medical officer, appointed as a consultant, to be called in at the option of the resident medical manager, would be a desirable arrangement?—I do not think that system would work.

3445. If a consulting physician were appointed in place of a visiting physician, would you recommend that, in such a case, he should be called in merely at the option of the resident manager, and paid by fees for his visits, or paid by salary?—He should be paid by salary; if he were called in only at the option of the resident, there would be always a jealousy, either if he called him too often or did not call him in often enough. There would be a difference between them on the subject. I think the extern physician, if there is to be one, should be paid a salary, and his duties should be defined.

3446. Of course you adhere to your opinion, that he should be the chief responsible person for the medical treatment?—I do.

3447. Would the friends of the patients, do you think, be equally indifferent as to whether there was a visiting medical officer, or whether the treatment was confided to the medical manager?—I think, generally speaking, the friends are in favour of a visiting physician.

3448. Suppose that cases of disease occurred in the institution, or of accidents, apart from insanity, which of the two men would be the more capable of treating such cases—whether the resident medical man or the attending medical officer?—The man who has the most extensive practice would decidedly be the best to treat such cases.

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DUBLIN.

St. Patrick's Hospital, founded by Dean Swift.

James Wm. Cusack, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

3449. There is an opinion entertained by some that diseases are so modified by insanity, that a person who is in charge of the insane every day might be more capable of treating the patients than a man who is in general practice, but has not the same intimate connexion with the asylum?—I believe that is a delusion.

3450. Then is it your opinion that, in the treatment of any acute internal disease, it is of more consequence to be practically acquainted with the disease under which an insane patient labours, than with the insanity?—For the cure of the disease, I am of that opinion; at the same time, insanity may make the treatment of the disease more difficult than if it did not exist—in other words, if you have a man with a broken leg, and that he is insane, you will find the insanity makes the case more unmanageable; but the ordinary course of treatment for a broken leg must be the same.

3451. Then you do not attach any great value to the influence or modification which insanity may exercise over bodily disease?—I do not.

Infirmaries in asylums.

3452. In some institutions patients are treated in their own sleeping-rooms, and upon this point I will read the following passage from Dr Connolly's work:—"In many of the old asylums there were no infirmaries: many patients, admittedly in a state of suffering and danger, needing repose and requiring the utmost medical care, were placed in or near wards containing noisy patients." Do you think generally with Dr. Connolly, that it would be better to treat patients suffering from sickness or accidents in an infirmary, rather than in their own sleeping apartments?—If the case permits, it would be much better to treat it in an infirmary set apart for the purpose, and which, of course, would be furnished with the suitable appliances. If a man is violent and unmanageable, you are necessarily compelled to put him into a separate room, and take him away from those who may be disturbed by his noise. In that case, you must have a separate apartment for a person such as I have described. A very large number of the patients could be treated, I am sure, in an infirmary.

3453. As a general rule, you think the patients should be treated in an infirmary, or in a room appropriated for the purpose?—In other words, I would have an infirmary attached to each asylum.

3454. Then, both as regards economy and as regards proper attention, the treatment either in an infirmary or in the rooms appropriated for such would be preferable to treating a patient in his own cell?—Certainly.

Visitation of lunatics maintained in private houses.

3455. From your experience and general practice, what is your opinion as to the propriety of the Legislature providing for the visiting, by competent officers, of patients who may be detained for payment in the house, suppose of a professional person?—I think those persons ought to be visited, but it is difficult to draw the line. Suppose my sister, unfortunately, is afflicted, and that she resides in my own house, then comes the question of my reporting that case, and of officials coming in to visit in private families. Again, suppose my sister resides with you, then it becomes the case of a patient in a house for hire. There is great delicacy required in dealing with the subject. Wherever a patient is maintained for hire, I should say he ought to be visited.

3456. The moment a patient ceases to be maintained in a family as one of the family, and is maintained and treated by another person, who does so for a consideration, you think that some supervision, which would not be justifiable in the former case, would be justifiable in the latter?—Certainly.

3457. Has your professional experience led you to the conclusion that even in cases where the alleged lunatic may be residing with his or her own family, it would still be desirable that an inspection of such alleged lunatic should take place?—There are cases in which it would be desirable.

3458. I presume, in a case where a party has been declared a lunatic by a competent authority, your opinion is, that there should be an inspection of that patient?—Certainly.

Objection to requiring licences in in all cases.

3459. You are aware that the law at present requires a licence in a case where two lunatic inmates may be detained in a house; but that in the case of a single patient, though the law requires certificates of insanity to be transmitted to the Inspectors, yet the house in which the patient may be detained is not required to be licensed: what is your opinion as to the extending of the law so as to provide for the licensing of these houses?—Suppose a person becomes suddenly insane, and that he is not properly declared a lunatic, you take a lodging for him in the suburbs. If the law were extended, that house should be licensed directly, and the fact of the person's insanity blown about.

3460. Would you prefer that immediate notice should be given to the Inspectors of such a patient having been received, rather than the publicity that would be involved in obtaining a licence: the notice must now be given in three months?—Yes.

Charles P. Croker, Esq., M.D., F.K.Q.P.I.

Charles Philips Croker, Esq., M.D., F.K.Q.P.I., sworn and examined.

3461. I believe you are one of the medical attendants of St. Patrick's Hospital?—Yes, since the 3rd of August, 1840.

3462. I understand that you and Surgeon Cusack attend on alternate days?—Yes.

3463. Do you consult about each case on its first admission as to the course to be pursued?—Generally, the cases that come in are chronic, cases of long standing, brought from other hospitals, particularly since the change was made in Lord St. Leonards' time.

3464. That involves the incurability of a large proportion of the inmates?—Yes.

3465. If such has been the operation of the change, the hospital has become, therefore, one less noted for the education of those who desire to give their attention to the cure of insanity?—Yes. If we had recent cases, it would be better adapted for that purpose. Formerly, when we had one hundred guinea and sixty guinea patients, we had fresh cases

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coming there from different parts of the country, and we sent them out rapidly. Each of those one hundred guinea and sixty guinea boarders enabled the institution to support additional free patients. When I first came to the hospital, we had twenty more free patients than at present. Lord St. Leonards made a change, with the best intentions, so as to make it more available for those with small means.

3466. Do you think that the reduction of the amount of the annual payment might be considered as leading to a smaller number of acute cases coming into the institution?—When the change was made, the cases were then sent in from the other hospitals the very moment they began to cease paying in them, or that they began to get dirty, or filthy, or vicious. We got acute cases only in a very few instances. Class of cases in the hospital. Effect of reduced rate of payment.

3467. Has the number of applications for the admission of paying patients increased very much since the alteration made by Sir Edward Sugden?—Yes; the number has increased. At present there are only sixty-five free patients, and there are eighty-five paying patients. They pay from forty guineas down to so low as £10. Two or three cases pay something more than forty guineas per annum, which is expended on clothing, extra comforts, &c.

3468. Is the system pursued one of non-restraint generally in the asylum?—Restraint is used but very seldom. There are some cases very vicious. There is one man who carved a person's nose with a knife and fork, the keeper in another asylum. He is inclined to homicide. Restraint.

3469. In such cases you consider restraint necessary?—Occasionally. It is, however, very seldom used, and never when it can possibly be avoided.

3470. Have you any reason to think that the servants make use of restraint without the knowledge of the manager?—They always tell him of it when a case is getting violent. Mr. Cumming, the Moral Governor, is told of it.

3471. Practically, we find that the means of restraint are left with the keepers?—The keepers are not at liberty to put any person under restraint without the Moral Governor's sanction, or that of the medical officers—if they do so it is at their peril, and not at all allowed, except in extremely violent cases suddenly occurring, when a loose vest, introduced by Sir Edward Sugden, then Lord Chancellor (and from him called "the chancellor"), is applied. In two cases this has been absolutely required from the ungovernable character of the attacks; one in a patient whose skull was fractured, and who has periodical paroxysms; the other in a person much disposed to commit homicide, and who, in another asylum, snapped up his keeper's knife and fork, and literally carved the poor man's face. A properly padded room, would, in a great measure, supersede the use of the chancellor. Instruments of restraint left with keepers.

3472. Are the grounds attached to the institution sufficiently large to permit of the patients taking the exercise that is essential to their proper treatment?—Yes; they have plenty of ground there; but it would be very well if the building had been better arranged. If a patient is noisy, we have not a detached place to put him into; and a noisy patient will set all the others going, who were previously quiet. The hospital grounds.

3473. Do you consider the ground sufficiently extensive for the employment and exercise of a large number of patients?—I do. If there were flowers in the garden, or that it was a pleasure-ground, the patients of the higher order would, perhaps, then be more inclined to work at it. There are two gardens at the female side, and a considerable piece at the other side.

3474. You are aware that the entire of the ground, including the site of the building, does not exceed six and a-half acres?—I did not know the exact extent. Dean Swift, in his will, said if they could get the ground near Dr. Steevens' Hospital, it would be desirable. The Dean was a Governor of, and contributor to, Dr. Steevens' Hospital.

3475. Do you find that the attendants generally pay proper attention to patients under your charge?—I think so. The attendants.

3476. Are they a class that, from education and otherwise, are suitable for the employment?—From what I have seen, they appear very kind and attentive. Occasionally a person may get into a passion, and they have been several times fined. But that rests with the Moral Governor.

3477. In what manner do you and Surgeon Cusack make any representations which you may desire to convey to the Governors; is it in writing, such as by an entry in a book, or otherwise?—Verbally and in the book. The Governors meet four times a year, and once a month the Committee of Management meet. Any of the Governors may come to that monthly meeting. Representations to the Board.

3478. We understand those meetings of the Committee do not take place regularly?—They do; but, perhaps, there may be only two, three, four, or five members present. Sometimes they have a difficulty to elect a Governor in consequence of its being necessary to have a certain number—seven—present at the quarterly or adjourned quarterly board meetings. Three is the number necessary to do business on the Committee of Management. Board and Committee meetings.

3479. Is there any thing connected with the institution or the subject of our inquiry about which you would wish to make a suggestion to us?—The institution is of so great an age, that it has not the advantages that would be found in a new establishment of the kind. It has neither baths nor padded rooms, nor the other various appliances that you would see in a modern asylum. We want retiring rooms for those who are very violent, and various other matters; for instance, there is only one place in which to give baths. Deficiencies of the hospital.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 19TH DECEMBER, 1856.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

St. Patrick's Hospital, founded by Dean Swift—con.

ST. PATRICK'S, otherwise SWIFT'S, HOSPITAL (in continuation).

Rev. William Peter H. Dobbin.

Rev. *William Peter H. Dobbin* sworn and examined.

3480. I believe you act as secretary to the Board of Governors of Swift's Hospital?—I do.

3481. How long have you held that appointment?—Since November, 1852.

The Board of Governors.

3482. The Board of Governors are partly *ex officio* and partly elected?—They are.

3483. Is the attendance of Governors on all occasions sufficient to enable the business to be carried on?—Not always.

3484. Have there been frequent occasions on which they failed to form a quorum?—Well, I should say there have been several occasions.

3485. I believe some of the *ex officio* offices, which entitle the holders to be Governors, have merged in others?—Yes, three, I believe.

3486. With reference to the deanery of Christ Church, which is now merged into that of St Patrick's, is the Dean of St. Patrick's considered to have two votes at the Board?—He is.

3487. The office of State Physician, the holder of which would also be a Governor, no longer exists?—It is not in existence.

3488. Is any Committee of Governors usually appointed to superintend the hospital, and see that the resolutions of the Board are carried out?—Yes, when repairs are being made and alterations, sub committees are appointed.

3489. Is there no permanent sub-committee, as contemplated by the Charter?—What was contemplated by the Charter was not, as stated in the question, a permanent sub-committee, but a committee of seven, three to be a quorum, to meet once a-month. The spirit of the rule is carried out by the Governors, as the Board meets once a-month, instead of quarterly only, which was all that was required by the Charter.

Rules and regulations.

3490. Have any rules and regulations been made from time to time for the government of the hospital, as contemplated by the Charter?—I am not very familiar with the proceedings of the hospital previous to my own appointment as secretary.

3491. Will you furnish us with a copy of any rules or regulations for the government of the hospital now in force?—I will.

3492. Can you inform the Commissioners what is the practice now with reference to the admission of free patients into the hospital—what is the number of free patients the Board consider they should receive?—The rule is that the number of free patients shall not exceed seventy-five.

Free patients.

3493. The number of free patients at present in the hospital does not reach seventy-five?—The number of free patients at present is sixty-six.

3494. Can you inform us upon what basis the calculation was made that seventy-five free patients should be received?—The resolution referred to respecting the number of free patients is as follows:—"Resolved—That in the present state of our funds, the number of free patients shall not exceed seventy-five."

3495. We wish to know whether the number seventy-five was resolved upon from any calculation of the funds at the disposal of the Governors?—It was upon a calculation, and was suggested by Governors long conversant with the institution.

3496. Are you aware that, since that resolution was adopted, the number never reached seventy-five?—Yes.

3497. Can you explain to the Commissioners why, considering that the number of free patients has not reached the maximum fixed, that, upon the first of the present month, a patient was refused admission, the entry in the minute-book being "No pauper vacancy"?—It will be seen, upon referring to the resolution, that it did not require that the number of free patients should always reach the maximum fixed, seventy-five, but only that it should not exceed that number. The number actually received would depend upon the state of the funds.

3498. Do you attend all the meetings of the Board?—I do.

Paying patients.

3499. It has been stated that the maximum sum received for a paying patient is £40 per annum?—The maximum sum received is forty guineas.

3500. Are the Governors in the habit of making inquiries as to whether a patient who may be a candidate for admission is enabled to pay a greater sum?—I know they are always very apt to receive statements upon that subject, and are always very willing to make reductions, where they are satisfied so much cannot be paid.

3501. In a case where a patient is able to pay a larger sum, would that be a ground for rejection?—Yes.

3502. We observe that within the last three years a patient was admitted who was a nobleman's son?—The nobleman's son referred to was admitted as a paying patient, at thirty pounds per annum, not as a free patient.

3503. Did the Governors make inquiries as to the inability of the family to pay more than that small sum per annum?—I believe they did, and they discovered there was a deficiency of means.

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DUBLIN.

St. Patrick's Hospital, founded by Dean Swift.

Rev. William Peter H. Dobbin.

3504. Is he still in the hospital?—He is not.

3505. It appears from the minutes of the Governors that, on the 16th November, 1854, the memorial of an individual of the name of Kerr was considered, and it was stated not to be a case for a charitable asylum, and was rejected. At the ensuing monthly meeting the same case was admitted, paying £30 per annum; are you aware of the circumstances of that case?—Upon subsequent inquiry into Mr Kerr's circumstances, the Governors were satisfied that there were not means to pay more than the thirty pounds per annum.

3506. Has the question of the number of free patients that the charity ought to maintain been recently under the consideration of the Board?—The resolution which I speak of about the number of free patients was come to about three years ago.

3507. Since that period the matter has not been reconsidered?—No, I do not remember it being reconsidered.

Course of proceeding where there is not a quorum of the Board.

3508. What is the usual course of proceeding in case a quorum of Governors may not assemble upon the appointed day to transact business?—We, generally speaking, merely go through routine business, such as passing the monthly accounts and things of that kind.

3509. It appears that on the 3rd of July, 1854, only one Governor was present, patients were admitted, and orders were made with reference to the general admission of cases—does that frequently occur?—No I think not. I think I remember an instance of that kind, perhaps it is the one you allude to; Mr. Law was the Governor, and it was objected to on the next day of meeting by the other Governors.

Granting of leases.

3510. With regard to the granting of leases by the Board, is that confined to quarterly meetings?—It is strictly confined to the quarterly meetings.

3511. Do you remember any case of any of the *ex officio* Governors refusing to sign the minutes?—No, I do not.

3512. Are there any leases made to any of the officers of the institution?—There was an exchange of lands, in which Mr. Verschoyle was concerned; I do not remember any other.

3513. Would you be enabled to furnish the Commissioners with a statement of the funds of the hospital and the sources from which they are derived?—Yes.

3514. Comprising also the bequests from time to time that have been made to the hospital?—I can do so.

Property of the institution

3515. I observe a considerable portion of the funds of the institution are derived from land; by whom are the rent accounts audited?—They were generally audited by a sub-committee of two or three Governors. Mr. Abbot was one of the committee, and Mr. Trench, who is dead, and Mr Law, were, generally speaking, on it.

3516. With reference to the funded property of the institution, have the Governors of late years invested any money in Government stock?—There is £20,564 in stock; the last investment was one of £1,000, in 1843.

3517. Are the Governors in the habit of inspecting the institution from time to time themselves?—They are.

Clinical instruction.

3518. It appears from the minutes that some years since an order was made for clinical instruction to be given in the institution?—It was not a positive order, but only a permission.

3519. Are you aware whether such lectures are delivered in the institution by medical men now?—They are not.

3520. Are you aware that in 1844 an order was made that keepers, matrons, and persons of that class, might be admitted for instruction in the treatment of the insane?—It appears from the minute book, that an order was made to that effect.

Admission of patients between Board days, &c.

3521. Are patients ever admitted in the intervals between the several Board days?—I think not for a considerable time. Some cases considered to be of a very pressing character have been admitted, *pro tem.*, at a guinea per week, subject to the approval of the Board.

3522. Have those cases been scrutinized and examined by the ensuing Board?—Yes.

3523. There is a vacancy in the number of Governors; have any steps been taken to fill it up?—There were not a sufficient number of Governors present on the last Board day. There must be seven present for the purpose, and there being only six it was postponed.

3524. Will you be enabled to furnish the Commissioners with a statement of the number of admissions in the past year, distinguishing those admitted free and those admitted for payment, and stating the sums paid respectively by each?—Certainly.

3525. Have any propositions been under the consideration of the Governors of late years with reference to the extension of the hospital?—No; I do not at this moment recollect any.

3526. Has any scheme been proposed for expending the sum at present in the funds on any additional buildings?—No; not to my knowledge.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 14TH JANUARY, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

Farnham House and Maryville Private Asylum (near Dublin).

FARNHAM HOUSE and MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM (near Dublin).

James Duncan, Esq., M.D.

James Duncan, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

3527. I believe you are the proprietor of the licensed establishment called Farnham House, for the reception of lunatics?—Yes; of Farnham House, and Maryville, the former for males, and the latter for females.

General state of the asylum.

3528. For what number are those houses licensed?—Farnham House is licensed for thirty, and Maryville for fifty.

3529. How long have you been a proprietor of a licensed house for the reception of the insane?—Since the year 1815.

3530. What quantity of ground is attached to the institution?—Nearly fifty English acres.

3531. Are the whole of the grounds open to the patients?—No; I suppose nine or ten English acres are walled in.

3532. Does Farnham House consist of merely one building, or are there detached buildings?—There are detached buildings.

3533. And Maryville in like manner?—Yes; and Maryville in like manner.

3534. Were any portions of the building constructed expressly as an asylum for the insane?—The old building has had considerable additions made to it, and there were two buildings, one for females, and the other a few years ago, built expressly for the males.

3535. Did the old buildings, which were not built for the purpose of an asylum, afford convenient means of locating lunatic patients?—They did, with alterations which were made from the first.

3536. Is the asylum provided with baths and bath-rooms?—Yes.

3537. Is there a regular supply of water laid on in the establishment?—There is a force pump, and pipes are laid on.

3538. Is there a supply of hot water laid on in like manner through the house?—There is a boiler with a constant supply of hot water, but the hot water is not laid on in pipes.

3539. When warm baths are required for patients, how are they provided?—The hot water is carried from the boiler, through the house.

3540. Are there water-closets in the establishment?—No; we had them, but in consequence of their either getting out of order or the patients finding fault with them, the smell being unpleasant, it was judged proper to give them up. There are convenient places under cover attached to the house, and also in the garden.

3541. Is there any separate room appropriated for cases for which seclusion is deemed advisable?—There is a padded room, but it has scarcely ever been made use of. We have a separate cottage for patients that are noisy and that occasion disturbance at night; however, for a number of years past, I suppose for six or eight, or ten years, we have not had occasion to make use of it. It is on one side of the lodge, and consists of a couple of rooms. You can see it on the plan.

3542. Is there any regular padded room, fitted up in the manner that such apartments usually are, for cases in which seclusion may be considered necessary?—There is one, but we have scarcely had occasion to make use of it. It is not in the cottage that I speak of, it is in the house.

3543. How long is it since you have had occasion to place patients in the padded room?—I don't think it has ever been used for the purposes of restraint, as such rooms usually are.

Violent patients: means of restraining them.

3544. Have you had many cases of violent patients in the asylum?—Yes; a good many.

3545. What is the system you adopt with violent patients?—Generally, where they are apt to strike, putting muffs on their hands, or putting on the waistcoat occasionally.

3546. Have you been obliged to have recourse to such mechanical means of restraint upon many occasions?—No, I think not; we have sometimes been, I believe, twelve months without making use of either one or the other, in consequence of having a sufficient number of attendants where a patient is violent, to watch and sit up with him in turn, or having sometimes a couple of attendants to sleep in the room with him at night, so as it were to overawe him and prevent him becoming violent, which he might be inclined to do with one individual, whom he thought he could overpower; but for years together we have not had occasion to use either one or the other of the means of restraint I have mentioned.

3547. Have you found that keeping a patient restrained, by physical force on the part of the attendants, has led to considerable excitement in that patient?—I don't allow the use of physical force on any account.

3548. Then have you found that in cases of extremely violent patients, the mere presence of the attendants has been sufficient to restrain them?—Not always.

3549. In such cases to what measures have you had recourse?—If they are extremely violent, then I would either have the muff or the waistcoat put on them, but in ordinary cases the presence of a couple of attendants in the room and speaking to the patients, have been in general sufficient.

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3550. Do you prefer the use of mechanical restraint, to removal to the padded room and to seclusion, in such cases?—I do; in many cases it is only to prevent them tearing their clothes that I put on mechanical restraint, but if a patient is violent and apt to strike persons I would put him into the padded room. In our institution the situation of the padded room makes it more objectionable to the patient than to be subjected to mechanical restraint, if the individual has intellect enough to be aware of the difference. I would say generally that I am for non-mechanical restraint.

3551. In whose charge are the instruments of restraint left?—They are left in charge of my son, with particular instructions to the attendants, that they are never to be put on without consulting him or myself

3552. You are satisfied that they are always in your son's charge?—Yes; they are always in his charge.

3553. Is Dr. Nugent Duncan, to whom you refer, the medical attendant of the institution?—Yes; he and his wife reside there constantly.

3554. Do you keep any record of cases of restraint?—No; except generally by communicating with their friends; that is, when making the Report, stating that since the last Report the patient has been either violent or tranquil.

The records of the establishment.

3555. Do you keep any medical journal according to the form given in the 8th and 9th Vic. cap. 107?—A private one has been kept, but not in the particular form given in the Act. For many years, from the first establishment of the institution, I kept a regular account of the cases, but I have not done so of late years. In some cases, such as military cases, I made a report to the Horse Guards monthly, as to the state of the patients.

3556. Has any journal been kept according to the form in Schedule G, to the Act of the 5th and 6th Vic.?—No; I have come to the conclusion it is not required to be kept by the medical proprietor of a private lunatic asylum. That schedule refers only to lunatic asylums kept by non-medical proprietors. I have suggested to the inspectors to furnish me with any forms they wished to be kept, and I would keep them.

3557 Then, in point of fact, there is no record whatever kept in the institution of the cases in which restraint is used?—There is, but it is a private one; it is not kept under the Act in any way.

3558. Is there any book laid before the inspector on the occasion of his visits, that would show the cases of restraint that had taken place?—No.

3559. Is there any case book for reference as to the treatment of cases, if such things should be inquired into?—For a number of years I kept a regular account and report of the cases, but of late years I have not done so. In particular cases there is generally a report regularly made to the friends of the individual; it may be weekly or monthly.

3560. Do you keep a book containing a list of all the patients in your house, in conformity with Schedule C, of the Private Lunatic Asylums Act, 5th and 6th Vic. chap. 123?—Yes.

3561. Is there a patients' book kept in the institution as prescribed by the 25th section?—Yes.

3562. Are those books regularly laid before the inspector, on the occasion of his visits?—Regularly.

3563. There is a visitors' inspection book kept?—There is.

3564. Do the inspectors make entries in that book on the occasion of their several visits?—They do; sometimes they come down and pay a visit, and desire the book to be sent to the Castle, to their office, for them. They enter there their reports, not having time to do so on the occasion of the visit. Sometimes also, they come and pay visits, and don't always mark the date. Dr. Nugent, in particular, has frequently come down and paid short visits without entering anything; but they enter them generally afterwards.

3565. Then the entries are not regularly made on the particular occasion when the visit is paid?—There may be a few omissions, but they will be filled up afterwards. The regular course is to enter them when paying the visit.

Religious worship.

3566. What arrangements are made for the attendance of the inmates upon religious worship?—The clergyman of the parish calls upon the Protestant patients, to visit them, as often as he is required. A number of them also go to church, and the Roman Catholic clergyman comes to visit the Roman Catholic patients, and has Mass celebrated in the house four times during the year, while those who are able to go out, go to chapel on Sunday regularly. The Roman Catholic clergyman is paid regularly for his attendance in the establishment. Formerly the Protestant curate was paid; now there is no curate, and the rector attends as often as is necessary. I have not considered it necessary to pay him, but he is just as attentive as if I did, and he never asked anything.

Amusements and recreations.

3567. What employments, amusements, or recreations, are provided for the patients?—There is a billiard table, there are cards, backgammon, bagatelle; there is walking exercise, spring-boards, and some go out to catch birds.

3568. I presume you consider that providing employments and amusements for the patients is very material in their curative treatment?—No doubt. Some patients I had kept horses while they were there, and rode out. Portions of the grounds are allotted for gardening, sowing seeds, and growing flowers, and we have rabbits and pigeons.

The detention of patients; the legal orders.

3569. Are you careful that the patients, who may be received into your establishment, are detained there under such legal orders authorizing their detention as the Act requires?—Perfectly so.

3570. On the occasion of the Commissioners' visit, it appeared that in one or two cases such orders did not exist; one was the case of a Chancery patient?—I have found since that it was the patient's stepmother's brother, who signed the order. I don't know whether

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DUBLIN.

Farnham House and Marguille Private Asylum (near Dublin).

James Duncan, Esq., M.D.

the mother was in the country at the time or not. In another case the patient was received into the house before the Act of Parliament requiring the order came into force. He was a Chancery lunatic. In a third case, application was made to the brother of a gentleman on whose authority the patient was originally placed there, to sign the formal order, and he has never done so, but the party at my asylum is an undoubted lunatic. This third case was frequently visited by Surgeon Pickle, for a number of years, upon the part of the Horse Guards.

3571. In cases where Chancery lunatics are placed in your custody, do you require the order as in other cases for the detention of the parties?—Yes

Rates of charge.

3572. What is the usual sum you receive for patients?—From 80 to 120 guineas per annum; the sums vary according to the attendance required. Where a special attendance is required, the payment is at the rate of £50 per quarter.

3573. In all these cases, the patients, I presume, have separate rooms?—Yes; in all these cases.

3574. Is the clothing of the patients provided for in that arrangement?—No.

3575. Are the patients generally clad by their families?—They are generally clad by their families. Sometimes we do it with their permission, and are reimbursed by them; but unfortunately I have one or two cases at present, and have had others, in which I get neither payment for their clothing nor for their maintenance for a number of years, and I cannot turn the patients out upon the streets.

3576. Are we to understand that you are maintaining such cases at your own personal cost?—Yes; at my own personal cost. I should state that from 20 to 30 guineas a quarter is the usual charge.

3577. Do the male patients dine together?—A certain number of them that are sufficiently well dine at my own table; others dine in their own rooms, according to their several classes. A few dine together.

Cases of patients who cannot pay the full charge.

3578. Have you ever had applications made to you to receive patients at a lower rate than you thought would be remunerative?—Very often.

3579. Can you form any opinion of what becomes of those cases you have been obliged to refuse?—I believe that generally they have gone to Swift's Hospital, or some other such establishment.

3580. Is it your opinion there is any considerable portion of the insane population who are above poverty, but yet unable to pay the lowest sum for which they could be adequately maintained in a licensed asylum?—I think there is; but I am sorry to have to add that there are some well able to pay, who are willing to get their insane relatives into institutions at a reduced rate, or free if possible.

3581. Are there any charitable institutions in this country that you are aware of besides Swift's Hospital, and the Bloomfield Retreat, maintained by the Society of Friends, in which patients will be received at a less sum than is requisite for their maintenance, or for the mere cost of their maintenance?—I am not aware of any others.

Physical restraint.

3582. You mentioned that you generally substituted restraint by means of the attendants, for the use of the padded room?—Yes.

3583. You stated that you knew of no bad results from the exercise of physical force on the part of the attendants towards the patients; do you mean by physical force a struggle continued between the patients and the attendants?—Not at all.

Fire-places in rooms.

3584. Are there fire-places in the rooms of the patients?—Generally.

3585. So that in case of a patient being ill, you can have a fire made in his room?—Yes; always.

Religious denominations.

3586. Can you make a rough guess as to the relative proportions of the religions of the various inmates of the establishment?—Yes; the great majority of them are Protestants; about five out of forty-five are Roman Catholics.

Suicidal case.

3587. I see that in 1854, one of the inmates committed suicide; will you state the circumstances under which that occurred?—The lady had been only two or three days under our care, and at the time she came in was very uneasy and very distressed; we watched her particularly, and had given strict charges to the maid that was sleeping in the room with her, as well as to the maid attending on her in the day-time, to be very careful about her. The one maid relieved the other in attendance. The maid who had been in attendance during the night, left at 7 o'clock in the morning, to call the other, and on this occasion while she was away for only a few minutes, she found on her return the lady suspended from the bedpost. She had been absent only about five minutes. All this is on the depositions that were taken before the coroner.

Belleview Private Asylum.

R. Gregory, Esq.

BELLEVIEW PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Richard Gregory, Esq., Surgeon, sworn and examined.

3588. Are you the proprietor of a licensed house for the reception of insane patients near the City of Dublin?—Yes, Belleview.

3589. Have you been long connected with that establishment?—Better than three years, since my father's death, and for very many years before his death; in fact I have been connected with it all my life.

Visits of Inspectors.

3590. Is the establishment visited regularly by the inspectors?—Yes; they come at different intervals, sometimes more frequently than at others.

3591. Do they visit you at least twice within the year?—Oh, certainly.

3592. For what number of patients is your establishment licensed?—Forty.

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DUBLIN.

Belleview Private Asylum.

R. Gregory, Esq.

3593. What is the present number of inmates?—Twenty-two males, and ten females: there were thirty-five altogether on the 1st of January.

3594. What quantity of ground is attached to the institution available for patients to take recreation in?—I should say twelve acres; but all the patients have not access to that. The convalescent walk out there alone, and others with attendants. All patients have access to three acres.

Number of patients; general arrangements.

3595. Is there a medical journal kept in the establishment, according to the form in Schedule G of the Act?—Yes.

3596. Is there a patients' book also kept as required by the Act?—No; there is a visitors' book and the visiting inspector's book regularly kept.

3597. Do the Inspectors enter their visits therein and observations, at the periods of their visits?—Not always; they make three or four visits sometimes, and on the third or fourth occasion they make entries for all.

3598. Is your institution supplied with shower-baths, and such like?—Yes.

3599. Is it also provided with water-closets?—There is only one water-closet; but there are general necessaries.

3600. Was the building originally constructed for an asylum?—It was originally a private residence, and my father adapted it for the purpose of an asylum.

Treatment of violent cases.

3601. Are there any padded rooms for violent patients?—There was a room built for such patients, but my father never completed it.

Restraint.

3602. Is seclusion at all practised in the institution?—There is a large place where a patient that is violent can walk about and be alone.

3603. Is it so fitted up that he would be unable to do injury to himself?—It is not padded.

3604. What is your mode of dealing with very violent cases?—To avoid all exciting causes; leave the patients as much as possible to themselves, and treat them as kindly as can be done.

3605. Are mechanical restraints used?—Very rarely, and when at all only for a short period, during a paroxysm.

3606. What mechanical restraints are used?—The muff, leather gloves.

3607. In whose custody are the means of restraint kept?—They are in charge of a confidential servant.

3608. Is it in the power of the attendants to administer shower-baths to patients, without your knowledge?—No; they never do. Patients ask me sometimes to get shower-baths. Every patient gets a reclining bath each week.

3609. Is a patient when he is in a violent state removed from the society of the other patients?—Yes; I believe when you visited the house I showed you a patient who had a yard to himself.

3610. On the occasion of the Commissioners' visit, there was a patient under restraint in the sitting room?—Yes; he is very mischievous, and also dangerous. He has been in the asylum some twenty years.

3611. Do you ever practise seclusion in those cases?—Never.

Arrangements for religious worship.

3612. What are the arrangements for religious attendance upon the patients?—A Catholic clergyman attends. The place is open to him to visit the patients of his persuasion. The Protestant clergyman also visits, and those who are able to go to church do so. Patients of other persuasions are visited by clergymen. The Roman Catholic clergyman is paid for his attendance by me.

3613. Can you give a rough estimate of the proportions of the various religious persuasions in your institution?—The majority are Roman Catholics.

3614. Are the apartments usually provided with fire-places?—The majority are. In twenty of the apartments for gentlemen there are fire-places, and in eight none. In ten of the rooms for ladies there are fire-places, and five rooms are without them.

Amusements; rates of payment, &c.

3615. What employments and amusements are provided for the patients?—There are books, and many have their own musical instruments, which they prefer; they have walking exercise, driving; some have horses and cars.

3616. What is the payment you usually receive?—I get for one patient £270 a-year; from others I get as low as £25. The average is £80 a-year.

3617. Is it your opinion that in the country generally there is a considerable number of persons who are above the class of paupers, but who are unable to pay for their maintenance in private asylums?—I think there is.

3618. Do you form that opinion from having had many applications for admission at reduced rates, which you were obliged to reject?—Yes; I have had a good many applications made to me for admission at reduced sums.

3619. Have you ever had any cases of suicide in your establishment?—Never; nor any accident, I am happy to say.

3620. I believe the licences are taken out annually at Quarter Sessions?—Yes; in the month of October.

3621. Are any interrogatories put to you, or any inquiries made by the magistrate relative to the working of the asylum or other matters?—The Reports of the Inspectors of Asylums, must be before the magistrate at the time. So far as I am concerned, they never have had occasion to find fault.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 15TH JANUARY, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

Hampstead Private Asylum (near Dublin).

J. Eustace, Esq., M.D., F.K.Q.C.P.I.

HAMPSTEAD PRIVATE ASYLUM (near Dublin).

John Eustace, Esq., M.D., F.K.Q.C.P.I., affirms, and is examined.

3622. I believe you and your brother are the proprietors of a licensed house for the reception of the insane, called Hampstead?—Yes.

3623. How long have you been connected with such institutions?—My brother and myself are the proprietors for the last year of the establishment, and before that, we superintended it since 1846.

Number of inmates; the building and ground.

3624. For how many inmates is your house licensed?—It is licensed at present for thirty-six; twenty-three males and thirteen females.

3625. What is the present number of inmates?—Twenty-seven; eighteen males and nine females.

3626. Is the establishment one connected building, or is it rather composed of several detached buildings?—Several buildings.

3627. What quantity of ground attached to the asylum is accessible to the patients?—About twenty-five statute acres.

3628. On applying for the renewal of your licence, is any inquiry made by the magistrate as to the condition of the establishment?—The reports of the Inspectors for the year are usually laid before the magistrate, but there was no remark made upon them, they were satisfactory.

The orders for the detention of patients.

3629. Are all the inmates detained in your establishment, placed there by proper authority; are the orders in due form?—Yes.

3630. On the visit of the Commissioners, it appeared there was a lunatic in the asylum, with reference to whom there was only one medical certificate, and no order?—He was removed to our asylum from the Dundrum Asylum, where he had been previously sent, and we got a letter from one of the inspectors, Dr. Nugent, authorizing the giving him over to our custody and care. That letter we left with Dr. Corbet, of the Dundrum Asylum, and Dr. Corbet afterwards sent the medical certificate. I signed a paper also, stating I had received the lunatic into my custody.

Visits of the Inspectors.

3631. Do the inspectors frequently visit your establishment?—They do visit it frequently.

3632. How often in the year?—They are irregular as to the periods of visiting, and sometimes nearly six months might elapse without a visit from them. Then we may have two, three, or four visits in quick succession. Altogether I think the average of their visits would be probably at least six times a year.

3633. Do they make records of those visits in the inspector's visiting book?—Only at times when they consider it necessary.

3634. There is such a book kept?—Yes.

The asylum records.

3635. Is there a regular medical journal kept?—There is not now, but there was up to a certain date, when we left it off, having been advised that it did not apply to our establishment. It was kept up to the 13th March, 1854. We thought it applied only to establishments the proprietors of which were not medical men.

3636. By whom were you advised that it was not necessary?—By Mr. Poet, who is a practising barrister.

3637. Is there a patients' book kept, as required by the Act?—There is.

3638. Is there a regular entry of the patients admitted, as required by the Act?—Yes.

3639. Is there any case-book kept by you, showing the treatment of patients in case of bodily illness, apart from insanity?—No, there was not a regular case-book; there were notes taken at times. There is not a regular prescription book.

3640. Then there is no book which, in the event of the sudden death of the proprietor or medical attendant, would indicate what might have been the treatment of different sick patients?—No; there is not. We have now got a book for the purpose, and are about keeping a regular case-book. We have done so on the suggestion of the Commissioners, when they visited, that we ought to keep such a book.

Baths.

3641. Is the establishment provided with baths?—Yes.

3642. Are they in the house, or in a detached building?—They are in a detached building.

3643. Are shower-baths much used?—No; they are not, except in summer. They are merely used for the purpose of improving the bodily health of the patients with us, as a tonic application.

3644. Are the attendants enabled to give shower or other baths to the patients, without reference to the attending physician of the establishment?—They are not.

Treatment of violent patients.

3645. Is there any room or rooms set apart for violent patients, such as padded rooms?—Not specially. We use one of the common bed-rooms for the purpose, whenever it is necessary; a bed-room with the furniture removed out of it, or more frequently the patient's own bed-room, in which case the furniture would not be removed. When I say the furniture is removed, I should state that it is very seldom done. We have not had to use a room in that way for more than a year.

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DUBLIN.

Hampstead Private Asylum (near Dublin).

J. Eustace, Esq., M.D.

3646. What treatment do you apply in the cases of violent patients?—We give in the first place general directions to the attendants to interfere as little as possible with the patient, to allow him as much licence as can possibly be done, so as not to appear to be taking too much notice of him, to use all possible forbearance; and in case they find they cannot manage a patient, they are to come and tell us immediately. Usually leave an additional number of attendants in such cases; besides we generally use medical means. We give sedatives, and sometimes porter, and wine even in cases of great violence.

3647. Supposing cases of patients labouring under violent paroxysms, and with respect to whom those remedies could have no immediate effect, what is the course you adopt for quieting them?—If a patient is totally unmanageable, we give directions to try and get that patient to remain in his own room; if very violent, with the furniture removed into one of the other rooms, as I stated before, for a short time. We see the patient soon after. In answering that question I can only tell you from recollection what we have done in those very violent cases We do not often meet them.

3648. Is mechanical restraint used in the asylum?—Not at all.

3649. In a case where a patient is removed to his own room as you have stated, is there not danger of his hurting himself against the wall, or by means of some of the furniture?—We don't find it occurs.

Means of heating, &c.

3650. Is the establishment provided with water-closets?—It is partially provided with water-closets. That portion of it which is occupied by the ladies is. The gentlemen's house is not.

3651. Are the rooms generally provided with fire-places?—About one-fourth of the bedrooms are.

3652. Are there any artificial means of heating the house?—Yes; portions of the establishment are heated by warm air.

Amusements.

3653. What amusements are provided for the patients?—They have periodicals, books, newspapers and writing; the periodicals are regularly taken. And they have athletic games, quoits, poles, backgammon, chess, cards, and music.

Arrangements for religious worship.

3654. What arrangements are made for religious attendance on the patients?—The Protestant clergyman attends at the establishment and performs religious service for the patients at irregular intervals, usually not less than once a month. The Catholic clergyman visits the establishment, and such of the patients as are fit to do so attend church and chapel, accompanied by the matron, or some of the attendants.

3655. How many patients on an average go out to religious worship on Sundays?—I could not say more than one, on an average; on some occasions there are three or four, and sometimes none at all. There was not one on last Sunday.

3656. If a patient expressed a desire to go to a place of worship, and that there was nothing in the state of his health to prevent him, or that would lead you to suppose the excitement of a house of worship would be injurious to him, would any obstacle be raised to his going?—No obstacle whatever.

3657. What is your opinion as to the advantage of religious communication with the patients?—We think, where it is judiciously conducted, it is rather beneficial. We have found it so.

Charge for patients; cases of persons who could not pay the regular charge, &c.

3658. State the maximum and minimum sums you receive for patients?—Excluding the persons we have kept at a low rate on the ground of charity, the lowest payment which we receive is £40 a-year at present, and the highest is £150

3659. Have you frequently had applications to receive patients of the middle class into your establishment, whom you were obliged to refuse, they being unable to pay a sufficient sum for their maintenance?—Yes.

3660. Can you form any idea of what becomes of those cases; are they kept still in their private residences, or do they seek admission as paupers into district asylums, or elsewhere?—They are usually taken into some of the other private asylums at a lower rate, or into the district asylum.

3661. Is it your opinion that there is a large class who cannot be considered paupers, but who at the same time are really unable to pay, from their limited means, a remunerative sum for their maintenance in a licensed establishment?—Yes; that is my opinion. It is of course on the understanding that they would be properly treated.

3662. Are you accustomed to restrain patients mechanically?—Not for the last twelve years. Within that time there was an exception in this way: in the case of a patient who refused to take food, the stomach-pump was used to administer food, and restraint was used during the introduction of the tube. We have a strait waistcoat, which came to the asylum on a patient. I may answer that we never use mechanical restraint.

3663. What proportion of the inmates in your establishment are of the Established Church?—About twenty of the number belong to the Established Church.

HARTFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM, at Drumcondra.

William Lynch, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., sworn and examined.

Hartfield Private Asylum, at Drumcondra.

William Lynch, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

3664. I believe you are the proprietor of a licensed house called Hartfield, at Drumcondra?—I am.

3665. For what number is it licensed?—For fifty; twenty-five males, and twenty-five females.

Number of patients.

3666. What is the present number of inmates?—Twenty-one of each sex; in all forty-two.

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DUBLIN.

Hartfield Private Asylum, at Drumcondra.

William Lynch, Esq., F.R.C.S.I.

3667. When was your licence last renewed?—In October last. It is for twelve months from the time of its being granted.

3668. How long have you been connected with an institution of this kind?—I have been the proprietor of Hartfield, thirteen years last September.

Visits of the Inspectors.

3669. Is the institution regularly visited by the Inspectors of Asylums?—It is frequently visited by them.

3670. How often in the year?—I think, last year, it was visited about six times.

3671. Do they make entries on the occasion of each visit, in the Inspectors' visiting book?—Not on every occasion; on some occasions they do, and at other visits they do not report.

3672. Do they examine the orders and medical certificates, to see that everything relative to the detention of the patients is according to law?—They do occasionally during the year, but not on all occasions.

Orders for detention, and medical certificates.

3673. On the occasion of the Commissioners' visit, it appeared that in one instance there was no order?—I believe I explained at that time that the patient had come in for some property, and the Lord Chancellor ordered her to be sent to a private asylum from the Richmond, where she had been for some years. One of the Inspectors asked me would I take her, I said yes, and they stated a medical certificate would not be required under the circumstances, but I have got a medical certificate since.

3674. There were two other cases in which there appeared to be no medical certificate?—In one case there was a certificate, signed by the Committee of the person. As the case came from another institution, and as the person was a Chancery patient, it was not thought necessary to have the certificate.

3675. How is it officially communicated to you that parties are Chancery patients?—On signing the ordinary certificate it is always mentioned, and also how long the party has been under the Commission. In the one case, Dr. Harty, to whom the patient was originally entrusted, had the original certificate. It was with the knowledge, and by the authority of the two inspectors the patient was transferred to me. The second of the cases you have last referred to, is not a Chancery patient. He was many years at Dr. Harty's, and was transferred to me by his brother, who is the next of kin, and the Inspectors were aware of this also. He came without any additional medical certificate the day after the last-mentioned patient, and Dr. Harty holds the medical certificate.

The asylum records.

3676. Do you keep a regular registry of the patients who are received into your establishment?—I do.

3677. Do you keep a medical journal according to Schedule G of the Act?—I do not; and it is considered that does not apply to cases where the proprietor of an establishment is a medical man.

3678. Do you keep a patients' book, as required by the Act?—I do.

Extent of grounds; baths; means of heating.

3679. What is the extent of ground attached to your establishment, which is accessible to the patients?—The garden, about an acre and a quarter, and there is a lawn in which the quiet patients can walk; altogether there are five or six Irish acres. None but the quiet patients enjoy the advantage of the lawn. The others are confined to their own garden, and they occasionally take a walk through the country, along the road.

3680. Is your house supplied with baths?—Yes; it is supplied with tin baths, and shower-baths.

3681. Is there any fixed bath, with water laid on?—No.

3682. Are there any means of giving a bath to a patient, except by means of the slipper-bath?—There are not. It is moved from room to room, according as it is required.

3683. Are the rooms generally provided with fire-places?—All the sitting-rooms are provided with fire-places, and all the bed-rooms, with the exception of three or four.

3684. Is there any padded room for secluding patients in?—No, I have not one; I did not see any necessity for it. I would have one made if I saw that it was required.

Restraint; treatment of violent patients.

3685. What measures of restraint, if any, are used with regard to violent patients?—It is very seldom I use restraint, even with violent patients. The muff is very rarely used. I suppose I was for several years without having a strait waistcoat in the house.

3686. In the event of a patient being in a violent paroxysm, which in the course of time must occur in almost all asylums, what means do you take for quieting such a patient?—The moral treatment is by placing them in a middle-sized room, well ventilated, and removing all the furniture from it, where they are watched by the attendants, and visited by myself.

3687. What protection has a patient against injuring himself in such an apartment, considering that the walls are not padded?—There is always an attendant within call to prevent anything of the kind, and I never had any case of injury.

3688. When you speak of a patient being confined in a room, do you mean that the attendant remains with him in the room?—Sometimes inside, but mostly outside, in an adjoining apartment. As to restraint, I have a muff at present, and lately within six or seven months, I got a waistcoat, which I thought necessary on one occasion.

3689. With whom are those instruments of restraint deposited?—Generally an attendant in whom I have confidence.

3690. A confidence that the use will not be abused?—Such an abuse could not well occur without my knowing it, I am there so constantly.

Means of recreation.

3691. What means of recreation are provided for the patients?—They have reading, walking exercise through the country: such as are fit, digging, planting potatoes, for exercise and amusement; they have occasionally cards, bagatelle, and conversation.

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3692. Practically do the patients avail themselves of these means of recreation?—I find they are very reluctant to do so; very few will avail themselves of them.

3693. Are they provided with any musical instruments?—There were musical instruments, but they were broken almost immediately on their being got. There is a piano.

3694. What arrangements are made for religious attendance upon the patients?—We have an oratory, and there is a regular attendance of clergy every Sunday and holiday.

3695. You mean a Roman Catholic oratory?—Yes.

3696. What proportion of the inmates of your establishment are not Roman Catholics?—I have only four or five Protestants.

Religious ministrations.

3697. What arrangements are made for religious attendance upon those who are not Catholics?—I have proposed to have a parish clergyman there, but nearly on all occasions I was told it was quite useless; and the clergyman himself told me that from the state of mind of the person I called him to, it was not necessary for him to come again. I allowed patients, when able, to go to church, and several have gone. Some went regularly to the Rev. Mr. Gregg's church, in Lower Gardiner-street, and others to Drumcondra church.

Rates of charge.

3698. State the maximum and minimum sums received for patients?—I think the highest at present is £120, and there are some poor relations that I take very low, they being unable to pay. The lowest of those is about £20. I have one at that sum, but the lowest ordinary charge is thirty guineas, and I have rarely any at that sum

3699. These are the cases you take as a matter of business?—Yes.

Cases of persons unable to pay the charge.

3700. Have you frequently had applications for the reception of patients who were unable to pay a sum that would remunerate you for your maintenance and care of them?—Yes; I have had a good number of applications from such persons.

3701. What generally becomes of those cases?—I have known some to go into other private establishments. I don't know what becomes of the generality of them

3702. Is there any case-book or prescription-book kept with reference to the ordinary bodily ailments of the patients?—There is no prescription-book; there is a case-book in which I enter any thing particular It is more a note-book than a case-book

3703. Have you had many patients who are lunatics under Commissions of the Court of Chancery?—I have had a good many.

3704. In those cases the arrangement is made with you by the Committee of the lunatic?—Yes, by the Committee.

Chancery patients state of the law.

3705. Is there anything defective in the law as regards the custody and care of such lunatics?—So far as their maintenance is concerned, I think there is a great deficiency. I have known cases where the lunatic had a maintenance ordered by the Court of Chancery, we will say in round numbers, of £150 per year. The Committee will generally make as hard a bargain as he possibly can with the proprietor of an asylum, and even after doing that will not pay him regularly. In a great many instances I think a great deficiency is, that when Committees are passing their accounts annually the receipt of those persons having the care and maintenance of the lunatic is not sufficiently regarded, or at least I don't think it is ever asked for; and the Committee takes credit for the full amount allowed by the Court, and gets that credit without its being known whether the medical man or other person having the charge of the patient, is paid or not. I have known cases in which I sustained heavy loss, I did not get what was due to me for the maintenance of patients. The money was not paid regularly during the lifetime, and after the death of a lunatic, the proprietor of the asylum is generally not paid.

3706. In the case to which you refer, a contract for the maintenance of the patient having been made with you by the Committee, would you not have a ready remedy against the person who entered into that agreement with you?—I believe not; it is to the property of the lunatic you have to look. In a case that occurred lately, there was nearly ample means in court to pay me the balance due to me on the death of the lunatic. The payment was let to fall into arrear by the Committee, and I applied to the Lord Chancellor, through my solicitor, for the money in Court. The Chancellor ordered me £100 out of it, leaving a balance in Court, with the proviso that I would bring the Committee before the Court, and make him pass his account, and lodge the balance due by him. I was driven to that in order to get the rest of the money, about £70. I was obliged to urge him to pass his account, and the expense of my application exactly absorbed the sum that remained in Court to the credit of the estate, and which would have paid me off. My solicitor, I suppose, has got that money. The Committee is insolvent, and his two sureties are insolvent, and I am left unpaid the balance. The solicitor's bill of costs came to about £60, and I suppose he has got the balance out of Court. Another great grievance connected with Chancery patients is the great neglect by the Committees of the clothing of the patients. They appear to think every farthing given for a lunatic is thrown away. I have one case, at present, in the house, of a lunatic who is under the Court of Chancery, with upwards of £2,000 in bank, and a nice property besides, and yet I cannot get sufficient clothing for her. She is in a most disgraceful state. When I asked for a warm muff or cloak for her, at the commencement of the winter, I was sent a little brown mantle that would scarcely fit a child, and not more than a pound and a-half weight.

3707. The clothing of the patients in your establishment is not included in the stipend you receive?—No. I may add, that this lady has not been out of the house for some weeks or months, in consequence of not having sufficient clothing. I have written frequently to the Committee, and I always got a very short answer. Arrears of maintenance are due to me also.

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DUBLIN.

Bloomfield Retreat.
John Moss, Esq.

BLOOMFIELD RETREAT.

John Moss, Esq., affirms, and is examined.

3708. I believe you are the superintendent of the Bloomfield Retreat?—Yes.

3709. I believe that is an institution supported by the Society of Friends?—Yes; and belonging to the Society of Friends.

The nature of the institution; its management; terms of admission.

3710. Will you describe exactly the nature of that institution?—It is an asylum for members of the Society of Friends in the first instance, and if there are vacancies in the institution they at the same time admit individuals belonging to other communities.

3711. Are the members of other persuasions who may be admitted under those circumstances received on the same terms?—No; these who are belonging to the Society of Friends have an especial claim to be admitted at the lowest rate, which would be 8*s.* per week; because the Society in the first place subscribed the money for the purchasing of the ground, and for the building, and soforth, and also additional sums in order that the additional expenses may in a great measure be defrayed. But those who are wholly unconnected with the Society of Friends are called upon to pay such a sum as it is considered will compensate the institution for the care and the necessary expense attending upon the case. The circumstances of the parties who pay for the individual are also borne in mind.

3712. Is the institution managed or conducted by a Committee?—The institution is managed by a Committee of twelve members of the Society of Friends, who meet weekly at the institution to inspect the books, and also the various accounts, receipts, and disbursements. There is a Sub-committee appointed of the men who visit the institution at least two or three times during the month, and there is also a Sub-committee of the ladies who do the same. The Sub-committees visit those of their own sex, unless there are peculiar circumstances indeed to prevent their doing so. They also acquaint themselves with the entire working of the institution—the general domestic arrangements.

3713. By whom are the admissions regulated?—Suppose a person was about to seek for admission, in the first place application is made to me, and I acquaint myself with the particulars of the case, and see whether it is one suitable for admission, so far as I am capable of judging from the conversation that takes place. I also acquaint myself with the pecuniary circumstances of the individual, the nature of the case, and the probable requirements, and upon those circumstances I state to the individual what I consider it is very likely the Committee will require. It might be £80, or £100, or £150, or £200, according to the attendance that may be necessary and the expense that may be incurred. Having acquainted myself with those particulars, I bring the case before the Committee, at their meeting, and state that there has been an application made to me for the admission of a patient, and I communicate to them the general particulars to which I have already referred. If they feel satisfied the case is clear, so far as I have been able to lay information before them, they authorize me, upon the production of two medical certificates, to admit the individual, and upon the necessary payment in advance of the sum stipulated. When a patient comes I expect to receive the two medical certificates, and at the next meeting of the Committee, who hold their meetings weekly, I lay upon the table the certificate and the guarantee for the payment, and any other information that I may possess, in order to show them, as far as we are capable of judging, that we have acted with strict integrity; that so far as the law is concerned, we believe the case is a *bonâ fide* one of insanity, within the meaning of the Act authorizing us to receive it.

3714. Is the course you have sketched that which is pursued with reference to the reception of patients who are not members of the Society?—Yes; the same course is pursued in connexion with all who come under our notice, and the same care in inquiring privately, if we can, into the nature of the case and the particulars. I was brought up as an apothecary, and practised for many years, and that it was I believe gave me a taste for this pursuit.

Medical attendance.

3715. Who is the Medical Attendant?—Dr. Joshua Harvey is the Medical Attendant, and Dr. Croker is frequently consulted.

3716. How often does Dr. Harvey attend?—He comes upon an average three times a week, but frequently four, five, or six times if we have any case at all that requires it. Never less I think than three times, if we are all quite well. And in other cases, if we think it all necessary, we call in Dr. Croker, or any other medical man we think proper, regardless of any expense.

Institution not licensed.

3717. The institution is not considered to be one, I believe, coming under the provisions of the Private Asylums Act?—So I understand.

3718. I mean that it is not a licensed house?—It is not; but we are regularly visited by the Inspectors-General of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

Visits of the Inspectors-General.

3719. How frequently are those visits made?—The entries made in the book, I think, are not very frequent. There are not above three in the year, as entered in the book; but I ought to say that they very frequently pay visits in connexion with things in the institution; for instance, suppose a certificate arrived, I frequently have had a visit from one of them to inquire into the particulars of the case. They have also called upon me to give my opinion, from my experience, of the various cases I have had under my care; but those visits have not been entered in the book. Though they are important to us, they do not make any entry unless they have gone through the whole establishment.

Baths.

3720. Is the establishment provided with baths?—Yes; we have warm baths, and we have also an apparatus for shower-baths.

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3721. Can a shower-bath be administered to any patient without your authority?—Not without its being an utter violation of all rule.

3722. Is there any padded room for the seclusion of violent patients in the establishment?—There is not.

Treatment of violent patients.

3723. What is your course of treatment for patients who may get into violent paroxysms and require to be restrained?—Well, in some of those cases where they become exceedingly excited, we have found it beneficial to put them into a room for a short time alone, and in some instances, where there has been a reasonable probability that they would do injury to themselves or to others, if we come to the conclusion that such was very likely to be the case, we then, under those circumstances, which very rarely occur, use the strait waistcoat. This we put on in a very loose manner, and only allow it to remain on until the excitement is gone down; but I do not allow, under any circumstances, any of the attendants to apply any of those means without our approbation, and I may say our ordering the thing, taking it in fact upon ourselves and in consultation with our physician.

Seclusion.

3724. When a patient under such circumstances is confined to a room, do you mean a room without furniture in it, or an ordinary sleeping room?—We have found in most cases of female patients that putting them into a bed-room was enough, only taking out earthenware; but in cases of male patients, we have found it well to remove all articles, unless the bed is fastened to the floor, and just shut the door.

3725. Have you had many violent cases in connexion with this institution?—Yes; I have had some exceedingly violent cases, some of the worst of cases; and some of the worst cases have become the most subdued, the most orderly, the most affectionate, and the most respectful.

3726. How long have you been in connexion with this establishment?—About eight years.

3727. Have any accidents occurred in the establishment from the violence of patients during that period?—Not any. It might have occurred that a patient struck another patient on one occasion, but nothing resulted from it.

Suicidal and homicidal cases.

3728. Have you had any cases of suicide?—Not one. We have suicidal patients, very bad cases. We have some most determined cases of suicide mania.

3729. Have they attempted suicide?—Yes; and we have had homicidal cases. They made attempts upon myself in three instances.

Religious ministrations.

3730. What provision is made for religious attendance upon the patients?—The religious attendance, or the religious care of the patients, appears to devolve pretty much upon ourselves as the head of the household. We endeavour, as far as we are capable, to diffuse amongst them those means which we believe are best calculated to keep alive a religious feeling; but we are not visited by any ministers of other denominations, unless a patient requires it, or his friends. We invariably name it to them when they enter the house, that if they wish at any time, subject we would desire, to our approval—we do not make that imperative—but subject to our approval, that we have not the least objection to the ministers of their respective religious denominations visiting them.

Recreation and amusement.

3731. What recreations or amusements are provided?—We have an ample provision of books of various kinds, a good library, and also a number of books which we bring to the house from the various libraries in the city with which I am connected. We have daily papers, London papers, various serials, journals, and periodicals, as many as it is possible for them to read. We have also chess boards, bagatelle, and out-door amusements, gardening principally.

Ground for patients.

3732. What extent of ground is accessible to the patients?—There are about four acres accessible to the patients. We endeavour, as far as we can, so to arrange our grounds that they may be made available for the patients, and if they are not in a condition to enjoy one garden, they may another.

3733. Are those recreations to which you have referred frequently made use of by the patients?—Indeed they are very eager about them, and will remind me, if I am one day or half a day without them, several of them will remind me that they have not seen the *Illustrated London News*, or *Chambers's Journal*, and so on. The amusements of the ladies are also reading, needlework, fancy work, and walking. We also drive them out when they are in a state fit for it, to give them country exercise.

No padded room.

3734. Have you tried, in the treatment of excited patients, the benefit of seclusion in a padded room as compared with the imposition of mechanical restraint?—I have not, as there is no padded room.

The lowest rate of payment for a patient in the institution; the usual rates.

3735. You stated £20 16*s.* per annum is the lowest sum received?—Yes, that is fixed; because the monthly meeting within which the individual resides or may be a member of, subscribes £100 in its collective capacity; it then has a right to recommend any individual to be taken in at this low charge, and it is only upon this special recommendation an individual will be admitted for that sum.

3736. Is that sum, with the interest upon £100, £3 a year, supposed to pay for the maintenance of the patients?—Certainly not. It does not half pay for it.

3737. How is the balance made up?—At the present time the income of the institution from patients who are paying a remunerative sum for the care and attendance bestowed on them makes up a portion of the deficiency caused by the small payments for other patients.

3738. Has the institution any other source of income except that from the payment of patients?—There is a small income, but it is very trifling; I think it is not above £50 a year.

3739. How many patients are there in the institution?—Twenty-four—eleven males and thirteen females.

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DUBLIN.

Bloomfield Retreat.
John Moss, Esq.

3740. How many of those belong to the Society of Friends?—About one-half. I should state that £20 16*s.* is the lowest sum received under any circumstances. Some members of the Society of Friends are paying £78 a-year. I think about four pay the reduced sum; they are needy and dependent upon the Society. The others pay pretty near a remunerative rate, and some of them more.

3741. What is the lowest sum for which patients not belonging to the Society of Friends will be admitted?—£78 a year.

3742. Is the institution rent free?—Yes. We only pay about £22 a-year for a portion of a field. The rest was purchased by the Society. The lands and buildings cost about £5,000. Since the house was bought a wing has been built.

Establishment of the retreat.

3743. Were the wings built by contributions or money accumulated?—The house and lands were bought by contributions, and a wing in the first instance was added, and an appeal made for the second was responded to.

Suggestions to the Commissioners.

3744. Are there any suggestions you would wish to offer to the Commissioners with reference to the subject of this inquiry?—There were one or two little matters that I thought this might be a suitable opportunity of referring to. I was looking over to-day the object of your important Commission. Two or three points have often come under my notice in connexion with my position, that I thought were really of some consequence. The first is with respect to medical men signing medical certificates as to lunatics. I think, with all due respect to you and to them, that medical certificates, when they are brought to us with patients who are to be received, ought to state the length of time that has been occupied in the visit to the patient by the medical man, and he ought also to state in the certificate why he deems the person fit to be confined in a lunatic asylum. We receive medical certificates stating "I have this day examined so and so, and consider him a fit person to be confined in a lunatic asylum," and they do not assign to us, or to the Inspectors-General, or any one else, any reason whatever for this statement. I make this observation because I have frequently found in the course of my experience, and I am sorry to say it, that medical men, I have thought, have been very ignorant on the subject of insanity. It may be assuming a good deal, but this is the result of my experience; and I think medical men rely too much upon the statements made by the friends of patients, as to the insanity of the individual, that they do not take sufficient time and bestow sufficient care to ascertain whether the case to which their attention is called is merely one of moral obliquity, and therefore responsible, or whether it is *bonâ fide* a case of insanity, and consequently irresponsible, for which the individual ought to be consigned to a lunatic asylum. This has been so frequently brought before my mind during my experience, that I have inquired from medical men who have signed certificates, upon what ground they did so. I believe it to be a very serious thing to take away the liberty of an individual, and the law considers it so, and therefore the grounds for such a proceeding should be very clear. Though I was aware the individual was insane, I have asked the medical man upon what ground he believed him to be insane, having certified him to be such, and I have found no data at the time sufficient to warrant such a proceeding, and I found that they relied a great deal on what was stated to them. I think that is a matter that calls for some amendment. There is another subject which has appeared to me to be one deserving of a little notice. When we receive a certificate with a patient, we send copies to Dublin Castle, merely certifying that he has been examined. These I sign, and say I have received the certificate. I thought of suggesting to you whether it would not be a much safer plan to have the certificates themselves sent to Dublin Castle, and initialled by the Inspectors-General, and thus, by sending the original document, put it out of the power of any superintendent or other person to take away the liberty of an individual irregularly, although apparently proceeding legally, by furnishing the Inspectors-General with that which is only a copy. Again I think that visiting medical officers should on all occasions record the time when they enter the asylum for the purpose of visiting, also the time when they leave; and that they should be legally required on every occasion to see all the patients in the institution, so that their visits should not be merely just calling in, but that they should be answerable for the consequence of not seeing the patients. In this way the Inspectors-General would have a direct supervision over every person confined as insane. The medical man should also make regular entries of the state of any patient requiring medical treatment, so as to be able to furnish a history of the case, and state what medicines were prescribed. I make this remark because in the event of a Commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, I think that full evidence should be furnished as to the state of the patient during the time he has been confined in an asylum before the issuing of the Commission; and it would enable a jury to judge whether the proper time was come when they might bring in a verdict that would show they considered it a permanent case of insanity. For this purpose I think such evidence as I have pointed out would be very material. There is another matter, if it is within the province of your inquiry, upon which I would wish to say a word or two. I think the servants of the asylums, so far as I have visited them and have had them under my own charge, should be of a better educated class, that they should be better paid for their services, for we find it one of the most difficult things to obtain good attendants. If this improvement was effected, we would find the number of excited cases requiring padded rooms or strait waistcoats would very materially diminish. My experience has led me to the conclusion that the large majority of those cases that require such appliances have resulted from the want of care and caution in the treatment of those liable to become excited. A little thought or care on the part of attendants would frequently prevent the ebullitions of feeling which lead to

Medical certificates.

Visits of medical officers.

Servants in asylums.

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the necessity of resorting to those appliances. Another thing which I have observed in connexion with those people, which leads me to think they ought to be of a better class, and much better paid, is that their duties appear to incapacitate them to some extent to maintain themselves at any other employment in life. There is a strong tendency in them to become either inordinately excited or extremely depressed. I have had some servants under me whom I found it necessary to get removed and provided for elsewhere, owing to the great danger there was of them becoming insane, from their constant contact with the patients, and from their not having minds so trained that they could discipline themselves to guard against the effect of such contact. With respect to restraint, a subject upon which so much has been said, I believe it is necessary in some cases, where patients are disposed to injure themselves or injure others, but even under these circumstances I think a great deal of care and discrimination are needed as to its application, as to the time of its duration, and as to the nature of the restraint. Again, I have observed in some asylums servants in livery, and I have a strong objection to this, as my experience of the insane has brought me to the conclusion, in reference to their sensibility, that every thing ought to be avoided that has any thing of the appearance of criminal detention I have heard patients complain of those things

Restraint.

Liveries.

3745. You mean servants in livery, like turnkeys in gaols?—I do. Calling them keepers, and putting livery on them, and every other appearance whatever of a criminal character ought to be strictly avoided, and every thing ought to be introduced that has a moral and decidedly social character, approximating as nearly as possible to a well-ordered house. There is one remark I would like to make with respect to private asylums It would be well, I think, if individuals applying for licences to conduct private asylums were to satisfy the authorities who have the power of granting those licences, as to their qualification in respect to pecuniary means. We find in our own experience, that it requires all the ability we can command to make our patients and servants comfortable, and to carry out curative purposes. Where an asylum is carried on as a speculation, or in a commercial way more than any thing else, it is likely to become exceedingly injurious to the patients, and a great hardship to them to be exposed to such circumstances. Whilst there is much required to be done for asylums, so far as regards the enforcement of the law, in order to secure for the insane the proper care they require, I think there is also a great deal to be done in enlightening the public mind on the subject It is often found that those who have ample means are very unwilling to pay a compensating sum for their friends, if they consider them not curable cases They are apt to regard the case, if it is incurable, rather as a burden than any thing else, and they express a desire that the patient might be relieved from his sufferings, and themselves from the payment I have found great difficulty in getting the payment from parties well able to pay. They look upon it in this light, that the lunatic cannot enjoy any thing, that he is incapacitated, and they therefore cut down the payment to as little as possible. I may observe that I will be exceedingly glad to see your labours attended with the good I hope to result from them. I remain in the institution with which I am connected, not because of the pecuniary payment, but because of the interest I take in those matters. Although we have a Committee, I may say the management does devolve upon myself to a very considerable extent, from the confidence they repose in me, and I have therefore a full opportunity of becoming acquainted with the matters I have stated.

Private asylums.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 16TH JANUARY, 1857.

Present:—Sir T N REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

COMMITTAL OF LUNATICS TO GAOLS BY MAGISTRATES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

Committal of Lunatics to Gaols by Magistrates of the City of Dublin.

Richard Stanley Ireland, Esq., M.D. F.R.C.S.I.

Richard Stanley Ireland, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., sworn and examined.

3746. What official appointment do you hold?—I am medical attendant to the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and I am also appointed for the examination of such alleged dangerous lunatics as may be brought before the magistrates in the City of Dublin.

3747 How long have you held the appointment connected with the examination of dangerous lunatics?—In February next, twelve years.

3748 Are all the lunatics charged as being dangerous, brought before the several divisional magistrates in Dublin, examined by you?—Yes, all of them.

3749. Can you give the Commissioners an idea of the number of dangerous lunatics that have been examined by you in that way?—I will give you an exact account, showing the number charged and the number not pronounced insane. [The Return is delivered in and is as follows]:—

Return of cases of alleged dangerous lunatics, examined by witness as Medical Officer of the Dublin Police.

"RETURN showing the number of persons charged within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District with being Dangerous Lunatics, from the month of February, 1845, to 31st December, 1856, being nearly twelve years—distinguishing Male and Female—and showing from Medical Inspection the number pronounced Insane, and the number not found Insane, by Dr. Ireland."

Years	Total.	Total.		Insane.		Not Insane.	
		Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1845,	169	91	78	54	44	37	34
1846,	187	97	90	46	59	51	31
1847,	209	108	101	57	60	51	41
1848,	216	111	105	57	74	54	31
1849,	221	107	114	61	79	46	35
1850,	192	107	85	69	63	38	22
1851,	193	97	96	60	75	37	21
1852,	198	110	88	64	47	46	41
1853,	206	106	100	58	75	48	25
1854,	183	104	79	73	64	31	15
1855,	165	82	83	42	70	40	13
1856,	167	76	91	48	64	28	27
Total,	2,306	1,196	1,110	689	774	507	336

3750. From the return which you have handed in it would appear that the number of cases brought before you in the last year was about the same as in the first of the twelve years given in this document?—Yes, about the same.

Famine period.

3751. The period of famine, 1847, 1848, and 1849, appears to have exhibited a considerable increase of cases?—Yes, a considerable increase.

3752. In this return the term "not insane" signifies those cases not certified by you in such a way as that the magistrate could commit them?—They were either discharged as not lunatic, or if they had committed any offence, they were committed for that offence, but not as insane.

3753. In the cases in which you have examined, were the parties brought up in the custody of the police?—Yes.

Persons charged by relatives, &c.

3754. Have you had any cases of persons brought up as dangerous lunatics on a charge to that effect from their relatives or friends?—Many cases.

3755. From the return it would appear that over 800 cases out of 2,300 have been found not insane?—Yes.

3756. Then something more than one-third of the cases brought before you were found not to be insane?—Yes.

Mode of proceeding; the evidence of dangerous lunacy.

3757. I presume in all those cases the facts were detailed to you upon which the charge of being dangerous lunatics was founded?—I examine the cases, and I am sometimes not satisfied; then evidence is brought before me to satisfy my mind that the person is lunatic. The party is then brought before the magistrate upon this evidence and mine. I would not have signed a certificate to-day for a man only that his brother and a person lodging in the house with him swore that he attempted to leap out of the window, and would have done so were it not that his foot was caught.

3758. That lunatic appeared to be dangerous to himself?—Yes.

3759. Is the evidence which is given before you as to the alleged lunatic evidence in all cases disclosing facts, such as would indicate he was about to commit a crime or had committed one?—Yes.

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DUBLIN.

Committal of Lunatics to Gaols by Magistrates of the City of Dublin.

Richard Stanley Ireland, Esq., M.D. F.R.C.S.I.

3760. You are not in the habit of certifying a person to be a dangerous lunatic unless such evidence is before you?—Not unless a person appears, as very often is the case, upon my own examination, to be mad.

3761. Are the alleged lunatics brought before the magistrate previous to being referred to you?—Generally they are not. If I cannot attend early, perhaps the magistrates see them. I very often cannot go till late in the day, between twelve and three o'clock.

Unfounded charges.

3762. Have you generally found that in the cases which you have been called upon to examine, the alleged lunatics were charged by their relatives or friends?—Charged by their relatives or friends, unless they are very destitute, and then perhaps charitable people will charge them. If they attack houses of worship, then persons belonging to the houses of worship will charge them.

3763. Had a large proportion of those brought before you and whom you found not to be insane, no appearance of insanity?—In my opinion they had not. When a husband, or a wife, or a child becomes imbecile or soft in intellect without being a dangerous lunatic, the wife has attempted to get the husband committed, or the husband the wife, or the parents the children, or children the parents. It was an attempt to get rid of the party affected, which I resisted as much as I could.

3764. Have you found that to be a common practice?—Yes.

3765. Taking the cases of those you have certified to be insane, have you usually found that there would have been evidence enough upon which to indict them for a breach of the peace?—No, not in a great number of cases.

3766. I understand that the greater number of the insane you have certified to be dangerous lunatics, could not have been dealt with under the ordinary law, by which parties are bound over to keep the peace, unless those dangerous lunatics acted violently?—So I should say.

Abuse of the law.

3767. Has your experience in those matters led you to believe that the Act has been much abused?—It is certainly attempted to be abused; whether it has been abused or not is another matter.

3768. In all those cases that come before you, I believe the first step is to commit the lunatic to prison?—Yes.

Desirability of committing direct to asylums; prison and workhouse arrangements in Dublin for lunatics.

3769. What is your opinion as to the effect of such a course, *i.e.*, committing the lunatic to prison?—I think it would be much more desirable if they were committed to lunatic asylums at once, and I have very frequently represented that.

3770. Are you aware, of your own knowledge, of the arrangements made in the Richmond Bridewell, or Grangegorman Prison for the reception of lunatics?—Yes, I have seen them. The lunatics are very well taken care of, but not so well as they would be in an asylum; they have not as good means in the gaols for the purpose as in the asylums.

3771. Is there a separate ward for them?—Yes, a separate ward in each place.

3772. With regard to committing lunatics from workhouses, the object of bringing a dangerous lunatic from a workhouse before a magistrate is to get rid of such a person?—Yes.

3773. In your opinion, is a workhouse a better place for the cure of such a patient than a prison?—I think it is as good a place if they have the same arrangements.

3774. What is your opinion as to the propriety, with regard to transferring lunatics from the workhouse to an asylum, of having recourse to the law under which they are committed to gaol?—I think it would be much more desirable to have them committed to the lunatic asylum at once.

Proportion of males and females found not to be insane.

3775. I find by this return which you have handed in, that although the number of male and female cases you have had to consider were nearly equal, yet that the great proportion of persons whom you found not to be insane were males?—Yes.

3776. Can you give any explanation as to that?—I cannot. The women, generally, are much addicted to drink. I believe their derangement is greatly caused by drunkenness.

The desire of relatives and friends to throw the charge of lunatics upon the public.

3777. Does the examination which you make in those cases afford you means of judging whether the persons who charge their relatives or friends as dangerous lunatics do so in order to get rid of the care of them?—Undoubtedly.

3778. In order in fact that they may be maintained at the public expense in a gaol or asylum, instead of at the private expense of those persons?—Yes.

3779. That observation refers to persons able to pay for them?—Yes; and I made this remark to the Commissioners of Police often, that there were persons committed able to support themselves, who ought not to have been committed. But we are told that, when parties are proved to be dangerous lunatics, the magistrate must commit them; they cannot take their wealth into account.

3780. In point of fact, a member of a wealthy family who may be thus committed as a dangerous lunatic, inevitably becomes a charge upon the public when transferred from a gaol to an asylum?—Yes; sometimes they are removed. In one instance, the son of a governor of one of our dependencies was committed to a gaol, and was removed from thence to a private asylum by his friends.

3781. Suppose such a step not taken, the necessary consequence of the committal under the Act is, that the lunatic becomes an immediate charge upon the public in the gaol, and permanently afterwards in the lunatic asylum?—Yes.

Effect of the famine in relation to insanity.

3782. Referring again to the table which you have put in, it would appear that for several years succeeding the famine the number of cases you had to consider was still proportionately large?—Yes, the effect of the famine still remained—there was great distress.

3783. I observe that in the year 1854, the number of cases which you have had to con-

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DUBLIN.

Committal of Lunatics to Gaols by Magistrates of the City of Dublin.

Richard Stanley Ireland, Esq., M.D. F.R.C.S.I.

sider, and which you found not to be insane, was very small proportionately; is there any explanation for that?—Sometimes there are three persons brought before me in a day, but on an average, I think the number is nearly twenty a month, and sometimes every person will be committed for a day or a month, or nearly so. At other times perhaps more than one-half of them will be discharged as not lunatic. There is nothing particular in relation to that year.

3784. Do you know how long generally the cases remain in prison before they are transferred to an asylum?—I do not. My knowledge of them ceases with the committal.

F. T. Porter, Esq.

Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., sworn and examined.

3785. I believe you are one of the divisional magistrates of the City of Dublin?—I have been so for sixteen years.

3786. In that capacity you are frequently called upon to administer the provisions of the law with reference to dangerous lunatics?—Yes. To make a guess, I would suppose that one per cent. of our custody cases are dangerous lunatics. The police returns will give you the numbers accurately.

3787. Your experience extends as far back as the first Act upon the subject, the 1st Vic. cap. 27?—I had to administer that Act from the day of my appointment.

The law with reference to dangerous lunatics.

3788. Do you think the amendment of that Act, the 8th and 9th Vic. cap. 107, sec. 10, which requires that the facts on which the charge was based should be certified on oath, was an improvement?—I do. It has been always our practice to call to our assistance the medical men, but in addition to that we always take information or evidence from persons acquainted with the habits or malady of the lunatic, to establish the fact of his being a dangerous lunatic and unfit to remain at large.

3789. The amendment of the law I presume has afforded some greater security that lunatics would not be committed to gaols without the actual facts being disclosed as to the crime they were about to commit?—They never were committed in my time from my office unless we were satisfied that the person was a lunatic and that he was dangerous, that he had done an act, which, if committed by a sane person, would be indictable, or that he had declared an intention to do, or had done something approaching to an act that would have been an indictable offence if committed by a sane person. We have committed lunatics on evidence of what they had done, quite irrespective of any intention that they avowed. We went upon this, that if a man assaulted another in a very dangerous and severe manner, that it is very likely if he was a demented person he would do the same thing by any one else that came before him.

No power in magistrates to commit to safe custody poor lunatics who are not dangerous.

3790. Do you consider you would have been enabled to deal with those cases, under the provisions of the law, which required persons to enter into sureties to keep the peace?—No: and where we were not satisfied that the persons were dangerous lunatics, when the medical man declined to give us evidence of his belief of their lunacy, but that still they had been guilty of violent conduct, in several instances we committed them to gaol in default of sureties, and very bad scenes arose in the prison from their being classified with other prisoners. I have always felt it a very great evil that we have no power as magistrates to send to a place of safe custody and care persons who are not dangerous lunatics, but who are incapable of taking care of themselves and are decidedly out of their senses. I have had a great many cases before me of persons who were in a most pitiable state, without any one whatever to look after them; but as they did not indicate any violence, we could do nothing with them.

3791. You refer now to cases of persons in poverty?—Yes, pauper lunatics. I put such a case as this. A poor creature who is decidedly deranged, got into a railway carriage on the Great Southern Line, and came from Thurles to the King's-bridge; that person was sent before us charged with defrauding the company of their fare. It appeared that he was quite deranged, but at the same time, he showed no symptom of violence. He was very quiet. What a state was it for that poor pauper lunatic to be in, thrown on the streets of Dublin without any one to look after him.

3792. What alteration of the law would you suggest to meet those cases?—I conceive that a magistrate ought to have the power, if he was satisfied that the lunatic was not dangerous, but that he was thoroughly deranged, to send him under a provisional committal to some lunatic asylum, subject to the ultimate directions of the authorities of that asylum, a provisional committal that would remove the poor creature from off the streets for his own sake and that of society.

Many lunatics, not natives of Dublin, become chargeable on the city.

3793. Have you had many cases before you of lunatics, not natives of Dublin, who had recently arrived from a distance, and whom you were obliged to commit?—We have had a great number of lunatics before us, who were not natives of Dublin.

3794. The effect of the committal of those lunatics, as dangerous, to gaol, is that they become charged upon the county of the city of Dublin?—Yes.

3795. Has that been complained of?—It has been complained of lately, I believe, in the municipal council. I may observe that I think there is a great tendency on the part of lunatics to betake themselves to cities.

3796. Does your experience lead you to believe that the Act of the 1st Vic., chap. 27, with regard to dangerous lunatics, has been abused for private purposes?—I have seldom had experience of a charge being made against a lunatic under any unfair circumstances. I have seldom or ever had persons before me, charged with being dangerous lunatics, that I could blame the persons bringing them, or that I had any reason to suspect improper motives in those who brought them.

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DUBLIN.

Committal of Lunatics to Gaols by Magistrates of the City of Dublin.

F. T. Porter, Esq.

3797. Are cases often brought before you where a medical man has already certified that the person is insane?—A person alleged to be a dangerous lunatic is found in the streets; he is taken to a station-house, and the case is placed on the charge-sheet. Notice is given to the medical man, Dr Ireland generally, sometimes Sir Arthur Clarke. He attends at the Police Court the next morning, and has an opportunity of inspecting and examining the lunatic previous to the case being brought before the magistrate. He is both a witness and assessor We examine him as to his own opinion, and we associate him with us in the inquiry, so as to enable him to elucidate matters that would aid in forming a clear opinion

3798. Have you had any instances of abuse on the part of friends able to pay, and who wish to get rid of the expense of maintaining the lunatic?—I seldom or ever had, or never had reason to suspect any thing of the kind I cannot recollect a lunatic being brought before me whose relatives or friends appeared to be in a state even of respectability.

Conduct towards lunatics of relatives or friends with respect to their maintenance.

3799. The ability of the relatives to support a patient is no part of your inquiry, when he is charged before you as a dangerous lunatic?—No; but I very often find that persons charge lunatics in the expectation that they would be sent to an asylum, and that when they found that our first committal was to a common gaol, they have over and over declared that out of their earnings they would try to pay something if the person could be sent to an asylum at once.

3800 Does that arise from an indisposition to see their relatives placed in prison?—Yes; they did not wish them to be subjected to the degradation of a prison. I have observed a vast deal of good and affectionate feeling on the part of relatives towards lunatics. You will observe that the division in which my office is, takes in all of what I may call the wretched poverty of the city, the liberties, and that quarter I am four or five years an acting magistrate of Kingstown, and I never had a lunatic brought there yet, to my knowledge, although that district comprises a very great extent, from Booterstown to Killiney, and from Kingstown to Stillorgan, inclusive. I would rather think we must have a greater number at the Head Office, than they have at College-street, or Capel-street police offices.

Power of sending direct to asylums lunatics not dangerous.

3801 You said you thought it would be desirable a magistrate should possess the power of at once transferring to an asylum persons who are not dangerous lunatics, but found to be imbecile?—Yes.

3802. Might not that lead to abuse, if there were not means of inquiring respecting the parties?—What I would wish to be understood as saying is, that it would be well if we had the power of a provisional committal. They allow us in the South Union an authority, when there are wretched paupers brought up, who say they are willing to go into the workhouse, to send them there provisionally, and the cases are inquired into on the next board day. I would suggest that a magistrate should have the power, where a person was brought before him as an imbecile, of sending that person to a lunatic asylum, subject to the orders and directions of the authorities of it, at the earliest opportunity. I do not ask an absolute authority; I would think it very unpleasant to have such an authority.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 20TH JANUARY, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARNY, Secretary.

General Question of Lunacy and Lunatic Asylums, &c.

GENERAL QUESTION OF LUNACY AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS, &c.

Denis Phelan, Esq., Surgeon, sworn and examined.

D. Phelan, Esq.

3803. What official appointments have you held from time to time?—The first was that of Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, in 1838; I held that till 1843. I was Governor of the House of Industry, in Dublin, from 1844 till 1847; and from 1847 till 1855, I was Poor Law Inspector, which is the same as Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, there being a change merely in the name. Last year I was secretary to the Dublin Hospitals Inquiry Commission; and I am now secretary to the Dublin Hospitals Superintendence Board.

Lunatic poor of Ireland.

3804. I believe you have devoted much attention to the condition of the lunatic poor in Ireland?—I have.

3805. In speaking of the lunatic poor, you include in that class idiots and imbeciles?—Generally they are all called insane; there is a distinction made by medical men, who classify them as lunatics, idiots, and imbeciles. I do not think that classification quite correct, though it answers ordinary official purposes; for epileptics are frequently lunatics, and very dangerous lunatics too.

Want of sufficient provision for them; their numbers.

3806. Do you consider that sufficient provision is made for the lunatic poor of Ireland?—I think there is not. That is my opinion, from the experience I have had, and from the reports I have read on the subject.

3807. Are you aware that the Census Commissioners of 1851 have estimated the number of lunatics and idiots in Ireland at 9,980?—Yes; I have seen that return of the Census Commissioners.

3808. At what number have the Lunatic Asylums Inspectors estimated, in their last Report, the lunatics in this country?—I see, by their Report, they have estimated the number to be 13,493.

3809. State the number who are there described as being under official supervision?—6,263, on the 31st March, 1855.

3810. Which statement do you consider gives the most correct view of the extent of lunacy in this country?—I cannot state positively. I would expect the Lunatic Inspectors' would be more accurate; but I consider a portion of their return must depend upon very vague information—that is, as to 7,230 at large; the returns as to these are from the police, who very frequently could not give an accurate report.

3811. I believe the returns to which you have just referred were made by the constabulary?—Yes.

3812. What number are described, in the last Report of the Inspectors, as being in public asylums?—3,522.

3813. What number in workhouses?—2,000.

3814. And in gaols?—156

Imbeciles, idiots, &c.

3815. Are there any of those who are included in the returns just referred to—namely, lunatics, epileptics, imbeciles, and idiots—whom you think need not be provided for in curative establishments for the insane?—I am of opinion that a considerable proportion of those returned in the Appendix No. 3, general abstract of those at large, in the Report of the Inspectors-General, can be very safely and efficiently provided for in institutions, not exactly the same as our District Asylums. I beg to observe that this answer refers to a class that I have not had a sufficient opportunity of observing, except seeing some of them at large, and from my knowledge of their state throughout the country; they are parties you do not meet with except occasionally.

3816. Do you refer to imbeciles?—I refer to the classes described as being at large. My answer would imply that the idiotic portion could be provided for in institutions not exactly like our District Lunatic Asylums.

3817. I believe the return does not include merely the insane who are paupers, but all insane?—I would expect so. That is not exactly stated; so far as I recollect, they are stated to be wandering cases; but I take for granted it means all who are insane.

State provision for lunatics.

3818. Supposing the returns which are referred to, of the lunatics at large, furnished by the constabulary, to include all lunatics, whether paupers or otherwise, do you consider the State is bound to make provision out of the public funds for the maintenance of such as are not paupers?—The State is bound to make provision for a portion of them; they comprise two classes, one which are able to pay the full sum for their treatment in private asylums; another which can only afford to pay a portion of such cost. I think this second class should be provided for, and payment received from them.

3819. The Act of Parliament, 1 and 2 Geo. IV., chap. 33, under which lunatic asylums were established in Ireland, contemplated, I believe, merely the reception of lunatic poor?—Yes, so far as I recollect.

3820. Does the Act of Parliament relate to curable cases only?—No.

3821. Are you aware whether exception is made in several asylums to the admission of idiots and imbeciles?—I am very well aware of it.

What class of lunatics should be received into district asylums.

3822. What is your opinion as to the classes who should be admitted into the existing lunatic asylums—speaking now of their condition as regards lunacy alone?—My opinion is, that it is very desirable that probably curable cases only should be admitted into lunatic

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asylums; cases that there was a tolerable chance of curing. Wherever there was a doubt, the benefit of that doubt should be given to the individual, and he should be received. And I am of opinion that another class, idiots and imbeciles, ought not to be received into the ordinary lunatic asylums, but into other institutions, distinct from what I would call curative asylums.

Separate institutions for incurable cases.

3823. Do you conceive that this latter class—idiots, epileptics, and imbeciles—should be maintained at a lower rate in the institutions to which you refer?—Certainly at a somewhat lower rate; at about one-fourth less.

3824. Having due regard to the provision of every requisite for persons in their condition?—I contemplate all that. They require good food and good clothing, therefore their maintenance would be very high; but the same staff would not be necessary.

3825. In what way would you propose that the medical charge of those imbecile cases should be provided for?—If I were to begin *de novo*, I would separate them; but inasmuch as they are now mixed up, I would feel a difficulty in separating them.

3826. Am I to understand you would contemplate erecting new buildings on the sites of the present asylums for those incurable cases, having these establishments under one medical supervision, in preference to having them in a totally distinct part of the country?—I would prefer having them distinct altogether, so that the Governor of one institution could have no communication with the other, and the same with regard to the officers. I would give each Governor, and each medical officer, quite enough to occupy his attention; but I would not mix the two classes. Where you have a house with a considerable number of lunatics in it, and where you have, in that house, buildings prepared from time to time for idiots and epileptics, and for incurables, I do not mean then to say I would alter that, and have another building established for those incurable cases; but if, as I published on the subject in 1845 and 1846, I were to have my choice, I would have the two institutions distinct.

3827. At some considerable distance from each other?—I should think it would be more convenient to have it so.

Should institutions for curable and incurables cases be under the same charge?

3828. Supposing it was urged, on the ground of economy, that the two institutions should be within the boundaries of the asylum grounds, so as to admit of the staff of one establishment being used, to a certain extent, for the other, would you object to that?—Yes; I feel that economy should not be at all considered in the case. If you have in the asylum on the one hand, 50 or 150, or any particular number of lunatics that require the special and anxious attention of the Governor and of the visiting physician—I speak particularly of those two officers now—and that you have, at the same time, on the other hand, connected with that asylum, an institution containing some 200 or 300, be the number more or less, of incurables; the attention of the manager and of the consulting medical officer should be, in my opinion, more specially directed to the curative cases, and the others would receive much less attention than if they were in a separate establishment, under a medical officer and a Governor specially charged with their care. I have no doubt whatever on that subject, from a great deal of official experience.

3829. Do you think that the two establishments being under one central direction of a medical officer, might possibly lead to curable cases being transferred to the incurable house, with probably less care and attention to the fact of their being curable than if the establishments were distinct?—I think it is very likely that would be the case, because the medical officer would say to himself, I can transfer that case back again whenever I choose; but if he had to send the case to another establishment, under a different control, where in some time it might be found that the person who was sent as incurable got well, that would have the effect of making him much more circumspect in transferring cases from his own establishment.

The admission of cases to the two classes of institutions.

3830. Supposing institutions for the incurable cases to be erected, would you consider it advisable that the inmates should consist merely of those who were sent from a lunatic asylum declared to be incurable, or would you admit cases direct from the community at large?—I would send each case on its own merits, and according to its peculiar circumstances, into the one asylum or the other; for I would think it rather objectionable to be sending a case to a curative establishment, and in a short time to be transferring the same case to an establishment for incurables. If there was no apparent probability, in the first instance, of there being an improvement in the case, I would send it to the latter institution. I beg to add, however, that I would expect that the arrangements in that second asylum would be such, as that the Governor and the consulting physician would be equally capable of forming a correct opinion as to the course to be pursued if, at any time, as I have frequently seen occur, a supposed incurable case was so improved that it ought to be sent to the curative asylum. That would be much more satisfactory, and more likely to lead to beneficial results upon the mind of the lunatic, than if there was a transfer from a curative asylum to one for incurable cases.

Conflicting opinions on cases.

3831. Suppose this to arise—that the authorities of the institution for incurable cases considered a case curable, and that when the same case was brought before the authorities of the curative asylum, they were of opinion it was incurable, how would you act under such circumstances?—There would, of course, be a conflict there; but there ought to be some superior authority to decide the matter. To give a more distinct answer to that question I would expect that it would be imperative on them to receive the patient from the second class asylum into the first or curative asylum, and give him a trial; and if, after a trial, there was not found to be sufficient improvement to justify the removal, let the case be sent back.

3832. What medical evidence would you require, in the first instance, to justify an application for admission to the asylum of an incurable case?—I would expect the evidence

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DUBLIN.

General Question of Lunacy and Lunatic Asylums, &c.

D. Phelan, Esq.

of a physician or surgeon to the effect that he had carefully examined the patient, and formed his opinion on this examination, and on the history of the case.

3833. I understand you would require the medical certificate accompanying the application to state the opinion of the medical gentleman who signed the certificate as to whether the case was incurable or not?—Yes, provided the person giving the certificate felt enabled, from the history of the case and his knowledge of it, to state that he considered it to be a probably curable or incurable one. In many instances he could do so; where he could not, the patient should be sent to the higher institution.

Medical evidence for admission.

3834. Do you not think it would be a simpler course that the application for admission for a lunatic pauper should be directed, in the first instance, to the asylum, and that the fact of insanity alone should justify admission, leaving it to the authorities there subsequently to transfer it to another asylum, with the approval of the medical officer?—That would be a simpler plan; at the same time, I think there are objections to it. Human nature is human nature; and I should apprehend that, in some instances, the superior officers of the other institution would not be so very willing to admit parties that they had a notion were not likely to be creditable to their institution. In other words, I think they would endeavour to have as many of the curable cases as they possibly could, and to get rid of as many of the incurable cases as they could manage to avoid receiving or retaining.

3835. Of course the admissions would always remain, as at present, in the hands of the Governors, though guided very much by the medical officer?—Yes

3836. Might not the admission of a supposed incurable case, which really was not perfectly incurable, into one of those institutions containing merely incurable patients, and where the means of treating insanity were not so perfect as in the curative asylum, have an injurious effect upon the patient, and retard his cure?—No doubt.

3837. Does that afford any reason for requiring the admission, in the first instance, to be at the curative hospital?—It is difficult to give a specific answer to that question, for each case must be decided by the medical man on the history and the appearances presented at the time. There are some cases in which the medical man could at once decide that they ought never to be sent to the higher or curative asylum; while there are others in which he would hesitate and say, "I doubt very much that this case will be ever cured, but there is a chance, and I will send it to the asylum;" and there is a third class of cases that he would at once send to the asylum to be cured.

3838. How do you think the transmission of a patient at once to the institution for incurable cases, after an application had been made for his admission as a lunatic pauper into the institution, would be received by the friends of the pauper—would it not be considered as permanently deciding the case against the patient, and bear the aspect of cruelty?—I think when an institution is managed and carried on as it ought to be, the friends of patients would have no right to find fault with the conduct of those in charge of it. No doubt the friends would generally, for various reasons, like to have the patient retained in the higher institution.

Erection of new buildings.

3839. If incurable cases be now absorbing the accommodation of the district asylums, would you propose the erection of new buildings for their reception, at a distance, or the enlargement of the present asylums?—If other buildings are required to any great extent, I would erect them at a distance.

3840. You are aware, I presume, of the details required to be gone through in procuring admission into the existing district asylums?—I am.

Want of information respecting cases received into district asylums.

3841. Do you consider that in all cases adequate information with reference to the history of the case is furnished to the medical officers?—I am very sure adequate information is not furnished.

3842. What class of cases do you particularly refer to?—I refer to the cases sent immediately to the asylum from their friends, and to those sent from gaols and workhouses

3843. Is not the information which the friends of a patient are required to give on making application for his admission intended to be ample?—It is.

3844. I believe no provision whatever is made for any such information being given as to cases that are sent from workhouses and gaols?—No; except that the medical officer of the gaol or the workhouse may give information, if he chooses to take the trouble, from his knowledge of the case.

3845. Does it not often happen that the medical officer of an institution is unable to give more information than what has actually come under his own inspection, and that he knows nothing of the case previous to its admission?—Yes; it frequently happens that he knows nothing of the previous history of the case beyond what he may have picked up from some friends of the patients, and probably he may never have seen any.

Medical men as managers of asylums; visiting physicians; their relative positions and duties.

3846. What is your opinion as to the propriety of the resident manager of an asylum being a medical man?—My opinion is, that the resident manager should be a medical man.

3847. Although such is not required by law, I believe the practice of late years has been in that direction?—Yes; I think I was the first who drew attention to it. It is the law in England.

3848. Supposing it to be required by law that the manager of an asylum should be a medical man, do you consider that would obviate the necessity of a visiting physician?—I do not. I think it is very essential that there should be a visiting physician.

3849. Would you regard the visiting physician as the supreme medical authority in charge of the institution?—No; I would not.

3850. What position do you consider he should hold with reference to the medical management?—That of consulting physician.

3851. Am I to understand that the consulting physician should be called upon whenever,

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in the judgment of the medical manager, his advice might be requisite, or that he should give periodical attendance?—I would expect the resident medical man to have charge of the patients, and I would expect the other to pay frequent visits, and see the patients with the manager, and I would expect them to assist one another with regard to any difficult case.

3852. Would you require that each case as it came into the asylum should be specially considered by the two medical men?—I think it would be very advisable that it should.

Difference of opinion between medical officers.

3853. Supposing a difference of opinion to arise between the two doctors as to the treatment of a patient for insanity, with whom would you leave the final decision and responsibility as to the course to be pursued?—I am of opinion such difference would very rarely arise, and supposing it did, I would call in a third medical man. I believe that two medical men attending in an institution, and working harmoniously together, will very rarely have a difference of opinion regarding the management of an insane case.

Advantages of general practice.

3854. Have you been at all influenced in the opinion you have given in favour of the attendance of a second physician in general practice, by the advantage that would arise in the treatment of ordinary bodily illness from the attendance of such a physician?—That would be an important benefit. The more a physician knows of disease generally, the better he is capable of treating insane cases.

3855. Are you of opinion there is any thing in the ordinary bodily ailments of the insane which makes their cases peculiar, and that the medical man charged with the treatment of their insanity would be more capable of dealing with such ailments than a man in general practice?—I think not. I have very seldom seen any difference.

3856. Would you make it imperative on the medical manager to submit all cases of illness, apart from insanity, to the visiting physician?—Every important case the manager should submit to the visiting physician.

No difficulty in defining duties of the medical men.

3857. Do you see any difficulty in prescribing the duties of the two medical men whom you suggest should be attached to each lunatic asylum?—I do not see any difficulty in the way of doing so.

3858. I presume the medical manager should be a person required to withdraw altogether from practice?—He should.

Salaries of medical managers.

3859. Do you consider that the salary now usually given, about £260 a-year, with house accommodation, fuel, &c., is adequate provision for a medical gentleman competent to take charge of such an institution?—I do not think it is sufficient; but unfortunately there are too many of them anxious to get it. I have a great objection to there being only one medical attendant for a lunatic asylum where there is anything like a large number of inmates.

Infirmary accommodation; its advantages.

3860. Being a member of the medical profession yourself, will you give the Commissioners your opinion as to the propriety of an infirmary being attached to every lunatic asylum, for the treatment of ordinary cases of bodily illness?—I think that such cases should be treated in an infirmary, or a place set apart for that purpose. I have known very great injuries to arise from having patients treated in cells. I should never like to see a case of importance, or that was serious in its nature, treated in a cell. It is very surprising how very readily you can manage a number of insane cases in an infirmary, with proper supervision.

3861. I understand you do not consider a cell an appropriate place for the treatment of an ordinary case of bodily infirmity?—I do not.

3862. Do you consider that besides the more immediate and constant attendance which the nurses would be able to give to the sick in one large room, or in an infirmary, that there are other advantages arising from a better ventilation, and soforth, in a large place, specially devoted to the purpose, which would render it advisable that there should be an infirmary?—Yes, and a greater supervision generally would be exercised. There is also the association with other individuals.

3863. I believe most of the cells in lunatic asylums are not provided with fire-places?—Most of them are not.

3864. There would be many cases, therefore, in which that condition of comfort would be wanting if they were treated in the cells?—Yes. In the workhouses there are fire-places.

Religious worship and ministrations.

3865. What is your opinion as to the value of religious ministrations to the insane?—It is a question of extreme difficulty. If very judiciously exercised, I am of opinion that it would be useful; but, on the other hand, I would apprehend injury from it, unless it was very judiciously and carefully exercised.

3866. Does your answer particularly apply to the communications of the clergymen with patients, rather than the facilities afforded to the patients for attendance at ordinary worship?—Yes; I think an attendance at ordinary worship ought to be given.

3867. You do not see the same risk in allowing a patient to attend at divine worship, in the manner he was wont to do before entering the asylum, as might arise from the communication of a religious non-medical gentleman with the patient?—There are some communications between a clergyman and a patient which may frequently excite the patient; but attending religious worship is not likely at all to excite him.

3868. What communications do you particularly refer to?—I would state that of confession and penance.

3869. I understand you consider the communication of a clergyman calling the attention of a patient to the sins he has committed, and to the necessity of penance, may, if not judiciously timed, injuriously affect the condition of the patient?—Yes.

3870. But I understand your latter answer in no degree to modify your opinion, that the patient should have full opportunity of attending religious worship?—Certainly, when he is considered by the authorities to be in a fit condition to do so.

3871. I of course presume that no patients would be allowed to attend at religious worship unless they were considered in a fit state to do so?—Yes.

3872. Did the law under which the district lunatic asylums were established, contem-

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DUBLIN.

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D. Phelan, Esq.

Admission of paying patients into district asylums.

plate the admission of any patients who were to contribute to the cost of their maintenance?—No.

3873. Practically, I believe some such cases are admitted into asylums?—Not that I am aware of, into district asylums; I never heard of any.

3874. What would be your opinion as to the admission of patients who would pay a portion of the cost of their maintenance?—I have always been favourable to it; and the more I consider it, and the more experience I have on the subject, the more I approve of it. I believe such an arrangement to be very desirable.

3875. How far do you consider the State should make provision out of the public funds for the partial maintenance of such cases?—I think the State is at least required to make provision for their safe keeping; and that, so far as they could fairly afford, they should pay for their maintenance themselves.

3876. The cases to which I refer, are cases in which the patients do not pay perhaps more than one-half or one-third of the cost, do you consider the State is called on to contribute towards a provision for such cases?—Yes; unless they are admitted into public asylums at a moderate cost to be fixed, they must be at large, as they cannot afford to pay the full amount for their maintenance in private asylums, and that should be guarded against.

Advantages of, and reasons for, such an arrangement.

3877. If they are at large, but are not dangerous to the community, do you consider the State would be bound to make any provision for them?—The circumstance of their being lunatics implies that they are dangerous to the community, though they may not be violent. They are very often great drawbacks on their families. I do not think the disposition to send such persons to asylums is at all so great as that many would be sent, except those that ought really to be in asylums.

3878. Are there any other grounds on which you consider that lunatics, not paupers, who are kept by their families, and are not dangerous to the community at large, should be provided for to some extent out of the public taxes?—They always injure their families, and frequently pauperize them—that would be one ground; another is, that the middle or small class of farmers or tradespeople pay a considerable portion of the taxation of the country, and they have a right, although they are not absolutely paupers, to have their insane provided for.

3879. You think that in that respect they are in a position somewhat analogous to those who receive relief in county infirmaries?—Somewhat; but the relief in county infirmaries depends upon the nature of the illness. A totally destitute person, having a bad fracture, or other serious surgical or medical disease, is as well entitled, under the Infirmary Acts, to be admitted into a county infirmary, as a small farmer, a tradesman, or a servant.

3880. I presume that in Ireland there is a larger proportion of the population of a class immediately removed from pauperism than, perhaps, in England or Scotland?—I should think there is, but I am not sufficiently acquainted with the social state of England and Scotland to state positively.

3881. Do you consider that a large proportion of those people in that condition would be pauperized by having to give proper attention and treatment to lunatic members of their families in their own houses?—I am sure of it.

3882. You consider it is of advantage to the State that insanity should be cured?—Certainly.

3883. Social evils might arise from incurable cases not being properly treated?—Yes. I may mention a case that occurred with me: a man was sent to the gaol of Clonmel while I was surgeon to that establishment, and he was about to be brought to trial for killing a horse belonging to a gentleman near Roscrea. I examined the man carefully, and found him to be insane, and after several days I reported him to be such. It happened, fortunately, that his insanity was very recent, and that soon after its occurrence he was sent into gaol, and before he left, he became sane again, and remained sane for several years. That, I think, is an instance of the benefit of early attention to cases of insanity, and shows that injury would be done by their not being treated in proper time.

Danger of abuse.

3884. Is there not a danger, when patients are admitted into an asylum on the condition of their paying a portion of their maintenance, that after some time their friends cease to pay that portion?—Certainly; but there might be a provision as there is in the Poor Law Act, under which the parties would be made to pay.

3885. The Poor Law Act does not admit of such a case as a person being relieved by the State or out of the public funds, except he is entirely destitute?—In the case of a person who may be admitted under the Poor Law Act, on the supposition of being a destitute person, if it be afterwards discovered that his relatives—such as a father or mother—are able to pay for the maintenance of that person, they are compelled to do so.

3886. But still there is no such thing as the admission into a poorhouse of a person who, at the time, is possessed of the means of paying a portion of the cost of maintenance?—No.

Charitable institutions for the insane.

3887. How far do you think the class of lunatics in a position above pauperism, should be left to be provided for by private charity?—I should be very apprehensive that they would not be provided for in that way.

3888. Are there any charitable institutions in this country, for the reception of lunatics, besides those of Swift's Hospital and the Bloomfield Retreat, which is maintained by the Society of Friends?—Not that I am aware of.

3889. Is it your opinion that the establishment of such institutions is very desirable?—It is, of course, very desirable that such institutions should be founded by benevolent and wealthy individuals, but they should be under the same supervision as the public asylums, or, at least, under efficient supervision.

3890. Is it the case that Ireland, amongst its many charities, is singularly deficient in institutions of the kind?—Yes.

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3891. What is your opinion as to the existing state of the law as regards the government of asylums?—I consider that it is capable of improvement I know that respectable parties are appointed governors, but still I think the system could be improved.

3892. What alteration would you propose?—I think the chairman of each board of guardians in the district ought to be a governor; I think the appointment should not rest entirely with the Lord Lieutenant, but that there should be some local system of appointment.

Boards of Governors of asylums.

3893. You would propose something like a system of representation of the rate-payers?—Yes.

The Inspectors as members of boards.

3894. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums being members of the Boards of Governors?—I am decidedly against it.

3895. I believe that arrangement is of recent origin?—I was not aware of its being the case until I read the late reports, from which I learned that they attended as members of the Boards. I would decidedly object to the arrangement.

3896. For what reason?—I think there are several objections to it. An Inspector becomes a member of a board at which some question in which he is interested is discussed; and suppose a division takes place, he votes on one side or the other, and may not carry the whole board with him; he may wish to have a particular individual appointed an officer of the asylum, and he makes an effort to secure that appointment; in this he is defeated or succeeds; but a portion of the board may be opposed to him. I think his function should be to attend the board as the Poor Law Inspectors attend at the Boards of Guardians They have no vote, and merely report the proceedings to a superior authority, making whatever suggestions they think necessary upon the circumstances that arise.

3897. Are you satisfied the duties of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums would be more efficiently performed if their position at the boards were similar to that of Poor Law Inspectors attending meetings of Boards of Guardians?—Yes; I have no doubt of it. When I was an Inspector or Assistant Commissioner I seldom had any difficulty in carrying the Boards of Guardians with me on any question that I thought ought to be passed.

Appointment of superior officers of asylums.

3898. In what manner do you consider that the superior officers of the asylums should be appointed?—I think it is best to have the appointment vested in the Government.

3899. Why do you think a different course should be pursued with reference to officers of lunatic asylums from that pursued with reference to the officers of other public boards?—The situations are very important, and I think the responsibility of the appointment should rest upon the Government, and that the Government should make their selections in the way I state. Where the appointment is vested in the local authorities, it may happen that the persons least fitted for the position are selected through the influence of individuals

3900. Does not that observation apply also to Government appointments, which are stated to be made for political reasons?—I suppose it does.

3901. Would you be satisfied with the power of dismissal being vested in the Executive Government, giving the nomination of the officers, whose qualifications are prescribed by law, to the local authorities?—I would be satisfied with the dismissal being vested in the Executive Government, sufficient grounds to be shown for such dismissal.

3902. What is your opinion as to an arrangement similar to that which prevails with regard to Poor Law officers, that the appointment might rest with the local Governors, but that a *veto* should be vested in a controlling authority?—I see no objection to that arrangement.

3903. Would you consider that preferable to the absolute nomination being left with the local Governors?—Yes.

3904. Although the local Governors should not be enabled to appoint persons whose qualifications were not according to the Act of Parliament?—That, of course, is understood.

Dismissal of superior officers.

3905. What authority would you give to the local board with reference to the dismissal of the superior officers?—I am not quite prepared to answer that question; but the local authority should, I think, not be empowered to dismiss such officers without the concurrence of the higher authority, and after a full and open investigation. In well-proved serious offences, the power of the Board to suspend for a limited period is, I think, necessary.

The inferior officers.

3906. Having previously suggested that there should be a separate institution for the chronic and incurable cases, do you contemplate this institution, which, according to your view, should be distant from the district asylum, being governed by the same board?—Probably it would not be very material whether there was another local board or only the one; it might be better to have the same board.

3907. With whom would you consider the appointment of the inferior officers of the asylum should rest?—With the Governors.

3908. Do you feel that the authority of the medical manager would be at all weakened by the power of dismissal not being left with him?—I would decidedly object to his having such power. He should report to the Board, and, in serious matters, ought to be empowered to suspend.

General inspection.

3909. Is there any thing with regard to the general inspection of lunatic asylums which it strikes you requires amendment?—There is.

3910. Be so good as to state your views upon the subject?—In the first place, I am of opinion the Inspectors should report to a superior authority; I am of opinion that they should divide the districts, and that each should have his own district, and be responsible for it.

3911. When you say that the Inspectors should report to a central authority, do you

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D. Phelan, Esq.

Proposed alterations in the system of asylum inspection; a central authority.

mean to a central controlling authority like the Poor Law Commissioners?—Certainly; I mean by a superior authority, a Board of Commissioners.

3912. You refer to periodical reports, from time to time, and not to the annual report laid before the Government?—I refer to a report of each institution which would be visited, be that report short or long, and then I would have a general report. Every report made by them should be to the superior controlling authority.

3913. Do you think it advisable that each Inspector should always keep to his own district, or that they should, in turn, visit the several districts?—I think each Inspector should keep to his own district. When they take it in turn, neither is responsible for the district. An Inspector by keeping to a district comes to know the officers of the asylums, and the patients, and is better acquainted with the condition of the various institutions, than if he was changing from one place to another.

3914 Do you consider the inspection should extend to all places where lunatics are detained, such as workhouses and gaols?—I do. The law is so at present; but I am of opinion that the present arrangement with respect to the Inspection of Lunatic Asylums, and the inspection of several other public institutions, is very defective. I consider it in this light:—suppose a Lunatic Inspector goes to Castlebar, and inspects the lunatics in the gaol and in the poorhouse there, the Medical Charities Inspector goes to visit the workhouse, and the Prison Inspector visits the gaol; then you have three classes of men—two of them medical men—visiting the same institutions, each to see a particular class of persons—the Lunatic Inspector seeing the lunatics, and the Medical Charities Inspector, the sick. I would suggest, that the Medical Charities Inspector and the Lunatic Inspector should each have a district, and inspect the lunatic asylum, the workhouse, and gaols, wherever there were lunatics in that district; and if that arrangement were made, I would expect that the inspection would be more efficiently done than it can be at present. You have now two Lunatic Inspectors and four Medical Charities Inspectors, each performing different functions in the same institution. Those gentlemen are educated in the same way, and are fitted for the same duties, and therefore I think it would be easy and beneficial to adopt the arrangement I have proposed, and have no division of duties such as exists between them at present—the one visiting lunatics and the other visiting the sick, in the same building.

3915. You are, of course, aware that the Medical Charities Inspectors never visit the lunatic asylums?—I am. I would amalgamate the Lunatic Inspectors and the Medical Charities Inspectors, and give all the same functions.

3916. And that the visiting of the workhouses by the Lunatic Inspectors is merely occasioned by there being lunatics in those establishments?—Yes; according to the returns there are lunatics in all the workhouses in Ireland, except three.

3917. Are you aware that the law does not require, at present, that the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums should be medical men?—Yes; the Act merely says qualified and experienced persons; but, though one may have experience in the inspection of lunatics, I doubt that he can be qualified—if by it be meant competent—to do so unless he is a well-educated medical man.

3918. Would not the arrangements you propose place the Inspectors under two masters—the Poor Law Commissioners and the Lunacy Board that you contemplate?—I contemplate, that if the arrangement I suggest were carried out, there should be a modification of the superior authority of the Medical Charities Inspectors.

3919. That modification could only be effected by either placing the Medical Charities under the Lunacy Board, or placing the Inspectors of Lunatics under the Poor Law Commissioners?—I think both ought to be placed under a board distinct from the Poor Law Commissioners.

3920. Is there any thing else to which you would wish to draw attention with reference to the duties of the Inspectors in regard to the district asylums?—I do not recollect that there is.

3921. How often in the year do you consider the inspection of district asylums should take place?—At least twice a-year, and I think if it were quarterly it would be very desirable.

3922. You have expressed an opinion that there should be separate reports made upon each institution?—Yes.

3923. Was not that formerly the case?—It was, I believe.

3924. Has there been any alteration in the law to cause its discontinuance?—I am not aware; the present Act does not make it necessary, nor does it relieve the inspectors from the duty.

Inspection of private licensed houses and individual cases.

3925. Are you conversant with the law as regards the power of inspection of private licensed houses?—I have read it.

3926. Would you suggest any amendment in that law?—No, I am not prepared to suggest any.

3927. How far do you consider that the State should have the power through its inspectors of visiting Chancery lunatics who may be in licensed houses?—I should suppose it would be very necessary that such a power should exist.

3928. Would you extend that power to the visitation of single patients, although they may not have been found lunatics by commission?—I think it would be necessary to have such an inspection whenever there was a report that there was such a case.

3929. Do you consider that the fact of a member of the community being deprived of his reason justifies a more scrupulous care of him on the part of the State?—I do; I think very great care is required.

3930. Do you consider that would warrant a stricter surveillance, such as would not be justifiable in the case of those who can take care of themselves?—I do.

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3931. Your experience as a Poor Law Inspector has enabled you, I presume, to form an opinion as to the propriety of detaining lunatics in workhouses?—I think it has.

3932. What is your opinion on that subject?—I think a workhouse is a very unfit place for a lunatic.

Detention of lunatics in workhouses; evils of.

3933. Does that observation refer to the mere construction and arrangement of the building, or to the system pursued?—To both. The places in which they are put are mere cells, away from the eye of the master or of all the officers; and, with the exception of eight or ten workhouses in Ireland, the lunatics are generally left to the care of a male pauper and a female pauper, and I have seen lunatics left in charge of a half idiot. There is no attention to the moral management where the cases are such as would admit of it, and as would be benefited by it, and very often lunatics of that class are very much injured by the annoyance they receive from the paupers.

3934. Is there any curative treatment pursued as regards their insanity?—The medical officer occasionally, of course, acts as he thinks best when such a case comes before him, but the arrangements do not admit of curative treatment being carried out to any extent, that would give a hope of much benefit being derived from it, unless where it is bodily illness that requires medical attention.

3935. I presume under those circumstances the detention of lunatics in workhouses must be attended with serious injury, and must be calculated to place impediments in the way of their cure, supposing the cases to be curable?—Certainly. I have known recent cases to come in as to which I have exerted myself again and again to try and get them sent to the district asylum, but without effect, and then I have known them to become chronic cases after a time.

3936. The arrangements to which you refer and the small accommodation afforded, scarcely admit, I presume, of any classification of lunatics in those places?—There is only the one classification, that of male and female; there cannot be any other.

3937. There is no classification as to their disease?—No; the violent insane patient is placed along with the epileptic and the idiot; they are all together.

3938. Are any arrangements made for the industrial occupation of those classes in any way?—There is no arrangement with a view to their industrial occupation in order to benefit them, but such as are able are employed in various domestic matters, such as carrying water and coals, and doing things in that way.

3939. Is it not the case in many workhouses that lunatics are left in a lunatic ward with a yard attached to it, merely for the purpose of taking exercise, rather as an infirm class, than to be afforded the opportunity of employment and exercise, such as the other inmates have?—Yes; that is the case.

3940. Is it your opinion that they may be considered as a neglected class in a workhouse?—They are a neglected class. I do not mean to say, but the master and the matron of a workhouse pay more or less attention to them, but there cannot be that attention paid to them that they require.

3941. I believe persons employed in domestic duties in workhouses are generally paupers?—Yes; the cook, for instance, in nine cases out of ten, is a pauper. There are ward masters and ward matrons, who are not paupers.

Removal from workhouses.

3942. I believe the law gives no power to the Poor Law Commissioners, the Boards of Guardians, or any other authority, to remove a pauper direct from a workhouse into an asylum?—None.

3943. Am I correct in stating that, in that respect, the lunatic pauper is in the same position as the lunatic out of doors—his friends must either seek admission for him by application to the Governors of the asylum, or if he is dangerous he may be committed to a gaol?—Yes; but the Boards of Guardians and the masters are *in loco parentis*.

3944. Have you found that the transfer of a lunatic from a workhouse to an asylum has been through a gaol?—A lunatic pauper is occasionally discharged from a workhouse, and commits an offence for which he is sent to gaol, but I do not know of any instance in which a pauper was sent to gaol by the workhouse authorities.

3945. Has a case occurred within your experience, where a pauper, having become dangerous to others in a workhouse, has been committed from the workhouse as a dangerous lunatic to a gaol?—Certainly; on the affidavit of the master or of the doctor.

Detention of lunatics in gaols.

3946. I presume you have visited some of the gaols in Ireland?—I have visited a great many.

3947. What is your opinion as to the provision made in gaols for the custody of such lunatic paupers?—The provision made for them in gaols is quite unsuited for such a class. I was nine years surgeon of a gaol myself, and I had there ample experience of the injury done to the gaol from the reception of lunatics, and also of the injury done to the lunatics from their being sent to such a place.

3948. Would you state more fully your experience on the point of the injury as regards the gaol, and the injury as regards the lunatic?—There being no particular officer or person appointed to attend to a lunatic, he is frequently left in charge of a very unfit person and very often left by himself. There is no moral management; there is no effort made to amuse or employ him; he is generally shut up in a cell, in place of being taken out for air and exercise.

3949. Is he usually left in charge of a turnkey or of another prisoner?—Sometimes of a turnkey, and sometimes of another prisoner, and very often he is brutally treated.

3950. The presence of dangerous lunatics in a prison, would, I presume, interfere very much with its discipline?—Very much.

3951. After what you have stated I need scarcely ask you whether the prospects of a

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lunatic pauper's cure are at all advanced by sending him to gaol?—They are not advanced, but always the contrary, except in very rare instances, such as the Roscrea case, to which I alluded.

3952. Are you aware whether the crowded state of the asylums is such, that lunatics are at times detained for considerable periods in gaols?—I am aware they are detained for a considerable time in gaols, owing to the crowded state of asylums, and I am aware that they are sent to gaol precisely in order to have them transferred to an asylum.

3953. Is that considered an easier mode of procuring the admission to an asylum, than by the ordinary course of application to the Governors?—I think that course is taken of having lunatics committed to a gaol, generally after their friends have made application for their admission into an asylum, and have been refused. They resort to this from the pressure of the case upon them, and from their anxiety to have him ultimately sent to an asylum, to accomplish which some of the friends make the necessary oath as to the lunatic being dangerous.

Alteration of the law to afford facility for transferring curable lunatics from workhouses to asylums; provision for incurable cases.

3954. Does any alteration of the law suggest itself to you with reference to the removal of lunatics from a workhouse to an asylum?—Yes; I would so alter the law that means would be afforded for sending curable lunatics into a lunatic asylum, and such as are idiots and incurables into an institution where they would be maintained at a cheaper rate.

3955. The power at present exists with the executive government of removing a lunatic from a gaol to an asylum?—Yes; but not of removing a lunatic from a workhouse to an asylum.

3956. Would you contemplate the giving a similar power of removing lunatics from workhouses to gaols, to the Poor Law Commissioners, or to the Executive Government?—To the Poor Law Commissioners, on a report made by the workhouse medical officer, joined, if the Commissioners chose, by the District Medical Inspector, or Inspector of Lunatics.

3957. You have described the workhouses as very unfit places for the detention of lunatics—is it the case that workhouses generally contain a number of imbeciles who are mixed throughout the wards of the establishment, not being considered suitable inmates for a lunatic ward?—Yes; that is the case.

3958. What is your opinion as to the necessity for providing for this class, either in an establishment for chronic cases, such as you suggest should be erected, or in a lunatic asylum?—I am of opinion that many of that class might be left in the poorhouse.

3959. I presume they are a class for the most part incurable?—They are incurable.

3960. Would you limit the selection of cases that might be sent from the workhouses, so as to transfer those whose residence in the workhouse was rather injurious to the discipline of the establishment, or a source of annoyance to themselves, from the treatment they experienced from the sane inmates?—I would remove from the poorhouses all those that would be likely to be benefited mentally by their transfer to a lunatic asylum, and I would also remove all those who are incapable of helping themselves, and that would require the treatment of a more suitable place than a workhouse, without reference to their mental condition.

3961. That would leave a considerable number who might remain in the workhouse?—Yes; many who might as well be in a workhouse as anywhere else.

3962. To whom would you propose the selection of the cases to be removed from the workhouses, and to remain there, should be given, supposing such an institution as you have suggested were erected for incurable cases?—The inspectors might confer with the doctors of the house. In that way there would be no difficulty in arriving at a fair conclusion on the subject.

The Inspectors of Asylums, medical men.

3963. Is it your opinion that the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums should be medical men?—Indeed it is.

3964. Are you aware that in England one half of the paid Commissioners of the Lunacy Board are barristers, and the other half medical men?—Yes. I am not prepared to say that barristers, and other persons well educated, will not answer for the purpose; but what I mean to convey is, that I consider medical men to be the most suitable for the office of inspecting lunatics in lunatic asylums. I am of opinion the system of inspecting in England is a very excellent one, having a barrister and physician going together. We have no provision for that here.

Extent of asylums.

3965. Have you formed any opinion as to the limits which should be placed to the extent of a lunatic asylum?—Yes; I am very much against very large asylums.

3966. What would you consider to be the outside number that should be in an asylum?—As many as the governor and medical officer or officers would be able to superviss—say about 300.

3967. Would you limit the institution for chronic cases to that number?—No; it might be extended to a larger number.

3968. Have you formed any opinion as to what number this extra asylum would be required for in Ireland?—I think 500 should be the maximum.

A Central Board for Lunacy; its authority.

3969. In the course of your evidence you have suggested the formation of a Central Board of Commission of Lunacy?—Not of lunacy alone, I would have it to include the Medical Charities.

3970. What authority would you give this Central Board in lunacy matters?—The direction and government of all institutions in which there were lunatics.

3971. Do you mean the formation of rules and regulations such as the Privy Council can new form; or, do you mean such a complete control as the Poor Law Commissioners exercise

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over the workhouses?—Well, I am not prepared to enter on that subject. What strikes me is, that there is a defect in the present system, from the Inspectors-General having no superior authority to report to, and to govern them.

3972 Do you think the formation of such a board might lead to greater uniformity in the management of the various asylums?—I think the asylums would be much more efficiently managed under a directing board and by inspectors, who would be able then to devote their whole time to inspecting and reporting.

Practice of the English Lunacy Board.

3973. What is your opinion as to the practice in England, by which the Board have themselves discharged the duties of inspectors?—It appears, so far as I have been able to read the reports, they give satisfaction. That Board is made up of two classes—the paid and unpaid members I would contemplate unpaid members as well as paid members on the board I suggest should be established in this country.

3974. Inasmuch as the Board in England discharges itself the duties of inspectors, through its paid members, it differs materially from the Poor Law system here, the Board residing at head quarters, and delegating the duties of inspection to other officers?—Yes; I think that the Lunacy Board is a great improvement on the system.

3975. Do you mean that the personal inspection the paid members of the Board are obliged to give every year to the different institutions, keeps them more *au courant* with the state of those institutions than they would be by reading reports supplied by other parties?—Yes. I may give an instance. The Chairman of the Poor Law Board in Scotland, Sir John M'Neil, visits the institutions himself, and makes reports, and gives valuable suggestions.

The proposed Central Board, its functions.

3976. What would be your opinion of an arrangement by which, in addition to Inspectors' visits, the Commissioners, or members of the Central Board, should either be bound to visit, or have the option of visiting the asylums themselves?—I am of opinion they should have the option, and that it would be useful if they were to exercise it occasionally.

3977. Would you contemplate the Central Board, to which you have referred, having the power of prescribing the form of procedure, and the manner in which accounts should be kept in the institutions?—Yes

3978. And all other matters of that kind, as is done under the Poor Law Commissioners?—Certainly.

3979. Do you consider the Central Board should have any power to lay down a table or scale of the ordinary dietary to be used in each asylum?—They should have a control over the dietary; at least, I think it would be judicious that they would suggest the dietary, and that no dietary should be used without their sanction.

3980. Always excepting that extra dietary which the medical man would have the power of ordering?—Of course.

Statistics of Lunacy; curable and incurable cases.

3981. Have you given your attention to the statistics of Lunacy, as shown in the reports of the Inspectors-General of Lunatic Asylums?—I have read them. I wish to hand in a table I have framed from those returns, in reference to the cases treated in the district asylums. I do not mean it as showing that one institution is better or worse than another. I only mean to show that there was some discrepancy, and that there is something required to be explained. I will send you the table.

3982. I presume returns showing the number of probably curable cases in the several lunatic asylums will not be made upon any uniform principles, so long as they are made by the officer of each lunatic asylum, respectively, according to his own ideas?—I would expect a tolerable uniformity in such returns from the several medical officers of the various institutions: a probably curable case is as likely to be estimated as such by one medical man as by another.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 21ST JANUARY, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CONNIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

Lunatic Poor in Workhouses.

LUNATIC POOR IN WORKHOUSES.

C. S. Crawford, Esq.

Charles Sharman Crawford, esq., sworn and examined.

3983. What official appointment do you hold?—That of Poor Law Inspector.

3984. How long have you been in the service of the Poor Law Commission?—Just ten years. I was appointed in the beginning of the year 1847.

3985. Of what district are you at present in charge?—I am at present in charge of the Dublin district.

3986. How many unions are comprised in that district?—Eleven unions.

3987. Had you been previously employed in other districts?—On my appointment, in 1847, I was employed in the Cork district, where I continued for about fourteen months.

3988. During the ten years you have held your present office, you have had many opportunities of examining and becoming familiar with the arrangements in the various workhouses for the maintenance of lunatics?—Yes; during, I may say, the entire period, except for about two years, during which time I was employed on the Boundary Commission, and, whilst engaged on that Commission, very little inspection duty was thrown upon me.

Special arrangements in workhouses for lunatics.

3989. What special arrangements are made in the several workhouse buildings for the maintenance of lunatics?—The general arrangement is to have a lunatic department at each side of the workhouse—one for males and the other for females—consisting generally of about four or five cells, with a room for the ward-keeper—it is called the inspectors' room. In giving the answer, I am speaking generally, for there are exceptions.

3990. That is the arrangement in the workhouses erected under the direction of the Poor Law Commissioners?—Yes.

3991. Those buildings are nearly all on the same plan?—Nearly; with some trifling variations.

3992. The workhouses of the city of Dublin were formerly used for other purposes, and were not erected on that plan?—The North Union Workhouse was formerly the House of Industry, and the South Dublin Union Workhouse was formerly the Foundling Hospital; and the portion of the building appropriated to lunatics in the North Dublin Union was not originally intended for that purpose.

Per centage of accommodation for lunatics in workhouses erected under direction of Poor Law Commissioners.

3993. Can you state what per centage of the accommodation of the newly constructed workhouses, or the buildings erected as such, was allotted to lunatics?—It was very small: in a workhouse having accommodation for 600 or 800 paupers, there would be about five cells on each side for lunatics, that is ten in all. I should think not above two per cent. of the total accommodation.

3994. Were those wards or cells constructed for the purpose of the safe detention of lunatics, or are they of that cheerful character which would be desirable in a curative establishment?—I think they have been made as cheerful as the nature of the circumstances permitted, consistent with keeping the parties in safe custody. The place has to be surrounded by a wall, which prevents, probably, any very cheerful aspect; but there is always a good yard attached to the cells, in which the inmates can take exercise.

No classification of lunatics in workhouses, except that of sexes.

3995. The limited accommodation, which you have described as being allotted in the new workhouses to persons of unsound mind, would not admit of any great classification of the different classes of lunatics?—Certainly not. We have only the one classification, that of males and females.

3996. And the violent, the idiotic, or the imbecile are all confined in the one ward?—If a patient become maniacal or violent, he is confined to one of the cells during the time the violence lasts. I may state that the number of those violent persons in the workhouses is very small, for whenever such a case occurs, an immediate endeavour is made to get rid of the party by having him sent to the District Lunatic Asylum.

3997. In the larger workhouses of the city of Dublin, is there any classification of lunatics carried out?—No classification beyond the two departments I have already stated, male and female.

Treatment of lunatics in workhouses; restraint, employment, &c.

3998. Is the treatment of the lunatics who may be confined in those lunatic wards of a curative character as regards their lunacy?—I cannot say that it has much of a curative tendency. I apprehend that the greatest part, if not all the cases that are in the workhouses, are looked upon as incurable cases. They are chiefly idiots.

3999. On what ground are they necessarily looked upon as incurable cases?—As being cases, I may say, of idiocy arising from natural defect, or from epilepsy. Those are chiefly the cases we have in the workhouses.

4000. The persons in charge of lunatics in workhouses are, I believe, paupers?—The party immediately left in charge is a pauper; but they are always under the care of the nurse of the infirmary as much as the workhouse patients are. She is bound to look after them, and see that they are properly attended to.

4001. Are any instruments of mechanical restraint in use in those lunatic wards?—Scarcely ever. There are cases in which I believe the strait waistcoat has been put on, or

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another kind of dress, called the "chancellor;" but those are very rarely resorted to. If any case arises requiring the frequent application of such means of restraint, they immediately endeavour to have the party removed.

4002. In whose charge are those instruments of restraint generally left?—In charge of the infirmary nurse. I should certainly say that they are never, so far as I am aware of, left in charge of the pauper in attendance.

4003. Is there any employment or industrial occupation provided for the lunatics in the wards?—There is. Many of the females knit and sew. Those capable of employment in that way are so employed. Any of the males that are able to work are taken out of the cells, and do the ordinary work about the house. They are not confined at all to the idiot cells and to the idiot yard.

Airing-courts.

4004. Is there usually an idiot yard attached to each of those wards?—Always.

4005. Is it a large yard?—Not very large. The size varies in different unions in some degree; but it is always a good yard, except in the South Dublin Union, where it is a very confined one.

Association of idiots with other paupers.

4006. Have you found in the workhouses any number of inmates of unsound or weak mind, who are not confined to the lunatic wards?—Yes; in a good many of the workhouses some parties that are idiotic are allowed to mix with the other inmates.

4007. Are the lunatics, when suffering from bodily ailments, treated in the general hospital or infirmary of the workhouse, or are they treated in their own cells?—I think they are generally treated in their own cells. I know there are cases in which the medical officers have removed them to the infirmary; but, generally, I should say they are treated in their own cells.

4008. Have you found that when mixing with the other inmates they are subjected to annoyances by the paupers?—I never knew of any complaint on that subject. I think the general disposition is to treat them kindly.

Admission and discharge of lunatic paupers.

5009. When a pauper who may be of unsound mind presents himself for admission to a workhouse, what is the practice with regard to admitting him, or is there any indisposition to receive him?—Such cases, I may say, seldom come before the Board. The cases are admitted provisionally by the relieving officer and by the master, and I never knew a Board of Guardians to reject one of those parties provisionally admitted.

4010. Of course a case provisionally admitted has to be considered by the Admission Board?—Yes; but the admission is at once ratified.

4011. Supposing patients, weak-minded and unable to take care of themselves, to demand their discharge, what is the practice in such cases?—I think the practice is to treat such a demand as the demand of an insane person that has no right to make it. If an idiot or insane person said he wanted his discharge, it would not be granted.

4012. Is that the view the Poor Law Commissioners have acted upon?—That is the view acted upon by the different Boards of Guardians in my district. I do not say that the Poor Law Commissioners have ever been applied to by the Boards of Guardians on the subject.

Difficulty of getting lunatics admitted from workhouses into district asylums.

4013. Is any difficulty experienced in getting admission into district asylums for lunatic paupers in workhouses?—I constantly find great difficulty in getting admission for parties whom I do not wish to retain in the workhouse; the statement generally made is, that there is no accommodation.

4014. I believe there are about 200 lunatic paupers in the Dublin Workhouses at present?—Yes; about 200.

Removal as dangerous lunatics.

4015. When a lunatic pauper becomes dangerous, do the Guardians take steps to have him removed to gaol under the Dangerous Lunatic Act?—Yes, if they cannot get him removed to the district asylum. The informations are sworn in the usual way.

Other cases; bond for removal.

4016. Has any difficulty arisen in the admission of paupers into asylums from the workhouses, in consequence of the bond which is required to be given by the friends of the applicant upon his admission to the asylum?—I do not apprehend that any difficulty has arisen. I think the Guardians are ready in every case to give a bond of that kind.

Refusals to admit; grounds of.

4017. Have the Governors ever refused to admit a patient on the ground that the admission paper detailing the facts of the case, and the history, had not been properly filled up?—I am not aware of any such case. The refusals were always on the ground that there was not sufficient accommodation.

4018. I presume it may at times occur, from the fact of a patient being recently admitted to a workhouse, or from other causes, that his history would not be sufficiently known to the master of the workhouse to enable him to give such a statement?—There must be cases of that kind. There are parties of whose previous history nothing is known; they are unable to state it themselves, and are apparently strangers.

Suitability of workhouses for detention of lunatics.

4019. How far do you yourself consider a workhouse to be a proper place of detention for lunatics?—I think a workhouse is a very fit place for the reception of lunatics of an idiotic character. I do not think it a fit place for any disease of maniacal tendency, or, I may say, a disease of the cure of which hopes would be entertained. I think the admission of lunatics to workhouses should be confined altogether to those cases of whose recovery there are no hopes.

4020. In fact, you do not consider workhouses suitable places for curable cases?—Not for curable cases; I do not think they would get in workhouses the treatment necessary for such cases.

4021. The letter of the Poor Law Commissioners appears in the evidence given before

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DUBLIN.

Lunatic Poor in Workhouses.

C. S. Crawford, Esq.

Objection to the reception of incurable lunatics in workhouses.

the House of Lords Committee, in 1843, regarding lunatics; have you perused that letter?—I have perused it. It is as follows:—

"Dublin, 23rd September, 1842.

"SIR,—The Poor Law Commissioners have had before them minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Clogheen Union, on the 23rd ultimo, with reference to the resolution directing the Master to inform the Governor of the Lunatic Asylum, Clonmel, that there is accommodation for two quiet lunatics in the workhouse. The Commissioners desire to state that it would be very inexpedient to act upon it, or to admit any lunatics into the workhouse. The unfortunate persons here contemplated ought to be the inmates of an institution which admits of such arrangements as their peculiar case required; which arrangements cannot be made in a workhouse without much expense and difficulty; and incurable lunatics received from time to time into the workhouse, would soon constitute a large and permanent class, to the detriment of the primary object of the establishment, which is the relief and prevention of pauperism under ordinary circumstances.

"By order of the Board,

"ARTHUR MOORE, Chief Clerk."

4022. That letter points out that no incurable lunatics should be removed from a lunatic asylum to a workhouse?—It does.

4023. The view of the Poor Law Commissioners as to the course to be pursued, would not admit of the incurable cases being left in the workhouse, as you propose?—What the Commissioners, in this letter, seem to direct their attention to, is the establishment of a large and permanent class of such persons in workhouses; but I do not apprehend the objection stated in the letter I have just read would exist, if the number of the class to whom I have referred was not large.

4024. I presume the objection in that letter was very much based upon the fact that the law would provide for incurable lunatics in other asylums?—I should think so; and they feared that the entire support of the incurable lunatics would be thrown upon the workhouses.

4025. The class of persons referred to in that letter being, at the time, in asylums where they were maintained under the existing law, could scarcely be considered destitute poor?—I should say that they could not be so considered.

Maintenance of pauper lunatics in asylums.

4026. I believe the cost of maintaining a pauper lunatic in an asylum would not be levied in the same manner as the cost of maintaining a pauper in a workhouse?—No, certainly not. I apprehend that, for cases in the asylums, it is raised by Grand Jury Presentments; it would be levied either on the county at large or on the barony. In the poor law case, the charge would fall either upon the union or upon the particular electoral division, if the pauper had been long enough resident in an electoral division.

4027. And in the former case the Grand Jury rate is altogether levied upon the occupier, whilst he has to pay only half the poor rate?—Yes. I may here add that in anything I have said about incurable cases being fit for workhouses, I did not mean to convey that a workhouse would be a suitable place for a large number of such cases. I do not see any objection to a limited number of them being maintained in a workhouse.

Appropriation of a workhouse exclusively for quiet incurable cases.

4028. Is the construction of a workhouse generally such, that if one was appropriated exclusively for such imbecile, quiet, and incurable cases, that it could be properly used for that purpose?—I do not see any material impediment in the way of its being used for that purpose; it would be, in fact, turning a workhouse into a lunatic asylum, and I do not see any difficulty in the way of doing so.

4029. I believe a large number of workhouses were erected since the period of the famine?—Yes, about thirty.

4030. Being an addition of upwards of twenty-five per cent.?—Yes.

Violent patients in workhouses.

4031. Suppose a lunatic who became violent is placed in a cell which is not padded, what provision is there for attendance upon him during his confinement therein?—I cannot say that there is any special provision, but I apprehend in such a case a party is never left alone. I have not heard of any injury occurring to any maniacal patient during the time of his being in a violent or excited state.

Attendance.

4032. Who is the attendant?—There is a pauper attendant who is under the supervision of the infirmary nurse, and the medical officer, and also under the control of the Master and Matron of the workhouse.

4033. Is the cell in which a patient may be thus confined immediately adjoining the infirmary where the nurse is engaged?—It is in the infirmary range.

Treatment of lunatics by pauper attendants.

4034. In the course of your inspection, have you had reason to believe that the paupers in charge of the lunatics in workhouses treat them harshly?—I have not. I have heard no complaints to that effect

4035. Would you be surprised to find a whip with a pauper in charge of lunatics for the purpose of keeping the idiot boys in order?—I should indeed. I never heard of such a thing.

4036. You are not, therefore, prepared for the statement that the Commissioners saw such a thing in the Carlow workhouse?—I am not.

4037. Is there any amendment you would wish to suggest in the law as regards pauper lunatics?—What I feel is chiefly wanted is some better power than the Guardians have at present of removing from the workhouse to some other place parties who appear unfitted for remaining in the workhouses. Great difficulty is experienced in effecting this.

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ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, founded by DEAN SWIFT (in continuation from page 151).

Rev. *Edward Singleton Abbott* sworn and examined.

4038. I believe you are one of the Governors of St. Patrick's Hospital?—Yes.

4039. How long have you occupied that position?—I was elected in 1849.

Proportion of free patients and of paying patients received.

4040. Can you state to the Commissioners what is the course at present pursued with reference to the admission of patients to that hospital; what proportion of free patients are admitted, and what proportion of paying patients?—That was formerly a matter of uncertainty, but about two or three years ago I suggested that it would be well if there were some certain data to go upon: 150 was the number received, and I thought if we settled upon having seventy-five free and seventy-five paying patients, that it would enable us at once to see whether we had a vacancy for a free patient or not.

4041. It was, I understand, therefore, upon your suggestion that the minute of the 7th November, 1853, which states that the free patients are not to exceed seventy-five in number, was adopted?—Yes; it is not stated on the face of the minutes by whom those things are proposed.

4042. In perusing the former minutes of the Board, it appears that the reception of paying patients commenced shortly after the opening of the institution, in the last century?—That I am not able to speak about; however it was found a very profitable arrangement, and a large sum of money was thereby accumulated—about, in Government stock, £20,000.

Former condition of the Hospital.

4043. Would you be so good as to turn your attention to the Report made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the year 1800, on the Condition of the Hospital?—Yes. I read the following passage:—"The building was originally planned for the reception of forty-eight patients, but in such a manner as to admit of additions thereto, agreeable to the will of the founder, whenever the funds of the hospital would enable the Governors to make such additions. The bounty of Parliament, and bequests from some very humane individuals, did enable the Governors to extend the building in the year ———* for the reception of forty-eight additional patients; and the applications for admission into the hospital increasing greatly, Parliament was pleased, by another grant, to enable the Governors, in the year ———* to extend the building still more, so that at present it is capable of receiving 158 patients—namely, 106 paupers and fifty-two boarders, according to an appropriation by the Governors, who early found it necessary to entertain boarders, in order, by some profit thereon, to enable them to receive a greater number of paupers."

4044. Turn to a subsequent minute of the 1st of August, 1808, in which a further statement of the condition of the house at that period is given?—Yes, I do so; and the statement is as follows:—"The committee also report, that they found the wards in as good order as could be expected, considering the description of patients contained in them The following is the state of the chambers and wards for boarders, and the wards for paupers:—eight male chambers; boarders, eighty guineas; four female ditto, eighty guineas; twenty-four male ward boarders, forty guineas; fifteen female ditto; one ditto charged, but not paid for, forty guineas; thirty-five male paupers; fifty-one female ditto. Signed, 'James Verschoyle.'"

4045. Would you next turn your attention to the memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, which appears in the minutes of the 11th November, 1815?—Yes; I do so.

Free and paying patients; charges for paying patients.

4046. I believe it is there stated, that at that time the number of free patients was 100, and the number of paying patients, fifty?—Yes.

4047. The number of paying and free patients slightly varied therefore during those periods?—I should presume the number did vary; I have never examined those books.

4048. It appears from the evidence given before the House of Lords, in 1843, that at the period when Lord St. Leonards was Chancellor of Ireland he visited St Patrick's Hospital?—Yes. He is a chartered governor.

4049. His attention was then attracted to the number of patients who were received free upon the establishment, and to the number of boarders who paid?—Yes; he disapproved of our receiving more than forty guineas a-year for patients.

4050. In the minute which he made on the occasion of his visit, does he not state the number of patients to be 155, of whom ninety-four were free and sixty-one were paying patients?—Yes; I imagine we admit as fair a proportion of free patients as our means would admit of. We have no superfluity of funds now, beyond a small balance of £200 a-year.

4051. I believe, in consequence of Lord St. Leonards' communication with the Board on the subject, a rule was made, that patients paying above forty guineas a-year should be discontinued?—Yes. I mentioned that we had accumulated some £20,000 by means of paying patients, which was placed in Government stock, and the interest upon that assists the institution.

4052. I presume that forty guineas was calculated to be about a fair average cost of maintenance?—Yes; it was estimated that it would cover the expense of a patient.

4053. There is little, if any, profit, therefore, at present derived from the boarders?—I should say none.

4054. It appears from a statement laid before the Commissioners, that in '53 the free patients were seventy-one in number, and the paying patients, seventy-three?—Yes.

4055. I believe in that year the resolution was adopted, to which you have referred, that the number of free patients should be seventy-five?—Yes.

4056. The intention, I presume, was, that the number of paying patients should not exceed one-half—seventy-five?—Yes. The principal object was, that we would not

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DUBLIN.

St. Patrick's Hospital, founded by Dean Swift.

Rev. E. S. Abbott.

be pressed too much by free patients, and that we should have a fixed rule to guide us when we had to consider the admission of patients.

4057. At the period of the Commissioners' visit the number of paying patients was eighty-three, and of free patients, sixty-six?—I was not aware of that. It might arise in this way, that there were no applications from free patients, and then we might have admitted paying patients.

4058. Are you aware, that since the period when the resolution was passed, the number of free patients has never reached seventy-five?—No; on the contrary, I rather thought it had. There were certainly no objections to fill up the vacancies with free patients, if we had applications.

4059. I believe the applications are considered at the monthly meetings?—Yes; at the monthly meetings.

4060. Have the Board always before them at that time a statement of the number of free and paying patients in the institution?—Yes; and the return I speak of is made to enable us in fact to decide whom we can admit.

4061. It appears from the minutes, that on the 7th January, 1856, four female cases were rejected on the ground that there were no vacancies, while one male case was admitted at £30 per annum. Do you suppose the rejection of the female cases arose from there being a want of free places, or a want of accommodation at the female side?—Well, when it is said in the minutes there was no vacancy, of course there was not; I do not remember the particular cases, but I should say there was no room for them. We know by the Master's report, which is placed before the Governors at every meeting, and which states the number of vacancies in the house. There might be an error.

Object of limiting the sum to be paid by patients.

4062. I presume the intention in limiting the amount to be received from paying patients was, to provide for all classes of persons who would be enabled to pay that sum, but not a larger sum?—I rather think that Sir Edward Sugden, the Lord Chancellor, thought that, as this was a charitable institution, the Governors were wrong in previously making a profit on patients. I have heard so. I was not a Governor at the time.

Inquiry by Governors as to patients' means.

4063. Practically, do the Governors, in admitting a patient, consider whether that patient, from his position in life, and circumstances generally, would be enabled to pay to the asylum a larger sum than forty guineas?—We certainly always take that into consideration. One of the queries is as to his property, and it must be stated that the party is not able to pay more. The statement of property is certified by witnesses.

4064. It appears, that in May, 1854, a patient was admitted at thirty guineas per annum, who was the son of a nobleman?—That was a most distressing case. The party, though the son of a nobleman, was steeped in poverty.

4065. Have you found that, after patients have been admitted as paying patients, there is a difficulty in recovering the stipend which they conditioned to pay?—Very frequently applications are made for the reduction of the payment, which we resist as much as possible; there may, however, be genuine cases arising, for instance, from the death of a friend by whom the stipend was paid.

Object of fixing the number of free and paying patients.

4066. In estimating the number of free patients who should be admitted into the institution, was the calculation made with reference to the original bequests of Dean Swift and to the funds accumulated from the payment of boarders?—No; there was no pecuniary calculation made; the object was merely to have a definite rule to guide us. We always found it balanced our accounts at the end of the year.

4067. Is it your opinion that a considerable charity is done by receiving patients even paying small sums?—An amazing amount of charity is done in that way; many distressing cases are admitted at twenty pounds a year.

4068. At the period of the original bequest of Dean Swift, and long after, there was no legal provision at all in Ireland for the lunatic poor?—No.

Parliamentary aid.

4069. I believe the hospital has from time to time received aid from Parliamentary grants?—So I have heard.

4070. Not in recent years?—No, it has no grant at present.

Chaplains; religious provision for the patients.

4071. I believe there are no regular chaplains appointed to the institution except the Rev. Mr. Dobbin, a clergyman of the Established Church?—He was not appointed chaplain, he was appointed secretary. The history of that arrangement is this: Mr. Craddock, a Governor, received some fees for writing the minutes. When I went there first, I used to assist him in doing so; subsequently I was requested to accept the office, but I stated that I considered it would be awkward for me as a Governor to receive fees. The fees were, I understand, a guinea upon each lease, and I thought it was better that another gentleman should be appointed who would receive those fees, and do the duty. They amount to about twenty pounds a year. The Rev. Mr. Dobbin was chaplain to Steevens' Hospital, which adjoins, and he gave his services as chaplain gratuitously.

Opinion as to efficacy of.

4072. What is your opinion as to the advantage of having religious services performed in a lunatic institution?—For very few indeed I think it of use in a lunatic asylum. There are a few always to whom it is a great blessing to have their clergyman to speak to as a friend. The Roman Catholic priest, I am told, is constantly admitted to see Roman Catholic patients.

4073. Apart from the communication that might take place between a clergyman and any particular member of his church in an asylum, do you think it desirable or otherwise, that a patient who may be labouring under insanity should have the opportunity of attending religious worship?—Certainly, and I think the medical adviser would be the person to say who were fit to go; some of the patients, I understand, do go out with keepers to places of worship.

4074. Are you enabled to state what number usually go out?—I believe very few.

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4075. Do the Governors frequently make an inspection of the whole asylum?—Not very frequently, every board day they generally do.

4076. Is there a Committee of Governors appointed to act as a visiting Committee?—Not as a visiting Committee, there is a Committee appointed in reference to accounts.

4077. Was there not formerly a house Committee?—Not in my memory.

Inspection of the house by the Governors.

4078. Is there any padded room in the asylum for the seclusion of violent patients?—No. Within the last three years rooms have been partitioned off the corridor for troublesome or violent patients to prevent them disturbing the other patients.

No padded room.

4079. That is not what is meant by a padded room?—It is not. I think I may venture to say the Governors are most anxious to make any improvements that are suggested. We depend greatly upon our medical advisers, and occasionally ask them have they any suggestion to make. We floored a corridor that was flagged, at considerable expense, some time ago, and we made new water-closets

Baths and washing arrangements.

4080. Has the question of putting up proper baths been under the consideration of the Governors?—No; we have baths at present. I understand it is considered a bad plan to have them on the corridor with the patients; they used to be dabbling in them.

4081. Are you aware there is only one fixed bath for the use of the 150 patients?—Yes

4082. And that bath is not at present fit for use?—That I am not aware of. I should suppose it is fit for use. I have not seen it for the last year.

4083. Has the master recently brought under the consideration of the Board, the imperfect condition of the bath?—No.

4084. You are not therefore prepared to hear that on the occasion of the Commissioners' visit, the bath was entirely out of order, and that there were only two portable slipper baths available for the use of the patients?—I am surprised to hear it; it is the fault of the master not reporting it; if he did so it would have been immediately attended to.

Desirableness of Visiting Committee.

4085. Would it not be desirable that a visiting or a house committee should be appointed who would be enabled, themselves, to detect those deficiencies?—I think it would, and in fact the Governors themselves, strictly speaking, ought to look to those things. None of the Governors but have been through the wards occasionally.

No lavatories.

4086. Are you aware that there are no lavatories for the use of the patients, and that the washing of the patients is conducted in the day-rooms, in tubs?—They wash in a room off each of the corridors, near the day-rooms.

4087. There are no lavatories with cocks and basins, as in the modern asylums?—No.

4088. Are you aware that the only provision for bathing patients with warm water is by carrying it up in tubs from the kitchen?—I am not.

Lighting the house.

4089. Has the question of lighting the establishment with gas ever occupied the attention of the Governors?—Yes, it has, but not very much; it was thought too dangerous a thing to do.

4090. Have you ever visited the corridors after nightfall?—No; I never was there at night.

4091. You are not perhaps aware that the only provision for lighting galleries 380 feet in length, is three or four tallow candles?—There are lanterns in the corridors in which I presume the candles are placed.

Medicines; restraint.

4092. Is there any regular record kept of the cases in which restraint is used, such as the application of the strait waistcoat?—There is not. That is done under the direction of our medical advisers. Restraint is very rarely used; probably not in more than three cases at a time out of 150.

4093. I believe the apothecary does not reside upon the premises?—No.

4094. And the medicines are supplied by him as the compounder?—Yes.

4095. They are not purchased wholesale by the establishment, and compounded upon the spot?—No. Mr. Nicolls, of Dawson-street, is the apothecary, who supplies the medicines.

4096. Do you know what means there are of providing medicines on a sudden emergency in the house, or of administering them?—I do not. I believe there is a supply kept of the common medicines, but a physician visits every morning in the year.

4097. Are you aware those medicines are left in the charge of an ordinary nurse?—She is a superior nurse.

Instruments of restraint, custody of.

4098. Are you aware that the instruments of restraint, such as the muff, leg-straps, and strait waistcoat, are actually in charge of the ordinary keepers?—They maybe, I do not doubt it; but I feel assured they are never used except under the direction of the medical advisers.

4099. That assurance must depend upon the confidence you feel in the keeper in whose charge they are?—It is not a confidence in the subordinate nurse or officer who keeps them, but in the medical adviser, who visits every morning; and I think if any thing of the kind occurred, the patients would complain.

5000. Might it not be the case that a patient might be in such terror of the keeper who was in the habit of so treating him, as to be fearful of complaining?—It might be; the cases of restraint are extremely rare.

Minute of Lord St. Leonards, as to books, &c.

5001. Lord St. Leonard's minute of 1843 contained this statement: "There is no Case-Book, and some of the important entries in the Day Statement Book are not filled up regularly, and therefore the number of patients under restraint at all times does not appear. There is, however, but little restraint here. The apothecary lives in Dublin, a long distance from the hospital, and the medicines are compounded generally at his shop, which of course

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St. Patrick's Hospital, founded by Dean Swift.

Rev. E. S. Abbott.

leads to delay and trouble. It seems desirable that the apothecary should attend every day, and prepare the medicines generally on the spot." From the answers you have given it would appear, that as regards the entries of restraint, as regards the objection to the apothecary residing at the distance, and the compounding of medicines, nothing has been done to alter the state of things of which Lord St. Leonards then complained?—No; I am amazed something has not been done. I never heard of this suggestion. Even now, if we were told these alterations were desirable they would be carried out if approved of on consulting our medical adviser. At the same time I must say it is an hospital admirably conducted.

Three Governors a quorum.

5002. I believe the charter requires that three of the Governors should be present at each meeting, to form a quorum?—Yes.

Irregular transaction of business

5003. Have you known instances when the business has been transacted, although three Governors have not attended?—Yes.

5004. That has been considered irregular?—Quite so. It was unavoidable; we could not postpone the paying of the tradesmen's bills, but we never admitted patients on those occasions.

5005. It appears that on the 3rd of July, 1854, one Governor was present, and patients were admitted, and all the ordinary business of the day was done; that would not be consistent with the charter?—It was extremely wrong.

Admission of patients.

5006. With reference to the admission of free patients and paying patients, and the limitation to seventy-five, to which the former class are restricted, would you not consider it desirable that on each day there should be a return before the board, of the actual number of free and paying patients in the house?—That is done.

5007. How do you account for the entry in the minute of the 7th March, 1853, in Eliza Cromwell's case, that there was no vacancy for a free patient, when there were only seventy-one free patients in the house?—I think that is a mistake. I think you will find in the book that there was no vacancy. The master mentioned that matter at the last meeting of the Governors, after his own examination before the Commissioners.

Clinical instruction.

5008. Are you aware whether any clinical instruction is given in the hospital?—I am not.

5009. Are you aware that there was an order of the 21st May, 1844, that clinical instruction should be given, and that students, keepers, and matrons of other asylums, might attend?—I am not.

Granting of leases.

5010. The charter requires that leases should be made only at quarterly meetings, and with the consent of the majority of *ex-officio* Governors?—Yes.

5011. Has that regulation been strictly adhered to?—Yes; I think so.

5012. And the charter also requires that no lease shall be made to members of the Corporation, or those allied to them?—Yes.

5013. Has that been adhered to?—Yes.

5014. Does Mr. Verschoyle hold land under the Board?—He does, under old leases.

5015. Those were prior to the purchase made by the Board?—Yes; Mr. Verschoyle inherited some ground near Saggart, near our property. His was in detached portions mixed up with ours, and there were some exchanges made between the two, taking both upon Griffith's valuation; otherwise it would have been an awkward thing. That will bear the closest sifting. It was an advantage to the hospital to make the exchange.

Limitation of salaries by the charter.

5016. The charter seems to provide that the salaries of the officers are not to exceed one-third of a clear year's interest and profits of the Governors' personal estate. Is the attention of the Governors given to that provision?—There has been no alteration in salaries these many years, with the exception of £20 a year to the Rev. Mr. Dobbin.

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DUBLIN, 22nd JANUARY, 1857.

DUBLIN.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

DETENTION OF LUNATICS IN GAOLS.

Detention of Lunatics in Gaols.

James Corry Connellan, Esq., sworn and examined.

J. C. Connellan Esq.

5017. I believe you are one of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland?—I am.

5018. How long have you held that office?—About six years and a-half.

5019. During the period that you have held your present office, the duty of inspecting asylums has formed no portion of your duty as Inspector-General of Prisons?—No; those duties were transferred to the Inspectors-General of Lunatic Asylums, by the 8th and 9th Vic., chap. 107.

5020. How frequently do you visit each of the gaols in Ireland?—At least once a year; but much oftener if it should be necessary.

5021. Is the number of lunatics at present confined in gaols very considerable?—The number on the 1st of January last amounted to 159, of whom 81 were males, and 78 females; that number includes every class, dangerous and idiotic.

Number of lunatics in gaols.

5022. That number would include, as well as dangerous lunatics, the lunatics who may be criminal lunatics according to the terms of the law, and therefore fit cases for removal to the Central Criminal Asylum, at Dundrum?—Yes.

5023. Is the number which you have mentioned as being confined in gaols on the 1st of January last, in excess of the ordinary numbers during the period you have held your office?—It is considerably lower than the number which prevailed during the first years of my holding my present office, but for the last two years it has been a sort of normal number, an almost regular average. We find that it has fallen in few cases below, or risen above, the present number.

5024. Can you furnish the Commissioners with a statement of the number of lunatics in each gaol?—I can. [Same is delivered in.]

5025. From the return which you have just put in, it would appear that the greater number of lunatics are confined in the gaols of five counties, including the city of Dublin?—Yes.

5026. I observe that 110 of the number are confined in the gaols of the county of Dublin, the city of Dublin, Tipperary, Wexford, and Donegal?—Yes.

5027. Will you mention the gaols in which there are at present no lunatics?—Those of Antrim (at Belfast), Armagh, Cork city, Galway town, Kerry, Leitrim, Drogheda, Meath (at Trim), Monaghan, Roscommon, Sligo, Tyrone (at Omagh), Waterford county and city, and Westmeath (at Mullingar).

5028. Are the gaols which you have now, from the return, shown to have contained no lunatics on the 1st of January last, generally free from lunatics, or do they usually contain only a small number?—They are generally free from lunatics. There have been congestions of lunatics in four of the district asylums.

5029. What are the particular arrangements for the reception of lunatics in those prisons?—There are none whatever; they are not dealt with at all as a special class. We conceive that they are altogether under the direction of the medical officers.

Arrangements for the reception of lunatics in gaols.

5030. Are they classed with the untried prisoners, or put into separate wards?—They are generally placed in a separate ward, by themselves, but with sane prisoners intermixed, in order to watch them.

5031. Is there usually a paid officer in charge of the lunatics throughout the day, or are they left in the charge of the other prisoners?—They are always under the supervision of a turnkey. The turnkey is responsible for the prisoners, including lunatics that may be placed in his charge, but there is no selection of turnkeys for that particular duty.

5032. Is there a turnkey generally present in the ward in which lunatics are confined?—Generally he is present the whole day, but he has other duties to perform.

5033. You are aware that class of persons requires very frequently the constant supervision of the attendants?—Yes, and they are invariably attended by sane prisoners.

5034. Are the arrangements as regards their sleeping, the same as those of the ordinary prisoners, namely, that they should be confined either one or three in a cell?—They are invariably confined three in a cell. With regard to male prisoners, there is a requirement in the Prisons Act, for an obvious reason, that two should not be placed in a cell. With regard to lunatics the almost universal rule is—there may be occasional departures from the regulation—that both in the case of the male and female prisoners, two sane prisoners are placed in the cell with each of them.

5035. I suppose some of the cases are those of very violent lunacy?—Yes.

5036. That would be naturally expected, inasmuch as the law provides that dangerous lunatics should be sent direct to a gaol?—Yes.

5037. Is it your opinion the admission of lunatics into a prison interferes with its discipline?—Materially. I would wish in reply to that question, to put in a very brief extract from my last Report on the County of Wicklow Gaol. It sums up the whole story. When I inspected the gaol of Wicklow, on the 18th September, 1856, I found but seventeen female prisoners

Admission of lunatics interferes with gaol discipline.

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of all classes, including lunatics. In my report from which I read, there is this statement —"The females, on the other hand are nominally placed in two classes, according to conduct, but in consequence of the presence of no less than five *lunatics*, who *each* require *two* prisoners to watch them by day, and to sleep in their cells at night, a strict observance of classification, or even of discipline, has become impossible, it being necessary to intermix both classes, and to grant indulgences and allowances to those who undertake duties *not compulsory*, which are always onerous, generally disgusting, and sometimes dangerous. It is proper, however, to observe in this place, that the utmost care and humanity are exhibited here towards those unhappy beings, for whose withdrawal, if consistent with the means of reception at their disposal, I have made an urgent request to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, as all the objects of prison administration, whether educational, industrial, punitive, or reformatory, are frustrated." You have there fifteen out of the seventeen women, who are either lunatics themselves or engaged as attendants upon lunatics, and withdrawn from the whole object of prison discipline. This is a gaol not particularly crowded, and it is under a very humane administration. The local inspector happens to be himself a medical man, in addition to the regular medical officer of the gaol, and the Governor is one of the most humane and attentive men I know, so that you have in this case a very good instance of the inconvenience of detaining lunatics in gaols.

5038. The same inconveniences, though not perhaps to the same extent, are likely to arise in other gaols from the confinement of lunatics in them?—Undoubtedly.

Period of detention of lunatics in gaols.

5039. Is the period of the detention of dangerous lunatics in gaols very considerable?—It depends of course very much upon the state of the asylum of the district to which the gaol belongs, and it depends also upon the gravity of the case, for the gaol authorities are naturally desirous of having removed to the asylum, the more violent cases, allowing the chronic cases, those who are quiet in their demeanour, to remain.

5040. I believe no communication is made to your office on the reception of a lunatic prisoner?—No.

5041. It is made to the office of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums?—It is made direct to the office of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums. Copies of the committal and medical certificate in each case are at once transmitted to them.

Operation of the Dangerous Lunatic Act.

5042. Have you heard any complaints as to the operation of the Dangerous Lunatic Act?—Throughout the country there appears to be a very strong feeling that it has been made the means of fastening upon the asylums a class of persons who may be generally considered as idiotic, but who have shown some symptoms of violence, and are thus brought within the scope of the Act.

5043. Have you ever heard complaints of the Act having been used oppressively by the relatives of a person accused as a dangerous lunatic?—I frequently heard it so stated. No case came before me personally, for the reason I have already mentioned, that the circumstances of each lunatic are not submitted to us.

5044. With regard to the cases of lunatics not committed under the Dangerous Lunatic Act, but who may have become lunatic pending their imprisonment, I believe the law provides for their being removed to the Central Asylum?—Yes.

5045. And in like manner with regard to persons found insane at the time of trial?—Yes.

Transmission of lunatics from gaols to asylums.

5046. Is this class of criminal lunatics usually removed, without much delay, to the Central Asylum?—Many of the cases remain a considerable time. I believe the selection for removal is always made with reference to the gravity of the case.

Delay in some counties.

5047. Has it been a matter of complaint, on the part of the Boards of Superintendence, that such prisoners were not speedily removed?—I have never received any complaint with regard to that class of prisoners, but with regard to dangerous lunatics, frequently.

5048. Do you find that the gaols which are situate in the same town or county where the asylum is placed, generally have their lunatics more speedily removed than those of the counties not contiguous to the asylum?—Yes; we frequently find complaints in the more outlying counties of the group which form the district attached to each asylum, that a preference is given. They think so at least.

5049. Would that account in some degree for the absence of lunatics, or as you have stated, for the almost general paucity of lunatics in such gaols as Antrim, Cork city, Kerry, Tyrone, and Waterford?—It would appear to do so.

5050. I believe the county of Wexford is circumstanced as you have described?—Yes.

5051. Its gaols contain, by the return you have exhibited, twenty-four lunatics?—Yes.

5052. Is that above or below the average for that county?—I have generally found above twenty on my inspection there. Many have been, for a very considerable period, chronic cases.

5053. The gaols of the county Tipperary appear, however, to have twenty-nine lunatics, although there is an asylum for that county, situate in Clonmel?—Yes; they constantly complain of the inadequacy of the asylum for taking off the lunatics.

5054. In the case of Dublin, there appear to be forty-six lunatics in the gaols, although the Richmond Lunatic Asylum is in the city?—Yes.

5055. Has the same complaint been made as to the inadequacy of that institution to provide for the wants of the lunatic poor?—Constantly; the authorities of the county and city of Dublin are for ever complaining of the long detention of lunatics in the gaols.

5056. There appear to have been eleven lunatics on the 1st of January last in the gaol of the county of Donegal, at Lifford.—Yes.

5057. Does that gaol usually contain that number?—I should say so. We have had fre-

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quent complaints from the local inspector of that gaol, or urgent requests that steps might be taken to relieve the gaol from the presence of so many lunatics.

5058. Is the treatment of the lunatics, while in the gaol, of a curative character, with regard to their lunacy?—Certainly not, I should say.

Treatment and employment of lunatics in gaols.

5059. There is no particular medical treatment for them?—There are no means, physical or mental, for dealing with their cases. The medical officer has an unlimited discretion, with regard to their diet; we never interfere as to that.

5060. No employment is provided for them different from that of the other prisoners?—No. There are some of them in a sufficiently sane state to be employed industrially, and some to receive education, but they are dealt with precisely in that respect as are the other prisoners.

5061. I presume the employment usually provided for prisoners is not of a character suited for lunatics?—No; wherever any of them happen to have been handicraftsmen, they are kept employed at the trade in which they have been instructed. Some of them are very industrious.

Injurious effect of confinement in gaols.

5062. What is your opinion of the effect upon lunatics of confinement in gaols as regards their curability?—I apprehend it must be productive of very serious injury to a lunatic.

5063. Do you think that is the opinion generally of the medical attendants?—Most undoubtedly.

5064. In cases where dangerous lunatics recover while in gaol, is there any difficulty in obtaining their discharge?—None whatever. The medical officer is competent to certify that the party is fit to be discharged. That is under the 3rd section of the 9th and 10th Vict., chap. 115. Formerly the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant was required for the purpose.

5065. I believe that, in some cases, the county prisons are situated in places very remote from the extreme points of the counties?—Yes, in very remote places; that of Cork, for instance, is at least 120 statute miles from the western extremity of the county.

5066. Are lunatics ever confined in the bridewells?—They are merely placed there, for detention, as a matter of security, during their transit either to a gaol or to an asylum.

5067. I believe in the case of the county of Cork, the lunatic asylum, being situate in the city of Cork, is also at the same great distance that you have mentioned from the western extremity of the county?—Yes.

5068. What is the longest period you have known a lunatic to be detained in a gaol?—I have been told of cases being detained as long as eight years, and ten years.

5069. In the cases to which you refer, can you account for the continued detention of the lunatics in a prison?—For the reasons I have already stated, that the gaol authorities infinitely preferred retaining persons of quiet habits, and that they impressed upon the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums the necessity for removing the more urgent and violent cases from time to time.

5070. If the persons referred to were criminal lunatics, their removal to the Central Asylum at Dundrum might have been effected?—Yes.

Committal of dangerous lunatics direct to asylums.

5071. Supposing the law to be altered, by which dangerous lunatics may now be committed by the magistrates direct to gaols, what amendment would you suggest?—I see no reason why they should not be sent direct to asylums. The whole question with regard to the confinement of lunatics in gaols resolves itself into this—first, that the greatest injury is done to the discipline of a prison; and secondly, with regard to the lunatics themselves: they are either curable or incurable; if they are curable, it is surely a gross injustice to them to detain them in a place so deficient in the proper means of treatment for their disease, as our ordinary gaols; if they are incurable, you are perverting the gaol from the object for which it was established.

5072. You consider, therefore, that whatever inconvenience might be occasioned by the pressure of lunatics beyond what the asylum is calculated to accommodate, it is still preferable the asylum should be put to that inconvenience rather than that they should be sent to gaol?—Most undoubtedly. I cannot see why a gaol should be considered an elastic institution, and an asylum not. I conceive that a crowded lunatic asylum affords infinitely better means for the curative treatment of lunatics than the best gaol.

5073. Then your view is, that although a lunatic asylum should happen to contain the full number allowed to it by law, it should, nevertheless, receive dangerous or criminal lunatics above that number, inasmuch as it would be better for the lunatics and the prison discipline that the asylum should suffer the temporary inconvenience of slight overcrowding rather than that a lunatic should be detained in a gaol for any time?—Yes; such is my opinion.

Means of restraint in gaols.

5074. Are the prison officers provided with any means of mechanical restraint for the lunatics?—There are handcuffs and strait waistcoats.

5075. In whose custody are those instruments?—That of the Governor.

5076. Have you reason to believe be ever intrusts the general charge of them to subordinate servants?—No case of the kind has ever come within my knowledge.

5077. Have you ever heard any complaints, or had reason to believe that harsh treatment is used towards the lunatics in prisons?—No; no such complaint has ever come before us. I should say that, as a general rule, they were treated with great humanity, consistent with the very imperfect means at the disposal of the gaol authorities.

Lunatics in charge of prisoners.

5078. You have stated that, for the most part, they are in charge of sane prisoners?—Yes.

5079. Are those generally a good class of prisoners who are employed for that super-

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J. C. Connellan, Esq.

intendence?—There being no power on the part of the gaol authorities to enforce such a duty, they are compelled to select such prisoners as volunteer for the office.

5080. Do you generally find they are the worst class of prisoners who are willing to undertake that very disgusting and disagreeable duty?—They are undoubtedly a very low class of prisoners.

Observance of cleanliness; supply of clothing to lunatics.

5081. Have you observed whether cleanliness is properly attended to in the cases of the lunatic prisoners?—I should say that it generally was, but I have known instances in which a considerable number of lunatics have been confined in gaols where there were defects: there was not a due supply of bedding.

5082. Would you be enabled to direct a sufficient supply of clothing and other articles for the lunatics in the gaols?—We have no special authority for directing such a supply with regard to lunatics; we feel that we are bound to be satisfied if an adequate supply is provided for the aggregate of the prisoners collected there. The gaol authorities are constantly in the habit of complaining that they are put to great extra expense by those lunatics.

5083. Have you met with any cases of suicide on the part of lunatics in gaols?—There was but one case came under my official cognizance; that was in Cork.

Detention of Lunatics in Richmond Bridewell.

DETENTION OF LUNATICS IN RICHMOND BRIDEWELL.

Dominick Marquess, Esq., sworn and examined.

D. Marquess, Esq.

5084. Are you the Governor of the Richmond Bridewell?—Yes.

5085. I believe that is a prison in the city of Dublin for male prisoners?—Yes.

5086. How long have you held that office?—Eight years.

5087. How long previously were you connected with the prison?—I was appointed, in 1836, Governor of the Richmond Female Penitentiary.

5088. During your connexion with the two prisons you have had considerable experience as to the operation of the law under which lunatics are detained in prisons?—Yes.

5089. You have also had criminal lunatics under your charge?—Very few cases.

5090. Are the criminal lunatics, therefore, speedily removed from the prisons?—Those that I have had in my custody have been speedily removed. There have not been more than two in my recollection. They were removed in a very short time after an application was made for their removal.

Committal of dangerous lunatics to the prison; Governor's course of proceeding in such cases.

5091. As regards the dangerous lunatics committed by the magistrates, are they numerous?—Not so numerous now as they were. This last year they have increased a little as compared with the previous year.

5092. Are they speedily removed from your custody?—Not now; till lately they were removed very quickly indeed, but for the last two or three months they remain in my custody for a considerable time.

5093. Do you take any immediate steps to notify to the asylum authorities that you have such prisoners in your custody?—The day after the reception of a lunatic, and his examination by the medical officer, I transmit a notice of the committal of that lunatic to the Lunatic Office.

5094. Do you make any communication to the Governor of the Richmond Asylum, in the district connected with which Dublin is included?—Not till I get a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant for the transmission of the patient; then I communicate to the Manager that I have an order for the removal of the patient to the asylum.

5095. Then no step is taken to make it known to the authorities of the District Asylum that there are lunatic prisoners in your custody, except what may be made by the Inspectors of Lunatics in consequence of your representation?—The only representation I ever made before receiving the warrant was to the Lunatic Office.

5096. Is that mode of proceeding—sending a notification to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums—of recent origin?—It has existed since I became Governor of the Richmond Bridewell.

The intervals between the reception of the lunatic in the prison and of the warrant for his removal to the asylum.

5097. What interval generally elapses between the notification to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums of your having received a dangerous lunatic, and the receipt of the order for his removal to the District Asylum?—Well, I have, in some instances, received orders in a week after; in many cases, not for a month; and in some cases I have had lunatics four months before an order was received for their removal. I cannot exactly say now the greatest length of time I had a lunatic without his being removed. I think I may state I had some for the space of four months without receiving a warrant for their removal. Some cases that are not very urgent we keep back till after others that are of a more urgent character are disposed of.

Recent cases sometimes removed in preference to others.

5098. Do I understand that you prefer sending a case which has recently come into your custody, which is violent or troublesome, to removing one that has been some months in your custody, but is quiet?—Surely. I have a case at present in the prison that I was obliged to bring under the notice of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums—a man who gave some information to the authorities in a case of murder. I communicated to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums that it was very essential the man should be removed to some place where he could recover as soon as possible. We removed him to a single ward, where he would be away from the other lunatics, and he improved; but he has not been removed yet.

5099. Is he in your custody as a dangerous lunatic?—He is.

5100. For how long?—He is now, I think, over six weeks.

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5101. In speaking of the order for the removal of lunatics which you receive from the office of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, you meant, of course, the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant?—Yes.

5102. I believe that warrant is not usually issued till there is actually a vacancy for the person in the asylum?—No, it is not.

5103. Have you any case now waiting for removal, although you have obtained the warrant?—Yes, I have one, since the 27th November; it is that of a man named Francis Mahony. In another case (that of John Toole), having received the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, I communicated with the manager of the Richmond Asylum, and he stated that he had no vacancy. Subsequently I sent the patient to the asylum, and he still refused to receive him. He has since been received on the 30th December; the warrant bore date 21st November.

No vacancies frequently in the asylum when warrants for removal are issued.

5104. Do you find that, on the occasion when you receive the warrant, a vacancy does exist in the asylum?—I very frequently find that there is not a vacancy.

5105. Then it would appear warrants are issued for the removal of lunatics, although there may not be vacancies in the asylum?—It would appear so.

5106. Do you send the patient to the asylum when you receive the warrant, or do you send notice to the manager to be prepared for him?—I first write to the manager to know whether he is prepared to receive the patient, and he sends me an answer.

5107. Have you made any communication to the Government, or to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, with reference to the non-removal of the case to which you have first referred?—I have.

5108. What is the result?—None, as yet.

Portion of the prison allotted to lunatics.

5109. Is there any distinct portion of the Richmond Prison allocated to the reception of lunatics?—None, except one ward of the hospital. That is the only place, since I became Governor of the bridewell, allocated to the reception of lunatics.

5110. Are any other patients who may be suffering from disease placed in wards along with them?—No.

5111. The lunatics in your custody are confined there, whether they be suffering from bodily ailments or not?—Yes, some quiet cases we remove to the upper ward, and mix with the patients who are under treatment.

5112. Are they under the charge of paid servants, or in the charge of other prisoners?—They are under the charge of an officer who resides in the hospital. He takes care of the lunatics, as they are prisoners.

Class of prisoners in charge of them.

5113. I understand the persons who are in constant attendance on the lunatics are prisoners?—Yes.

5114. Do you find any objection on the part of the prisoners to undertake that duty?—None. Some of them selected for that purpose go up to the hospital, for they gain an advantage by being there. They get a little tea, beef, and bread—they get the same diet that the lunatic is allowed.

5115. Do you make it a point to select any particular class of prisoners for that duty?—Certainly; I am obliged to do so, and I am obliged generally to select from the worst. It is not every one upon whom I can rely, or who would be willing to undertake the duty.

5116. Then, in point of fact, the prisoners in charge of the lunatics are far from being a good class of prisoners?—They are generally re-committed cases. Not a very bad class. I would not select very bad men for the purpose.

Sleeping arrangements.

5117. Do the lunatics confined in prisons sleep in separate cells?—No; they all sleep in the same dormitory. Each dormitory contains ten beds.

5118. Do the cases violent as well as quiet sleep in that room?—All together, with very few exceptions, except bad cases, that I have found it necessary to remove to an upper ward—some very violent cases, that would disturb the rest of the patients, and if we find wards up stairs empty, we remove such cases to them.

5119. What number of attendants sleep in that dormitory?—That depends upon the number of cases. I have had as many as six sleeping in the same ward, in order that two could take watch every two hours at night, relieving the others. We are obliged to do so when we have cases under restraint.

Means of restraint.

5120. What restraint do you refer to?—Strait waistcoats and tying to the beds.

5121. Is that usual in the case of violent patients?—Not very usual.

5122. Have the prisoners who are attending upon the patients charge of those instruments of restraint?—No; it is a guard has charge of them, and generally always the guard puts them on.

5123. Supposing a lunatic gets violent in the night, and that the persons sitting up in the ward find it necessary to apply restraint, have they means of doing so?—No; they must call the guard. They would not be allowed themselves.

5124. Have they not got possession of the means of doing so?—They have not.

5125. Are leg-straps used?—In some cases they are. A patient named Robinson, to whom I have referred as the man that gave information in a case of murder, has a pair of them on. He has become very violent within those few days.

5126. Do you mean that he has a pair on constantly?—No; he was as quiet as possible the day before yesterday, and he suddenly became very violent.

5127. When you speak of patients being tied to beds, do you mean that the legs are attached by straps to the bed-post, or that the whole body is tied down?—I mean that they are strapped across the waist from side to side, to prevent them from getting up.

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Detention of Lunatics in Richmond Bridewell.

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5128. It is, of course, in the power of the person attending to tighten that strap?—It is, at night, when a patient has to get up. He has, of course, to be tied again by the men when he returns to bed.

5129. It appears that you had eight lunatic prisoners in your custody on the 1st January?—Yes.

5130. How many of those prisoners are under restraint?—I think only one—the man Mahony.

5131. Was not Robinson also in prison at that time?—He was; but he was quiet.

Effect of detention in gaol.

General arrangements with respect to lunatics.

5132. Do you find generally that prisoners are rendered more violent by detention in gaol?—I do not know that they are. I think it is a great detriment to many cases that they should remain in gaol, where they are obliged to be all together.

5133. Does the medical attendant of the gaol visit daily the ward where the lunatics are?—Yes; there is one medical officer visits every day, except Sundays, and sees all the patients.

5134. What airing ground or court for exercise is attached to the ward?—One only, to which all the prisoners in the hospital resort.

5135. Who is in attendance on the prisoners and lunatics in that ward?—I have always two prisoners watching them, under the supervision of one of the officers. There are two guards in the hospital—one is up stairs, and the other generally below stairs. His business is to exercise a general supervision over these persons. There are two prisoners in the yard to look after the lunatics, in order that they should not do any violence to any other person.

Assaults by lunatics.

5136. Have you had any case of violence to other prisoners on the part of lunatics?—Well, I have had some attempted assaults upon prisoners.

5137. Have you had any cases of suicide on the part of lunatics, or attempted suicide?—None that I can recollect.

No employment.

5138. Is there any employment provided for the lunatics?—None at all. I would be afraid to trust any of them with tools. One of them, a carpenter, wished to get employment at his trade; but I would be afraid to trust him with tools.

5139. How do they occupy themselves during the day?—Walking about in the ward or in the yard.

Presence of lunatics interferes with the gaol discipline.

5140. Do you find that the presence of lunatics in the gaol interferes with the general discipline?—Certainly, to a very considerable extent, if it was only from our being obliged to select prisoners to place over the lunatics to take care of them, and I have to bring those prisoners from all parts of the prison, where they ought to be detained for punishment. Lunatics are a great detriment to the discipline of a prison, especially from their being obliged to be near the hospital, where patients are often confined from fever, and are liable to be annoyed a great deal by the noise at night.

5141. Have the Board objected to provide paid attendants for the lunatics?—I do not know that any application was ever made to the Board of Superintendence to provide paid servants to attend upon them. I do not think there ever was.

5142. Would the objection you have mentioned to their being in contiguity to the hospital be removed by appropriating another portion of the building for the reception of lunatics?—Yes; but you would have to increase the number of officers.

Dietary.

5143. Are the lunatics generally on extra diet?—They are; they get more than ordinary prisoners. They get meat five times a week—half a pound of beef, made into soup.

Persons committed as dangerous lunatics who were not such.

5144. Have you had many cases of persons committed to your custody as dangerous lunatics, who, on admission to the gaol, were considered by the medical officer not to be lunatics?—I have known several cases that turned out to be merely suffering temporarily from delirium tremens.

5145. Have the medical attendants of the prison ever objected to the cases sent to them as not properly lunatic cases?—There are instances in which they refused to sign the certificate for transmission, and the parties turned out in a very few days to be persons who ought not to have been sent in as lunatics to the gaol, and they have been discharged by means of an application to a magistrate.

5146. What is the course of proceeding in the case of an untried prisoner in a gaol becoming insane—to whom is the case submitted?—To the Lord Lieutenant, for the purpose of removal.

5147. Is that a removal to the Dundrum Asylum or to the District Asylum?—To the District Asylum.

Relapsed cases.

5148. Have you had any cases of dangerous lunatics, who, after being transmitted from your gaol to the asylum, and subsequently discharged, have come again into your custody as dangerous lunatics?—Yes; several.

5149. Do you know whether in those cases a second committal followed very soon upon the discharge from the asylum?—I have never taken any particular notice of that. There was one person who got a relapse immediately after the return from the asylum. He was a man addicted to drink. I have known him to be there on one occasion over twelve months.

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DUBLIN, 27TH JANUARY, 1857. DUBLIN.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

DETENTION OF LUNATICS IN GAOLS. *Detention of Lunatics in Gaols.*

Felton Frederick William Hervey, Esq., sworn and examined. F.F.W.Hervey, Esq.

5150. What appointment do you hold?—Inspector-General of Prisons.

5151. How long have you held that appointment?—Since the 31st of January, 1855.

5152. Have you, in the course of your inspection, found many lunatics confined in gaols?—I found a good many in some gaols—especially in those of Wexford, Donegal (at Lifford), Downpatrick, Kilmainham (for the county of Dublin), and in Grangegorman Prison and Richmond Bridewell (for the city of Dublin).

5153. Are any particular portions of those prisons allotted to the reception of lunatics, or are they associated with other prisoners?—In all those prisons they are put in separate wards, except in Kilmainham, where they are in the hospital. Cells allotted to the lunatics in prisons, except in Kilmainham prison; arrangements there for lunatics.

5154. Those wards are not constructed particularly for the reception of lunatics?—No; they are merely portions of the criminal prison

5155. In the case of Kilmainham, to which you have referred, are the insane prisoners confined in the hospital, and a portion also in wards?—The lunatics and the sick are in the hospital, both male and female.

5156. Is that the only department of the prison to which, in case of epidemic, the sick would be removed?—It is the only place available for the purpose. I stated, in my Report on Kilmainham Gaol, which I visited on the 28th and 29th November, 1856, that "I found the hospitals occupied by *two male and thirteen female lunatics*: of the latter, one had not been committed as a dangerous lunatic, but was considered by the surgeon to be insane. Happily there were no sick in the prison, for the female hospital, which consists of only one room, with one cell lately made to open out of it, was already overcrowded with this deplorable number of lunatics; and yet so wretched is the accommodation of the female prison, that there is no other ward to which they could be transferred, so that in the event of the prevalence of an epidemic in the gaol the consequences might be truly frightful. Moreover, the staff of female officers is wholly insufficient for the additional and arduous duty imposed by the presence of so large a number of insane women, for whose custody the gaol authorities were never expected to provide; and it is of the utmost importance that some immediate steps should be taken to remove to an asylum these unfortunate creatures, since any day may produce irremediable evils. I was informed that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the lunatic asylums had found two of the beds occupied by lunatics in a wet and dirty condition. On inquiring into this matter, I learnt that several of the beds thus occupied were found every morning in a similar state, and that it had always been the practice to expose them in the yards to dry; but that the morning of the day on which the Commissioners visited the prison had been so rainy that this could not be done. All the beds were, on the days of my inspection, perfectly clean and dry; and it appeared that latterly fresh bedding had been supplied every morning in the cases referred to—another instance of the extraordinary trouble and expense to which gaols are subjected by the presence of a class of occupants for which they were never designed, and for whose care or even safe custody they are wholly unfitted." The only death in Kilmainham during 1856 was a lunatic female; and on the 24th January, 1857, another female lunatic died.

5157. You were not informed by the officer of the prison that on the occasion of the Commissioners' visit it was the straw of the bed that was in the most filthy condition; and that the bed had been actually made up as if intended for use that evening, without any further cleansing?—I was not.

5158. I believe the person in charge of that lunatic department is very aged?—Very old and feeble.

5159. Do you understand, from the explanation you have received, that the beds are never dried upon rainy days?—I should imagine, from what they told me, they could not be dried; and if fresh ones were not supplied they must use the wet beds.

5160. How many beds can the hospital for female prisoners in Kilmainham Gaol contain?—It contains at this moment seven beds, but they are put close together.

5161. When you state that the gaol authorities could not be expected to have provided for those lunatics, do you mean that in the construction of the gaols, as originally planned before the Lunatic Asylums Act came into force, no provision was made of any particular wards for those classes?—I mean that in no plan of any gaol has a lunatic ward ever been set down as part of the establishment.

5162. In the case you have referred to, Kilmainham Gaol, what opportunities have the lunatic inmates of taking exercise?—Very little; there is only a very small confined yard, to which they are said to be occasionally taken down.

5163. What is your opinion as to the probable effect of the detention in a prison on the condition of a lunatic as regards curability?—So far as I have seen of them in Kilmainham Injurious effect upon lunatics of detention in gaols.

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Detention of Lunatics in Gaols.

F. F. W. Hervey, Esq.

Gaol, they appear to me to become exceedingly depressed, I should imagine, from want of ventilation, and air, and exercise, and from their long confinement in this close room. I may state, that on Sunday last, while I was there, I found two ward women employed to look after them. I inquired how long they had been there, and learned that one had been employed five days, and the other seven. I then asked why the former persons were changed, and I was informed that they declined to continue longer. There was no means of compelling them, and they had to be sent back to the other parts of the prison. The new women were not selected because of any particular fitness, but because they were the only two who would accept the office.

5164. Have you any means of knowing how long lunatics may have remained in Kilmainham Gaol without being removed to an asylum?—The lunatic now longest in the gaol is there since the 12th of March, 1856.

Prolonged detention of lunatics in some gaols; the causes.

5165. Has that prolonged detention of a lunatic in Kilmainham Gaol arisen from want of accommodation in the lunatic asylum?—Certainly, there were numerous applications for all of them, and some have been taken to the asylum on the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, and refused admission on the ground of want of room. One lunatic was sent three times. It appeared, so far as I could ascertain, that the inspectors were in the habit of sending warrants to two or three places whenever a vacancy occurred, and whoever first brought a lunatic to the asylum got the vacancy.

5166. Is there any technical difficulty in the way of receiving back into a prison a lunatic thus removed by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, but who is refused admission at the asylum?—No, because the prison officer does not give up the custody till the manager of the lunatic asylum receives the patient.

5167. Have you known any other cases in which lunatics have been detained for a long period in gaols?—I have known several in Wexford, and in Grangegorman Prison, and in Donegal Prison at Lifford. In the latter Samuel Callin was committed as a dangerous lunatic on the 16th May, 1846; and Patrick Conaghan was committed on the 3rd November, 1854. These lunatics are still in Lifford Gaol. In Wexford, Martin Walsh was committed on the 18th July, 1845, and died the 13th September, 1856, in the gaol.

5168. Have you been enabled to obtain any explanation of the cause of this long detention?—I mentioned the case of Samuel Callin, in Donegal, to Dr. Nugent, and was informed by him that the papers were all correct, for I was under the impression they were not so. Sometimes there is a mistake in the original committal, and the matter remains so for years. He mentioned that the case was one of chronic lunacy, and incurable; and therefore others had been taken to the asylum who were more likely to be cured, and this man had been left in the gaol.

5169. Have you known any other cases of long detention that you would like to mention?—I do not know of any case of longer detention than I have stated.

Mistakes in the original committal of lunatics; the effect of such.

5170. You have referred to some mistake in the original committal: does the governor of a prison receive a lunatic into gaol without having the committal in due form?—What I mean by a mistake originally is this, and it is a case that occurs frequently in Dublin: if an offender is brought up charged with being a dangerous lunatic, and that the doctor is not on the spot to give the certificate, the magistrate cannot commit the man as a dangerous lunatic, and he commits him for an ordinary assault, and notifies to the governor of the gaol that he would have committed the party as a lunatic if the doctor was present. Afterwards the medical officer of the prison certifies that he is a lunatic, but the original committal does not bear upon the face of it that it is a case of dangerous lunacy, and the party remains, under these circumstances, in the gaol.

5171. What is the course of proceeding in a case where the doctor, subsequent to the prisoner's committal, certifies that he is a dangerous lunatic; is a fresh committal required under the Dangerous Lunatic Act?—No.

5172. Under what authority would a prisoner be detained in a gaol after the expiration of the term of the imprisonment ordered for the assault?—I apprehend he is committed not to suffer imprisonment for the assault, but to take his trial for it. He could be discharged by a judge or an assistant barrister.

5173. Supposing a prisoner to be committed to take his trial for an assault, as you state, I believe the usual course is to impannel a jury to try his sanity when he is called upon to plead?—Exactly.

5174. If found insane under those circumstances, that prisoner would become a criminal lunatic in the eyes of the law?—If the jury impannelled to try his sanity stated that he was insane, he would become a criminal lunatic.

5175. But, in the case to which you have referred, if the magistrate had the assistance of a medical man to give a certificate of insanity when the case was before him, that prisoner would only have been committed as a dangerous lunatic, and eventually be sent to the district asylum?—Yes.

Detention of lunatics in bridewells.

5176. Are lunatics ever committed to bridewells?—They are never actually committed to bridewells, but they are often detained in them till an opportunity for their removal offers.

5177. Do the arrangements for their accommodation in bridewells at all differ from those in the county prisons?—Except that they are infinitely worse. However, I conceive it would be always necessary to be enabled to send them, in the first instance, to a place of safety, such as a bridewell; and the law, as it at present exists, very often necessitates their detention there—sometimes for days, and sometimes for weeks—until a second magistrate signs the committal.

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5178. Do you know whether, practically, that second magistrate, in signing the committal, re-investigates the case?—I know of many cases where the second magistrate has not even seen the lunatic.

Interference with gaol discipline.

5179. I presume, from what you have stated, that you consider the presence of lunatics in a gaol interferes very much with its discipline?—Very much, indeed.

5180. Have many complaints been made to Boards of Superintendence on that head?—Several, particularly of late. There have been complaints at Lifford.

5181. Do you think the detention of lunatics in gaols arises principally from the asylums being full?—Certainly.

5182. Is there any amendment of the Dangerous Lunatic Act that you would suggest?—I would suggest, in the first place, that the signature of one magistrate to the committal should suffice.

Suggested amendment of the Dangerous Lunatic Act; direct committal to asylums.

5183. Do you mean one magistrate acting at petty sessions?—I mean that one magistrate's committal should be sufficient to authorize the transmission of a dangerous lunatic to an asylum where some further examination might take place; for, under the law, as it at present exists, an unfortunate lunatic is very often detained in a bridewell for several days till the second signature can be obtained. Again, I would suggest that it should not be always imagined a gaol is to be elastic to any extent, and that an asylum can contain only a certain number.

5184. Would you give the asylum authorities the option of refusing a case if it was not considered a proper one for admission?—Yes.

5185. Would there not be some difficulty in enlarging that person under those circumstances, he having been sworn to be a dangerous lunatic, and about to commit a crime?—There probably would; but it appears to me there might be what we call a prisoner's reception ward constructed in lunatic asylums, where such cases might be kept for a short period. I conceive it would not be so detrimental to a lunatic to be confined even in the worst lunatic asylum as in the best gaol, not so much from the want of accommodation as from the total absence of any resident officers knowing any thing about such cases.

5186. I presume, in the case to which you have referred, it should still be open to any justice of the peace to require security from such a person for keeping the peace?—Yes. I imagine if the lunatic asylum authorities refused to admit the person in custody as a lunatic, it would be then open to a magistrate to commit him as an ordinary criminal. I mean by a reception ward, any place where such persons could be placed until the arrival of the medical officer. Another reason why I think a gaol a bad place for lunatics is, that they are always brought into gaols in a state of great violence and excitement. They are often brought tied on a car with ropes, by the police, and at that time they are easily acted upon either for good or for bad; and there is no one at a gaol who knows how to treat them, and they are placed in charge of ward-men and ward-women who have more to do than they can well accomplish; and, under such circumstances, it is considered that the disease is very often made permanent.

No medical treatment in gaols for lunacy.

5187. When a lunatic prisoner is committed to gaol, are any measures taken with a view to the cure of his lunacy, or is he merely treated for any bodily ailment he may have?—The lunatic is treated rather with regard to his bodily than his mental ailments.

5188. That arises, I suppose, from the case being considered in *transitu*?—Yes; it is always considered by medical officers and the other officers of the gaol that they are only to keep the party in health and in safe custody till the time for removal comes.

Restraint.

5189. Are mechanical restraints used in gaols?—I generally see in gaols one or two means of restraint, such as strait waistcoats.

5190. In whose custody are those things?—Generally in the custody of the hospital nurse.

4191. Is that nurse enabled to make use of those mechanical restraints at her own discretion?—I know of no control over her with respect to them.

5192. In cases where prisoners, not previously lunatics, become insane, what steps are taken for communicating with the asylum authorities?—I am not aware of any case of the kind.

5193. Is there any distinction in the gaols generally in the dietary of the lunatics and the other prisoners?—None; nor is there any authority in any person to alter it, except the medical officer.

Attendants upon lunatics in gaols generally prisoners.

5194. Are the attendants upon the lunatics generally prisoners?—There are always one or two prisoners sent to that duty. There are generally not a sufficient number of officers in a gaol to permit of more than one at most being allowed to that class.

5195. The attendance on lunatics being generally a disgusting duty, particularly if their habits are dirty, do you consider that persons who have been convicted of crime, or may have been charged with crime, are suitable or proper attendants for them?—I believe not at all. There is a general antipathy, I conceive, amongst the lower orders in Ireland to have any thing to do with them, and it is only persons of the worst class in the gaol that will undertake the office. You must look to the physical ability also of the persons you select as attendants. In the case I have referred to at Kilmainham, the two women now in charge of the lunatics are the worst in the prison; one of them has been committed fifteen times.

5196. Supposing the number of lunatics in a gaol were only two or three, I presume a separate ward could not on all occasions be appropriated to them?—They are very often put with untried prisoners. In my Report as to the gaol of the county of the town of Drogheda, which I visited on the 18th November, 1856, I state: "The accommodation for the sick of

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both sexes consists of only one room, which was, at the time of my visit, occupied by lunatic females. This hospital room, as are also the female solitaries, is situated within the male prison, and is, therefore, quite unfit for occupation by females."

Removal to an asylum; certificate of a second medical man required.

5197. The certificate of a second medical man is requisite before the lunatic can be removed to an asylum?—It must be procured before the Lunatic Inspectors can be apprized of the fitness of the lunatic to be removed.

5198. Have you known of any delay in the removal of a lunatic in consequence of the signature of the second physician not being obtained?—I could not say that I have known any delay in the removal, but in apprizing the Inspectors of the fitness of the person to be removed.

5199. How is the second certificate obtained in cases where there is no second medical officer attached to the prison?—A second medical officer is called in, and paid a fee. There is a second medical officer in all the city of Dublin prisons.

Committal of persons belonging to the lower classes as dangerous lunatics.

5200. Do you understand that the lower classes get their friends committed as dangerous lunatics to avoid having them admitted in the ordinary way, and so escape the responsibility of removing them?—Undoubtedly. In the first place, they save the doctor's fee, and the police convey the lunatic to the county gaol, instead of the relatives or friends having to take him themselves to the asylum. I have endeavoured to convey to you, as clearly as I could, my sense of the detriment it is to lunatics to confine them in gaols, as also the injury done to the discipline of those establishments.

5201. Have you known of many cases where persons have been committed more than once as dangerous lunatics?—I have known several cases as stated in the return, which I hand in, from the Grangegorman Penitentiary. [Same is delivered in.]

5202. This return from the Grangegorman Prison does not state whether the prisoners were ever transferred to an asylum after their previous committal?—Some of them were. If the return does not state that, it is incomplete. I know that some of them were pointed out to me as having been at the Richmond Lunatic Asylum.

Detention of Lunatics in Convict Prisons.

Captain W. Crofton.

DETENTION OF LUNATICS IN CONVICT PRISONS.

Captain Walter Crofton sworn and examined.

5203. What official appointment do you hold?—I am Chairman of the Directors of the Convict Prisons.

5204. Have you long held that appointment?—Since the Board was constituted.

5205. How many prisons are under your direction?—The whole of the Convict prisons.

5206. Does it frequently happen that lunatics are inmates of those prisons?—It does happen frequently.

5207. What measures are taken for the removal of those lunatics?—They are examined by medical officers, who certify that they are confirmed lunatics, and then there is room, if possible, made for them in the Central Criminal Asylum, with a view to their removal.

Delay in the removal of convict lunatics; class of prisoners who, though not confirmed lunatics, are irresponsible.

5208. Have you known much delay to occur in the removal of convict lunatics?—Yes; considerable delay. We have now five confirmed lunatics at the Philipstown Prison, who cannot be removed to Dundrum, from want of room; and in addition to that, I wish to call the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that there is a class of prisoners confined in the convict establishments who, though they do not come under the designation of confirmed lunatics, yet are certified by the medical officers to be irresponsible for their actions, and they are day by day qualifying themselves for a more stringent certificate. If they had medical treatment in the early stages of the disease its progress might be arrested; but those that are reported irresponsible, generally end in getting a more stringent certificate, stating that they are confirmed lunatics. We have ten men and six women so circumstanced at the present moment.

5209. Persons actually of unsound mind?—Yes; they are irresponsible, so that we cannot punish them for any act deserving punishment they may commit.

5210. Are they persons more or less of a refractory character?—Yes; we have only two that are so.

Class inadmissible to District Asylums.

5211. I believe the prisoners to whom you have just referred would not be admissible by law to the District Lunatic Asylum?—No, in consequence of the absence of the required certificate.

No means of curative treatment.

5212. Is there any provision for the proper treatment of those cases in the prisons to which you have referred?—There is no proper provision for them. As far as possible a proper watch is kept over them, so that no abuse can happen; at the same time there is no means of arresting the progress of the disease, in any way, with which they are afflicted.

5213. Is there no opportunity of carrying out any curative treatment?—There is not.

Mountjoy Prison.

5214. I believe the Mountjoy Prison is on the separate system?—Yes.

5215. In returns furnished from your department, in November last, it appeared two idiots were in that prison; can you afford the Commissioners any explanation as to that?—Two idiots might have come from the county prisons to Mountjoy Prison, and of course were removed directly, upon their being certified as idiots. There are now two idiots at the invalid depot; they would not be retained in the Mountjoy Prison as idiots.

Returns of removable lunatics.

5216. Are any returns furnished to your office of the convicts eligible for removal to the Mountjoy Prison?—There is no return as to eligibility; we send the numbers, and

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nearly every case is removed, as a matter of course, from the county prisons. They are taken as a matter of course, and not because of any peculiar eligibility.

Detention of Lunatics in Convict Prisons.

Captain W. Crofton.

5217. With respect to the idiots who were in the Mountjoy Prison, and who, I presume, were removed there from county gaols, is there any means of ascertaining whether any officers in those county gaols were responsible for sending them up without notice?—I may not be quite accurate in saying they were sent; but if they were, it is quite certain a report would accompany them from the medical officer of the county gaol, informing us of the fact. It is possible those cases may have come from one of our own depots; if so, it was merely for examination by the medical officer, and to be returned again.

The mind not affected by the prison system.

5218. In the cases to which you have referred of convicts who are irresponsible, and to whom the stringent certificate you have spoken of would be ultimately given, and which is required by law to be given, to warrant their removal, have you any reason to suppose mental deficiency is caused at all by the system to which they have been subjected in the prisons?—Not at all.

Inadequacy of the Central Criminal Asylum.

5219. I gather from a former answer you have given that you consider the Central Criminal Asylum is not adequate for the wants of such a class of cases as would be received there?—It is not adequate.

5220. With respect to the cases to which you have referred of irresponsible prisoners who cannot be removed to an asylum for the reasons stated, are any steps taken to remove them from a prison where the separate system is carried out?—Immediate steps.

5221. Do you find much inconvenience to arise to the discipline of the prisons from the presence of lunatics?—Very great.

5222. I believe in the Government prisons the prisoners are always in the care of paid officers?—Always.

Restraint.

5223. Are any mechanical restraints used with regard to lunatics in Government prisons?—Strait waistcoats.

5224. In whose custody are they kept?—The medical officer's.

5225. Can they be used at the discretion of the attendants?—They can never be placed upon the prisoners without a certificate from the medical officer that it is necessary.

5226. Is there any thing you would wish to suggest with reference to the subject of our inquiry?—I have no further suggestion to make than with regard to the removal of irresponsible persons, to call the urgent attention of the Commissioners to the necessity which exists for their removal to some place where they would be properly treated for their disease.

PROPOSED INSTITUTION FOR POOR LUNATICS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

Proposed Institution for Poor Lunatics of the Middle Class.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

T. Fitzpatrick, Esq.

5227. Have you given much of your attention to the condition of the lunatic poor of Ireland?—Yes, for the last two years.

5228. You have addressed a letter to the Commissioners with reference to a proposed institution for the reception of the lunatic poor?—Yes.

5229. Can you state what progress that scheme has made?—We have only taken the house and ground; we have not got possession at present.

Object and place of the proposed institution.

5230. Detail the nature of the proposed institution?—The object of the institution is to provide for lunatics belonging to the middle class of society—the professional and mercantile educated class, having only small means, or, to use the words of Dr. Conolly, "Who, belonging to the educated portion of the middle classes, and depending on the continued exercise of their talent and industry, fall at once, when affected with even temporary mental disorder, from comfort to ruin, and whose families are hopelessly dragged down with them to poverty and want. The rich, if insanity falls upon them, are surrounded with all the care that wealth can command or sympathy suggest; the poor can apply to the parish and be received into a county asylum, but the class between the rich and the poor suffer without resources, and often long unknown, till the prolonged pains and griefs of concealed poverty beset and torture them; and no relief presents itself until they have wholly fallen into the ranks of paupers."

5231. Is the institution to be at all of a charitable character?—The payment of each patient will be merely sufficient for his support.

5232. It will not, therefore, be at all an institution maintained for profit?—No.

5233. Is it your opinion that there is any considerable portion of the lunatic population of the country who would be very deserving objects of such a charity?—I think a very great number, more than is generally known, probably between 500 and 600.

5234. Is the institution to be founded upon the plan of any other asylum?—We take in some respect the model of Charenton, the great institution near Paris. The patients there, with very few exceptions, pay. There are three classes; the first pay about £57 a-year (about 1,425 francs); the second pay £45 a-year (about 1,125 francs); and the third class pay £33 a-year (about 825 francs). Then there are some more beds in the institution—about fourteen—that are for the poor of the district; and there are a few beds also at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior, for small payments. It is, in some respects, upon the model of that we intend to form our institution, with the exception that it is not proposed to have either a first or second class; we shall confine ourselves to the third. I beg to say, that at Charenton the first class patients, when they are clean or con-

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Proposed Institution for Poor Lunatics of the Middle Class.

T. Fitzpatrick, Esq.

valescent, all dine with some of the principal functionaries of the establishment; but I observed that, with regard to the refractory patients of the three classes, they dined in the same refectory. The patients dined according to the nature of their malady, and not according to their payments. I am of opinion that such a plan in Ireland would be productive of a great deal of irritation on the part of patients. A difference of diet observable in the one room would be objectionable here; but in France they find no difficulty to arise from it.

No free patients.

5235. Is it intended to have any free patients?—No.

Provision of funds.

5236. From what source are the funds for the establishment of the institution to be derived?—A lady left a sum of money to two relatives of mine and myself, to be disposed of as we think proper in support of any public institution; and we intend to establish this.

5237. What is proposed as to the governing body of the institution?—We propose to associate with ourselves seven or nine gentlemen of position as the governing body of the institution.

Government of the institution; admissions, &c.

5238. I presume the right of admission will rest with those Governors?—Yes.

5239. Are the funds available sufficient for the erection of a very extensive hospital?—We shall commence with about twenty patients.

5240. Do you intend to invite charitable contributions towards the promotion of so good an object?—Yes; we calculate on that, and we shall be able to work it at a much cheaper rate than other asylums in this country, for we intend to employ Sisters of Charity in the institution. The expense of each of these will be little more than £20 a-year.

Not sectarian.

5241. Is it intended the institution shall be confined to any one religious persuasion?—No.

5242. Is it intended to be an institution for both sexes?—In the first instance only for females, but we calculate on having a male branch in operation at a future day.

Its general working staff and arrangements.

5243. What working staff will you have?—We shall commence with six Sisters for about twenty patients.

5244. What number of medical attendants?—That is not decided upon yet.

5245. Do you contemplate having the responsibility of treatment to rest entirely with one medical man, or do you propose to associate with him a consulting physician?—I should think there will be a consulting physician and an attending physician.

5246. Is it contemplated there will be a resident manager on the spot, who will be a medical man?—In the first institution, which will be for females, we could not well have a resident medical man; but after the male department is added, and the building erected, we contemplate having a resident medical officer.

Locality of asylum.

5247. Is the locality at all chosen in the vicinity of medical advice?—Yes; it is quite close to the city—at Richmond, Fairview.

Rate of charge.

5248. The class of patients to be admitted, I gather from your previous answer, will be a class paying about £30 per annum?—About £25: we have not yet determined on the amount. I calculate the average expense of each patient of the first fifty patients will be about £40 per year. The average expenditure at Charenton is over that; if you allow each of the three classes to be equal in number, the average will be about £45 a-year.

5249. Has it been contemplated to allow the right of recommendation for admission to persons subscribing a considerable sum, as is done in some hospitals under the Sisters of Mercy?—No.

Inquiries to prevent improper admissions.

5250. What arrangement do you contemplate with a view of securing that persons whose means would enable them to pay a considerable sum beyond what you propose to charge shall not avail themselves of this cheap or charitable institution?—The proposed plan is—first, to ascertain the number and ages and occupation of the members of the family; secondly, to have authentic information as to the total income of the family. We then propose that the Governors will come to an accurate conclusion as to whom they suppose to be a fit object for admission to the institution.

5251. Is it your opinion you will be enabled, with the sum which you have named, to provide accommodation and care for lunatics superior to what is given in any asylum in this country now for the same rate?—I should say, with the exception of Swift's, certainly better than in any public asylum. We contemplate having patients treated in the same way they lived when at home.

Security for payment.

5252. Have you considered what security should be required to enable you to recover annually the sum which the friends of the patients may condition to pay?—We will adopt the same plan they do at Charenton—the person who brings the patient gives an undertaking, in writing, to pay.

Want of such an establishment.

5253. Has the idea of establishing this institution arisen from the conviction in your mind that a very great want existed for such an establishment?—Yes. It originated, I may say, from the Rev. Dr. Taylor, who is my co-trustee, and who having been a Governor of the Carlow Lunatic Asylum, and now a Governor of the Maryborough Asylum, was well acquainted with the subject, and knew the want of such an institution.

5254. I believe there is no institution of a charitable nature in Ireland for the treatment of the insane, except Swift's, and that at Bloomfield, for the Society of Friends?—No, those are the only ones I know of.

State of the law with respect to licensing; inspection.

5255. Is there any thing further you would wish to communicate to us?—On inquiring at the office of the Inspectors-General of Asylums, and stating the scheme of the proposed institution, I was informed it was a matter of doubt whether it could be considered of a public or private nature, and that the question would be submitted to the law officers of the Crown. The letter I sent to this Commission was written in the hope that, in their

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DUBLIN.

Proposed Institution for Poor Lunatics of the Middle Class.

T. Fitzpatrick, Esq.

report, the Commissioners would suggest some simpler mode of proceeding for establishments of this kind, so that we would be enabled to get a licence that would be permanent, and not be liable to be revoked, unless for a violation of the law, or on some good cause being shown by the Inspectors for so doing.

5256. Are you aware the remarks of the Inspectors probably had reference to the state of the law, which it has hitherto been thought would not require such institutions to be licensed?—It was a matter of doubt; and on looking at the Report of the Inspectors, I found they classed Swift's and the Retreat at Bloomfield as private institutions. They are not obliged to take out licences annually.

5257. Then, in fact, as the law is practically administered at present, your institution would not be required to take out a licence?—I should suppose not.

5258. You are of course aware, that as the institution would contain more than two patients, it would be subject to the other provisions of the law?—Certainly.

5259. With regard to the custody of the lunatics?—Yes.

5260. On what ground do you think such an institution should be exempt from the regulation of the law with reference to licensing?—Because it takes away from the accumulation of funds intended for benevolent purposes. The object of such an institution is to increase or extend its benefits, in case there is any surplus arising from its receipts.

Inspection.

5261. Supposing the difficulty removed, to which you have referred, of a considerable pecuniary payment for the licence, do you see any reason why such an institution should be exempted from inspection?—Certainly not; I should say it ought to be inspected.

5262. Your objection, then, to the licence refers rather to the tax which that licence imposes than to any thing else?—And to the great inconvenience of attending the sessions annually, and being often subjected to great delay, which I learn from proprietors of private asylums is the case, that they have to wait at Kilmainham amongst publicans and other classes of people, and, besides, the tax is serious in its amount.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 29th JANUARY, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

Richmond District Asylum.

RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM—in continuation.

M. Staunton, Esq.

Michael Staunton, Esq., Collector-General of Rates for the City of Dublin, sworn and examined.

5263. I believe you have been for some time a Governor of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum?—I have.

5264. Have you been in the habit of attending constantly at the meetings of the Board?—I give a great deal of attendance, but I cannot say I have attended regularly; I believe I have attended as regularly as any other Governor.

5165. I believe the Richmond Lunatic Asylum is an asylum for the district comprising the county of Dublin, the city of Dublin, the county of Wicklow, the county of Louth, and the county of the town of Drogheda?—Yes.

Attendance of Governors.

5266 Do you find that the attendance of Governors at the Board generally affords a fair representation of those respective counties?—I cannot say it does. There are altogether twenty-one Governors, and the attending Governors, I believe, do not exceed four or five in number.

5267. Are the attending Governors usually from the city of Dublin or the immediate vicinity?—They are usually from Dublin.

5268 I believe the appointment of Governors rests entirely with the executive government?—It does.

5269. Is the attendance of Governors at each meeting tolerably large?—There are usually, I think, five; I have often seen seven, but not usually more than five.

5270. Do the Board of Governors meet more frequently than is required by the regulations, namely, once a month?—They meet once a fortnight, and I have known them to meet oftener when occasion required; if any emergency arose, they would appoint a day to meet out of the ordinary routine of attendance.

No visiting committee.

5271. Is there any committee appointed for the purpose of visiting the establishment?—No; there are two Inspectors who are members of the Board, and the general body of the Governors feel that the Inspectors have a peculiar responsibility attached to their position; they are at once Inspectors of Asylums, and members—recently constituted—of the Board of Governors; besides those gentlemen, there are medical officers, who are constant and, I think, very efficient attendants, and who, I must say, show a great deal of zeal for the well-being of the institution.

5272. The Inspectors to whom you refer are the executive officers under the Act of Parliament, for inspecting the lunatic asylums of Ireland?—Yes.

5273. They are not, therefore, charged with any particular duties, as regards the Richmond Asylum, more than any other?—No; but the Board would not hesitate to employ their good offices on any occasion that they require a special inquiry.

5274. Are you aware that the Privy Council regulations of 1843 contemplated a local board of three to be appointed, who were to hold their meetings once in every month, and who were to see that the orders of the General Board were duly executed, to inspect the asylum and its inmates, and to keep a watchful eye over it?—I have not heard any thing concerning it mentioned at the Board.

5275. Do you consider it possible for the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, whose duty extends all over Ireland, to discharge such duties as are contemplated for the local board?—I do not, and I must say, I think the appointment of a local board would be a very useful arrangement.

Effect of the Inspectors being Governors.

5276. What is your opinion as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the official Inspectors being members of the governing body of an asylum?—I think from the experience, which is not very great, we have had at the Richmond Asylum, as to the working of that arrangement, that it was useful; and I believe it was originally suggested by the insufficient attendance. I think we have often found that the presence of those two gentlemen was useful in giving us a good Board; and I must say that they have discharged their duties as members of the Board, with great efficiency and zeal.

5277. What is your opinion as to the effect which the existence of those official persons upon a Board, has in encouraging the Board to discharge their duties?—Well, I dare say members would be less ready to attend if they were sure the Inspectors were present to go through the ordinary business.

5278. Has it not, therefore, a tendency to encourage the Governors to abandon the affairs of the institution?—I do not think the attendance of the attending Governors is smaller since the appointment of the Inspectors as members of the Board. Three or four gentlemen are usually present at the meetings.

5279. In cases that may require minute inspection, such as cases of embezzlement, if such occurred, would the inquiry be conducted by the Board, or a Committee of the Board, or be left to the Inspectors?—Every important inquiry, I must say, is always conducted

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by the full Board; and they certainly do not manifest any disposition to save themselves trouble or time; very few of the meetings occupy a shorter period of time than about two hours, from one to three or half-past three o'clock; that is the usual time for the attendance of the Board; they attend as long as the business may require, and matters for investigation have been frequently gone into in great detail, I think with as much efficiency as possible.

Reference to Inspectors by Board.

5280. It appears from a minute of the Board that came under the notice of the Commissioners, that there has been a practice of referring matters that required investigation to the Inspectors to report upon?—There have been, occasionally, instances of the kind, but it was from a notion that the Inspectors would have a better opportunity of inquiring than the general Board; the feeling is that the Inspectors are constantly there, and that the fact of their being Inspectors gives them a peculiar interest in the well-being of the institution; and from the duties of members of the Board being superadded to their other duties, it is, I believe, the general opinion that they are the more fitted to inquire into matters such as you refer to; it is this consideration that influences the members of the Board generally in wishing matters that they would be themselves competent to investigate to fall under the cognizance of the Inspectors, for they, in addition, have the power of administering an oath, so that the investigation would be more solemn on that account; but the occasions on which matters were referred to the Inspectors are not very numerous, and they have been certainly not of a very important character; the Board itself, in any thing really of importance, or that was felt to be such, would give it their exclusive attention.

Their position unlike that of Poor Law Inspectors.

5281. I believe the position of Inspectors at the Boards of asylums differs from that of Poor Law Inspectors at Boards of Guardians, inasmuch as the latter have no votes?—Yes; I should observe that I have noticed a reluctance on the part of the Inspectors to take the chair. The usage at the Board, as at several other Boards with which I am acquainted, is, that the third person in attendance shall be the chairman; and if one of the Inspectors happened to come in the third, I see a tendency or disposition on their part to decline taking the chair, and a desire that some other member should occupy that position. I should say, while I have that matter before my mind, that it would be a good arrangement to have a fixed chairman for the Board of Governors. They could imitate the practice of the Poor Law Boards in that respect; I believe permanent chairmen are almost always in attendance, and not only the chairman, but the deputy and deputy vice-chairman.

5282. Do you consider that there is any thing anomalous in the persons who are charged by law with the inspection of an institution being themselves members of the governing body of that institution?—I must say, that when I first heard of their being appointed Governors, I was surprised at it, but in watching the working of the arrangement I had no reason to regret that the appointment had occurred; and I must say that I have not seen more efficient members of the Board, as far as their conduct fell under my observation, than the Inspectors; and that the accident of their being Inspectors has never, so far as I have observed, impaired their efficiency as members of the Board, or suggested ideas of duty other than those entertained by the members generally.

Inspection by the Governors of the Asylum and the inmates.

5283. Is it the practice of the Board of Governors to visit the whole building, and to inspect the inmates on the occasions of their meetings?—No; not upon the occasions of their meetings, but several members have repeatedly inspected the whole asylum. The concern is large now, and there is a great deal of detail to go through; the accounts are numerous, and the financial business is very elaborately attended to, and certainly not shorter than two hours or two hours and a-half will discharge the business any day. Under these circumstances the Governors would feel that they would hardly have leisure to go every day through the building; and indeed, for my part, I feel that it would not be necessary to do so. I happened to be in the institution this very day, and I was not expected there, and I heard an observation from the matron, that the institution was prepared every day for inspection. I never saw it, either upon the occasions of incidental visits or going through at the time of the appointed meeting, that every thing did not appear to be in a fit state, and quite prepared for inspection.

5284. It has been stated by the Manager, that the Board of Governors do not go through the asylum and inspect it; and he also stated, on being asked when the Board of Governors last went round the various wards and inspected the house, that he could not tell; he further stated, in reply to a question, whether it had been done within the last twelve months, that it may have been done by some, but that it was not inspected generally—do you consider that in so extensive an establishment as the Richmond Asylum, a proper supervision of the institution in detail can take place, if the governing authorities do not visit it more frequently?—I think the Governors would be chargeable with a dereliction of duty if they omitted to do any thing in the way of necessary inspection. The Manager's recollection does not agree with mine as to the visits of the Governors, or their going round the asylum; I remember more inspections than he appears to have in his recollection. There are also several medical gentlemen who are in daily attendance; there is a resident apothecary; there is a very active matron; there is a manager. The medical gentlemen are Dr. Mollan, Dr. Tuobill, Dr. Banks, and Dr. Hughes.

5285. Are those persons you have named officers of the institution?—Yes; the Medical Officers.

5286. Would not the object of inspection by the Governors be to see that the officers perform their duty?—Certainly. If there was any feeling that they required supervision, the Governors would be very ready to render any service in their power. I should have added the names of Dr. Nugent and Dr. White, the Inspectors. I consider there is a sort of safeguard for the Institution in the connexion of those gentlemen with it, and it would

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Richmond District Asylum.

M. Staunton, Esq.

appear to me to be a matter of surprise if perpetual and special investigation were necessary, under all these circumstances. I have repeatedly gone round the house. I have been seven or eight years a Governor, if not more; and I must say, that I never in any one instance, found any thing out of the way, different from what visitors would expect to see, upon either appointed or incidental inspection.

Various imperfections in the Asylum.

5287. Would you be surprised to hear, that in the greater portion of the divisions the water-closets were kept regularly locked, and that in many cases they were not fit to be used?—I know there is a great deal of imperfection in matters of that description, which the Governors have made repeated attempts to get rectified. The whole of the buildings have been carried on and the works terminated under certain circumstances that were always dissatisfactory to the Board.

5288. The matter to which I refer had reference to the old asylum?—I never heard that any such thing had occurred as the locking of the water-closets; but that the institution has a great many imperfections is perfectly certain, and quite within the cognizance of the Governors; and they have had I do not know how many weeks' or months' correspondence with the Board of Works on the subject.

5289. Have you heard that on the occasion of the Commissioners' visit, the privies in the yard were in a state dangerous to the health of the inmates?—I never heard that; I only heard of the imperfection of those offices.

5290. Are you aware that in one ward it was the practice to employ the lunatic patients in removing the filth of those dirty privies?—I am not. The patients are employed as far as they are capable of rendering any service; and I believe the feeling is, that it is better to have them employed than otherwise.

5291. I presume you are of opinion that the nature of the employment is important as regards the curative treatment of the patients?—Yes; the institution is a curative one, and I should think employment would be appropriate for that purpose.

5292. Are you aware there is an almost total absence of night-chairs in the institution?—I heard recently of an order for some of these things.

5293. Are you aware that in a great many of the lavatories most of the cocks are useless, being out of order?—No; I am surprised there are so many instances of imperfections in the matters referred to; I am surprised they never fell under the observation of the medical gentlemen who attend the Board regularly. I have never known, perhaps more than once, a failure to constitute a Board from insufficient attendance, and the Board is always prepared to hear any recommendation for useful alteration or for improvement.

5294. I presume these deficiencies are matters that would be detected by an active Visiting Committee?—They would certainly fall more under the observation of a Sub or Visiting Committee; and I should think that for that purpose such a Committee would be a very useful body.

Misappropriation of the ball-alley.

5295. With reference to the employment and amusement of the patients, I believe there was a ball-alley in the grounds of the new asylum?—Yes.

The offal of the house.

5296. Are you aware, portion of that ball-alley has been for some time, and is now fitted up as a pig-sty for the pigs of the apothecary?—I was not aware what particular part of the premises was used for the pig-sty; I was aware he kept pigs; the number of them was a matter brought under the consideration of the Board, and I must say I was one of those of opinion, that the animals should not be allowed to remain at all. The Manager and the apothecary had some pigs, and the Manager stated that he had been twenty-four or twenty-five years connected with the institution—that the original Governors gave him permission to have pigs, and that he never exceeded the power he had received from them; but I believe the Board on this occasion came to the resolution that not more than one or two pigs should be permitted to be in the possession of any officer; and some of the members of the Board, myself amongst the number, thought it would be much better not to have a pig at all in the institution—in short, that the offal should be used to feed pigs for the benefit of the patients.

5297. At present it is used in feeding pigs for the benefit of the apothecary?—I thought the resolution of the Board was carried out. As soon as ever the matter came under my consideration, I certainly had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the practice should be given up; and if it goes on now, it is certainly in defiance of the order or resolution of the Board.

Inspection of books by Board.

5298. Do the Board of Governors, at their fortnightly meetings, usually inspect the books which the Manager is obliged to keep—the morning statement book and others?—Yes; all those books are inspected, and there is a report always expected from the Manager and matron, and from any officer of the institution who has any thing that could be brought under the consideration of the Board.

The morning statement book; the minute book.

5299. I believe the morning statement book requires the number of people employed in the institution to be specified?—I do not know to what extent its requirements go, but my impression was that it contained any information that was considered to be of importance to the Governors. There are very regular books kept, including a very elaborate minute book. That minute book is now kept upon a principle recently introduced. Formerly there was a very short and insufficient statement made in it; now, I think, every possible subject is introduced into it that ought to be introduced.

5300. Are you aware that the daily statement book is not regularly kept with reference to the new asylum?—No; I am not.

5301. I believe Mr. Beatty, the apothecary, is the person in immediate charge of the new asylum?—He is.

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5302. He stated in his evidence, that the books connected with the new asylum were kept at the old house; that he made no communication to Mr. Wrigley, with reference to the daily condition of the new asylum; and that he made no return of the number of patients employed. Under these circumstances it would be impossible, I believe, to make up a morning statement book for the new asylum, as required by the regulation?—Under those circumstances it would; but I never heard it suggested at the Board that any thing was wanted with reference to the employment of the patients.

5303. You are aware the morning statement book is required by the Privy Council regulation to be kept, and to state the numbers who are employed, the number of persons under restraint, and several other matters?—I was not aware of that.

5304. As the morning statement book in the new asylum did not contain any statement of the number under restraint, that provision of the Privy Council regulation is inoperative therefore, as regards the new asylum?—I have never known the subject to be brought before the Board, and I should say that I think all those matters should be attended to by the officers in such a way as to leave nothing essential undone that should be done.

5305. I believe the duties of clerk and storekeeper are discharged by two different officers in the Richmond Asylum?—They are.

5306. Are the Board of Governors satisfied with the way in which the accounts of stores and so on are kept?—They are. The storekeeper is a very methodical officer, and he is, I must say, quite in the confidence of the Governors. The clerk has had his duties greatly augmented by being made secretary to the Board, and by having the minutes put under his charge. He has a good deal of correspondence, and he receives and pays money, and is a person having at the same time a very moderate salary. I am of opinion that the clerk has quite enough to do for the salary, without having the duties of storekeeper superadded. The office of storekeeper is, I believe, supposed by the Board to be very efficiently discharged by a punctual, and conscientious, and methodical officer.

The Storekeeper; the receipt and issue of stores.

5307. Are you aware that many of the articles which are used in the house are never brought into the hands of the storekeeper?—I should not be prepared to hear it; I should rather expect to hear the contrary, and that there was no want in that department. The storekeeper is an officer not a long time in possession of his office, but the impression upon my mind, I must say, was, that he discharged his duty very efficiently and very honestly.

5308. I believe the supplies are furnished upon the order of the manager?—There is a want book, which is brought before the Board, and which is rendered operative by the order of the Board. Every article is set forth in the book that is required. It is read out, and many articles are subjected to observation, and the quantity of some articles has been lessened; but as to how far the proposed order is necessary for the use of the establishment, is a question that is always deliberately considered. Now, with reference to snuff, and tobacco, &c, it has been a matter of question whether articles set down in the book, for the consideration of the Governors, are wanted for the use of the institution, and whether retrenchment might not be made. I think there is a great deal of investigation of that kind which forms the business of every meeting of the Governors.

5309. Are you aware of the Privy Council regulation requiring that the storekeeper shall have charge of the stores of the institution, and receive the same, and be accountable for the quantity and quality, so as to show the issues of every sort, ordinary as well as extra, and to check the issues and consumption with each other?—I was not aware of it.

5310. It has been stated to us that the shoes for the use of the inmates, which I believe are supplied by contract, are left in charge of the porter?—I am not aware, but if I were told so I should be surprised at it. My impression was, that there was nothing defective in this department. The stores are very much under the care of the matron, and the matron is considered a person highly efficient for her office, and very scrupulous and correct in the discharge of her duty.

5311. The matron, Mrs. Wrigley, having been asked who had charge of the shoes purchased for the use of the inmates, replied, the hall porter; were the Governors aware of that?—If I were asked the question I would not give that answer; it surprises me.

5312. Do you know whether the storekeeper takes charge of the female clothing or the material for making up the female clothing?—I do not, but my impression was, that the clothing was altogether under the management and in the charge of the matron.

5313. Do you not think it would be advisable—there being a separate officer for the charge of stores—that all the stores received in such a large establishment should be received by him, and that a proper check should be kept upon the issue of them?—Undoubtedly. I believe it is much against the wish of the matron that she has had the care of the stores, and that it happened through the accident of the former storekeeper being obliged to retire; he got a little insane. There was some little embarrassment connected with the office, from his state of health. A new storekeeper was appointed, and it was the opinion of the Board that he was a very efficient officer, and that nothing was neglected by him that he ought to attend to.

5314. If all the stores which are required for the use of the house are not brought into the storekeeper's department, I presume it would be impossible to keep a correct check upon the consumption?—I should think so likewise.

5315. There is a considerable quantity of ground attached, I believe, to the institution?—There is.

The produce of the garden.

5316. The Commissioners have been given to understand that there is no regular account kept of the expenditure upon that ground, or of the profits or produce of that ground?—I think that is a mistake. There is a regular account given of the sale of com-

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modities. The money yielded by the sale of vegetables is always reported to the Board, and regularly lodged to the credit of the Board.

5317. The answer of the clerk to the question, whether there was any debtor and creditor account kept of the garden was, "There was an account of that kind kept, but it has not been latterly kept"?—It is new to me to be told that there is any imperfection as to the money arising from the sale of the vegetables. I must say that the Governors repeatedly invite the officers to make representations upon subjects to be brought under their consideration. There has been, I think, a growing efficiency in the whole institution in that way, and reports are now made, and things done, which originally were not attended to, I must say, when I first became a member of the Board of Governors. There is the matron's report, the manager's report, the reports of the medical officers—in short, every one knows that the Governors are anxious to have reports, and that it is considered objectionable if any circumstance of the least importance is not reported to them. The Governors deal with those matters till they come to a deliberate conclusion upon them, whether the hour be late or early. We do not retire upon any one day from the board-room without completing all the business brought under our notice, which, I suppose, as we desire it, embraces every thing connected with the institution.

5318. I believe the asylum is one of the largest in Ireland, comprising as it does the two buildings?—Yes, one of the largest.

The government of the new building; its condition.

5319. What arrangements have been made for the government of the new building; is it under the control of the manager of the old asylum?—The manager is less connected with the new building than with the old part of the asylum, and the new building is very much in the care of the apothecary, and Dr. Banks has special duties to perform with regard to it. The existing arrangements are not those that were originally contemplated. The Governors were desirous that there should be a resident medical person, with a suitable salary, who should give the concern the entire of his attention, who should be resident within the walls of the institution; and my own opinion is, that that is quite an indispensable arrangement for the well-being of the institution. I think the local government of it is very inefficient at present, but the Governors were deterred from pressing for the completion of the arrangement that was intended, by reason of the non-existence of any mode of making compensation to the individuals who would be affected by it. There is a recent Act which enables them to entertain the question of compensation or retiring allowances, and one of the most recent subjects of conversation at the Board was, when the initiative should be taken to carry the original intention out; but matters are in an incomplete state, as we feel, with reference to the general management of the concern. There ought to be some resident manager, whether a physician or not a physician, to give it his entire attention, and to be more a governor than any person connected with it now is.

Superannuation Act.

5320. It would appear from the evidence the Commissioners have received, that Mr. Wrigley, the manager, does not make a daily inspection of the whole of the new asylum?—I am not able to say whether he does or not.

5321. What security have the Board for the new asylum being properly conducted, the manager not making daily reports from it, and there being no visiting committee?—There is no part of the institution that does not fall under the daily cognizance or observation of some officer connected with it. All the medical men attend every day, and are ready to give every information and to make every suggestion necessary for the good management of the institution. The imperfections in the building itself, the imperfections in the water-closets and sewers, and those matters have all been frequently the subject of consideration at the Board, and most lengthened correspondence with the Board of Works has been carried out, in order to have them put in a better condition.

Dissatisfaction of Governors with new house.

5322. Are we to understand that the Governors do not consider themselves responsible for the condition in which the new building was given up?—Certainly not. They have repeatedly expressed their dissatisfaction at it, and to remedy the imperfections has been a subject of constant anxiety with them. They have endeavoured to move the Board of Works to rectify those imperfections, in order to save the public the expense which would be caused if it were done through the Governors themselves. The Governors have been very much dissatisfied indeed as to the condition in which the building was given up by the Board of Works, and many things now imperfect would be quite otherwise if the wishes of the Governors had been carried out. There was no way in which they could move the Board of Works to do what was necessary. Repeated remonstrances, and the use of strong terms of remonstrance, formed constant business at the Board.

5323. I believe one of the new buildings erected was an infirmary?—Yes.

The infirmary.

5324. It has been stated to the Commissioners that the building has been in some degree perverted from its original purposes, that cases are sent there which are not cases of bodily ailments, and that patients are treated in their own cells who might properly be removed to the infirmary?—The accommodation for patients is very imperfect in the institution in its present state. The number of inmates altogether is now about 612, and there certainly is not room enough for carrying out the purposes of the institution, and a great deal of its space is applied to the use of epileptics and idiots. There are forty-one epileptic cases and sixty-one idiots, which is a large number in an institution over-crowded by 612 inmates; and no doubt the efficiency of the institution, for its curative purposes, is impaired in that way. There is a pinching for room, and I daresay irregularities will occur through that means, and that things were done that would not be done if the institution were in a more perfect condition.

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5325. Have the Board of Governors ever visited the infirmary?—They have.

5326. Do they visit it periodically?—Not periodically.

5327. Do you know whether the manager visits the infirmary daily?—I am not able to say.

No reports to Board about infirmary.

5328. Is any report of the state of the infirmary made to the Board at their usual meetings?—Not specially; the Governors expect that every thing of importance or of interest will be reported to them. If there be any deficiency in the information conveyed to the Governors, it is certainly contrary to their wish and their direct orders.

5329. It would, I presume, be difficult to detect those deficiencies, if some other parties did not go round to inspect the institution?—It certainly would, no doubt. I entirely approve of the arrangement of having a sub-committee of visitors, and I certainly do think that the arrangements are deficient in that respect.

The chapel.

5330. I believe amongst the other buildings recently erected at the Richmond Asylum, there was a chapel for the use of the inmates?—Yes.

Opinion as to separate places of worship.

5331. It has been stated to the Commissioners that the arrangement by which the chapel is divided into two parts is not satisfactory, and that it would be desirable to have a separate building for the members of each religious persuasion—what is your opinion upon that point?—I think that if there could be a separation it would be desirable. The subject has been frequently under the consideration of the Governors. The Governors were anxious—and, let me say, the Governors of both persuasions. There are gentlemen of the Established Church, and gentlemen who are of the Catholic Church on the Board, and I believe there was no difference of opinion amongst them as to the desirability of having separate places of worship, if the thing could be accomplished, and it was felt to be merely a question of expense; and the suggestion that separation would be desirable, even proceeded from some of the patients themselves; for it was reported to the Governors that there were cases in which Protestant patients were disturbed by the notion that they were in a Catholic place of worship, and *vice versa;* so that if there was money to accomplish the change, it was held to be desirable by both parties that it should be done.

The Asylum as a curative institution.

5332. Is it your opinion that a lunatic asylum, for the reception of the lunatic poor, should be really a curative establishment?—I should think that it ought to be so, and the more so the better for its object. I consider it a perfection of the Richmond Institution that it is a curative establishment; and I believe the success of it, as such, has been very remarkable.

5333. Do I understand your opinion to be, then, that the State should support hospitals for the cure of lunatics, apart from the question that provision ought to be made for the incurable elsewhere?—Yes, that is my opinion.

5334. Do you consider that the Richmond Asylum, either the new or the old building, at present has adequate means for conducting curative treatment?—I think it has not.

5335. Has the question of providing more effectually for that object been much under the consideration of the Board of Governors?—It has.

Sir G. F. J. Hodson, Bart., D.L., J.P.

Sir George F. J. Hodson, Bart., D.L., J.P., sworn and examined.

5336. I believe you are a governor, and a frequent attendant at the Board of the Richmond District Asylum?—I am.

5337. The Commissioners have recently received a statement from the Board of Governors containing their views with reference to the subject of our inquiry; you have, I believe, perused that document?—I have.

The asylum inadequate for the wants of the district; additional accommodation.

5338. It would appear, from the statement, that the Board have fully considered the wants of the districts as regards accommodation for the lunatic poor; do you consider, generally, that there is sufficient accommodation?—I think the number that ought to be received into an institution belonging to the district is much greater than the asylum can afford accommodation for.

5339. I believe a very large proportion of the present inmates of the Richmond Lunatic District Asylum are incurable?—Incurable, and epileptic, who may be all classed under the denomination of incurable.

5340. There is still a considerable demand, the Commissioners have been given to understand, for accommodation for lunatics on the part of the workhouse and prison authorities?—Yes; in the union of the Board of Guardians at which I attend, in my own neighbourhood, I may say that I know, at least, of eighteen or twenty cases the present time, who ought to be received into the lunatic asylum, and for whom there is not, at present, accommodation.

Opinion as to an asylum for incurables.

5341. From the statement furnished by the Board of Governors it would appear that they consider the most advisable mode of providing additional accommodation would be to place the incurable cases, generally, in a separate and distinct building?—That is their opinion.

5342. It also appears that they came to the conclusion that there are no proper means of providing additional accommodation in the Dublin district, except by the erection of new buildings?—There are no means of providing additional accommodation otherwise. I believe the subject was carefully looked into by the Inspectors, and there was no building at all adapted for the purpose that could be procured; and the Governors conceived, that by the erection of a new building on the asylum grounds, the necessity for a new staff would be avoided, and considerable expense saved—such as the cost of additional medical officers.

5343. The addition of any considerable staff of superior officers, I presume, could be

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dispensed with in that case?—Yes, there would be no necessity for additional chief and medical officers.

5344. I observe in the statement that the possibility of applying a portion of the workhouse accommodation for the reception of those cases was also considered?—It was.

Allocation of a portion of a workhouse.

5345. It had reference, I believe, to the allocation of a portion of a workhouse in the district for the reception of incurable lunatics?—Yes; the Rathdrum Union Workhouse was at first thought desirable for the purpose. It was thought that such an arrangement would be practicable; but on further consideration the Board abandoned the idea, because of the construction of the workhouse rendering it totally unfitted for the reception of lunatic patients of any kind.

5346. Did the Board feel that the objection would equally apply to the whole of the workhouse?—I think they did. Considerable outlay would be required in any workhouse, though the entire were given up to make it suitable for the reception of lunatic patients.

5347. I believe no additional workhouse has been erected of late years within the Richmond district?—No.

Number of lunatics in workhouses in the district; unsuitability of workhouse accommodation for lunatics.

5348. It is not likely, therefore, that any workhouse could be dispensed with?—The only workhouse where the inmates, at present, are not sufficiently numerous to occupy it is, I believe, the Rathdrum Union Workhouse, about seven miles from Dublin. There are about 600 inmates there at present, and it is calculated to hold 1,200.

5349. From the estimate of the state of lunacy in the district, furnished in the statement from the Governors, it would appear that 223 lunatics are supposed to be now in the workhouses?—Yes

5350. Do you consider that those 223 include any cases who might, without injury or disadvantage, be left in a workhouse?—I myself think that a workhouse provides no sufficient accommodation for any description of lunacy. I think the arrangements originally made in the construction are by no means suitable for the purpose, and I do not think the staff of officers at all such as are calculated to take care of lunatics. From my observation I would say that persons in their unfortunate condition cannot be sufficiently attended to in workhouses.

5351. It has been stated in evidence before the Commissioners, that there is a class of imbeciles classed as lunatics who might, without disadvantage, be left in a workhouse Do you agree in that opinion to any extent?—No.

5352. I believe that, generally, the attendants in charge of lunatics in a workhouse are paupers themselves?—They are pauper inmates, selected by the officers as most suitable for that duty.

Committal of lunatics to gaols; proposed alteration of the law.

5353. It is estimated that the number of lunatics in gaol at the present moment, in the district, is fifty-one. What is your opinion as to the provision of the law by which lunatics may be sent direct to gaols?—I think it is a safe provision in the case of patients who become dangerous to themselves or others, as affording a means of putting them under immediate restraint. So far I think the present law is very desirable; but I should say, the sooner they could be transmitted to the district asylum the better, as there is no provision whatever for curative treatment in gaols beyond the ordinary infirmary arrangements.

5354. What is your opinion as to the alteration of the law which has been suggested, that those lunatics instead of being sent to the gaol should be removed direct in the first instance to the asylum?—I think such would be very desirable.

5355. Would you, in that case, give the medical authorities of the asylum the power of rejecting a case if they did not consider it a proper one for reception?—Yes, I should think I would leave that discretion with the medical officers.

Estimate of lunatics at large.

5356. There is also an estimate in this report furnished to us, that there are at large in the district upwards of 500 lunatics at present unprovided for. Are you aware whether the returns from which this statement is taken include lunatics of all classes, whether paupers or otherwise?—I believe lunatics of all classes are included; I cannot speak positively.

5357. Do you consider that of those who it is estimated in the statement are likely to require relief at the county charge, about half are, probably, curable?—I think so.

A law of settlement as regards lunatics.

5358. It is stated in the document which has been forwarded by the Governors of the Richmond Asylum, that their attention has been "directed to the existing practice of charging the maintenance of dangerous lunatics confined in gaols, and thence transferred to the district asylums, without regard to the localities to which they properly belong, thus causing an unjust and oppressive increase in the taxation of property in Dublin and other large towns; and they therefore recommend an alteration in the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 107, and the 9th and 10th Vic., cap. 115, giving authority for the allocation of dangerous lunatics confined in gaols to the several district asylums to which, by previous residence, they properly belong." Would not the alteration of the law thus suggested involve a definition of what would be considered a settlement?—Yes.

5359. Have you considered what particular definition you would give "settlement" in this case?—I have, as regards the admission into workhouses generally, but not with particular reference to lunatic patients.

5360 I believe that, at present, in the case of workhouses, if a pauper is admitted, he becomes chargeable either upon the union or an electoral division, but there is no power of transferring the charge against any other union?—There is not, nor any power of transmission. A pauper who has become destitute in a union is charged to the union at large, provided he has not acquired a residence in any particular electoral division.

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5361. There is no power on the part of the board of guardians to transmit the pauper to another union?—No power whatever.

5362. There is a suggestion made in this paper from the Governors, that authority should be given for the allocation of dangerous lunatics confined in gaols to the several district asylums to which, by previous residence, they properly belong. Is it meant that the Board of Governors should have the power of transmitting lunatics to another district?—Yes; such power does not exist at present as regards the management of unions, but we think it might be applied in the case of lunatic patients.

Question of conflict respecting the "settlement" of a lunatic pauper.

5363. In the case, for instance, of a lunatic from the Mullingar district in the Richmond asylum, might there not be a danger of conflict between the two Boards of Governors, such as frequently takes place with reference to the settlement of a pauper?—I should think not. I think the board at Mullingar would consent to the transmission to their asylum of a patient properly chargeable upon their district who was found in the streets of Dublin in such a state as to require transmission.

5364. You contemplate, of course, the law declaring what should constitute a settlement?—It would be necessary to define it.

5365. Still the fact of whether the party came within the definition of the law would have to be ascertained by evidence?—Just so. Let the period of residence be fixed, whatever it might be. That, I think, would be desirable.

5366. Would it not be likely that in the case I put, the Governors at Mullingar might naturally suppose the evidence given in Dublin was *ex parte*, and taken without any means been afforded them of testing the facts?—That is a point that has not occurred to me.

5367. Generally, do you consider that the vexed question of settlement might arise in such cases?—It might.

Large proportion of persons in the Asylum not natives of the district.

5368. As a Governor you are satisfied that a very large proportion of persons not natives of Dublin, or of the district, do receive relief in the Richmond District Asylum?—Certainly.

5369. Is the number more than is to be expected in a large metropolis?—I think it is natural to expect a greater proportion in a city; but the injustice appears, in the opinion of the Governors, to be great from the taxation being acted upon unfairly by the presence of those persons.

Erection of new asylums; local authorities.

5370. You are, of course, aware of the provisions of the existing law under which new asylums are erected?—Yes, I am.

5371. I believe those provisions leave the local authorities no direct power of interference with reference to the erection of the buildings?—They do not.

5372. Do you consider that such a state of the law is satisfactory?—No. I consider that grand juries, when called upon to make imperative presentments, feel it a grievance that they have no voice in the disposal of this money. That opinion is very strongly expressed upon the subject at grand juries when the question of presentments for lunatic asylums is before them.

No ground for difference in the law as regards gaols and asylums.

5373. Referring, in the first instance, to the local authorities having no voice with regard to the proceedings which take place in connexion with the erection of asylums, do you see any reason why the law should be different in that respect from the law as to the erection of gaols?—No, I conceive not. The Governors have considered it an injudicious arrangement. For instance, in the erection of the new asylum, at Richmond, they considered that matters might have been so arranged there as to render the building more perfect and more suitable for the purpose to which it is applied.

5374. In the event of the erection of asylums being left to the local parties, would you consider it advisable that any approval on the part of the executive government, or some central authority, of the plans and soforth should be required?—I think so; so far as the plans and arrangements contemplated, it would be considered desirable to have them laid before the parties who present the money.

Representation of ratepayers on Boards of Governors.

5375. As regards the government of the asylum, I believe the local ratepayers are not now represented on the Board?—No, they are not.

5376. Would you suggest any alteration of the law in that respect?—I do not see, immediately, how they could be possibly represented. I think the Board of Governors should be very carefully selected, so that all parts of the district contributing to the support of that particular asylum should be fairly represented. I do not, at present, see any other means of representing local interests.

Appointment of superior officers.

5377. What is your opinion as to the existing state of the law under which the superior officers of an institution are named by the executive government?—I think it is highly desirable that it should remain as it is.

5378. May I ask you upon what grounds you consider that desirable?—I think that there should be a controlling power, and that the Lord Lieutenant is the person who should nominate. I believe removing such a power, and placing it at the disposal of the local authorities would not be so advantageous to the working of the asylum as leaving the selection with the Lord Lieutenant.

5379. Do you think there is a greater risk of unqualified persons being appointed if the appointment was left to the local authorities rather than with the executive government?—I think so.

5380. Is it not probable, that though one party may be influenced by private friendships and feelings, others may be further influenced by political friendships and feelings?—Well, such is possible. I have seen private feelings manifested on such occasions to what I call an injudicious degree.

Maintenance of lunatics.

5381. Are you satisfied with the existing state of the law which regulates the manner

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in which the maintenance is charged on the several counties by the grand juries?—Yes, I think that is a fair arrangement.

5382. You are aware it differs from the provision of the law with reference to the maintenance of the paupers who are not insane?—Yes.

Reception of paying patients.

5383. Can you inform the Commissioners whether any paying patients are received into the Richmond Asylum?—There are a few; I cannot immediately say how many, but there are some patients received for payment.

5384. Are you in favour of that arrangement?—I think the Governors should be very cautious in extending the practice. In some cases there is a very obvious relief to the party, but I should not like to see it largely adopted.

Class unable to pay for relatives in private asylums.

5385. I presume there is a considerable class of people who would be unable, out of their small means, to provide fully for the maintenance of their lunatic relatives, although they might be able to pay a part of the cost?—Yes; I have had frequent applications of that nature to procure admission for the relatives of small tradesmen, and persons of that class, who would be most anxious to contribute a small sum, though they were not able to maintain their relatives in a private lunatic asylum.

5386. I believe there are but few charitable lunatic hospitals in Ireland where patients can be received for less than the cost of maintenance?—I believe very few.

Duty of the State in regard to them.

5387. How far do you consider the State is called on to assist in the maintenance of lunatics who are not paupers?—I think it would be very desirable there were asylums where poor patients could be supported at a lower charge than they might be maintained for in private asylums. I think it would not be wise to enlarge the privilege for parties to have their friends maintained for part payment in a general lunatic asylum for destitute poor.

Chargeability upon Dublin of Provincial Lunatics.

John Reynolds, Esq., J.P.

CHARGEABILITY UPON DUBLIN OF PROVINCIAL LUNATICS.

John Reynolds, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

5388. I believe you are a member of the Corporation of the city of Dublin?—Yes; I am an alderman of that body.

5389. Have you given your attention very much to the taxation of the city?—I have.

5390. Is there any thing connected with that subject, and within the scope of our inquiry, that you would wish to communicate to the Commissioners?—Yes. It has been felt by myself, and by the entire Corporation, that we are not fairly dealt with in reference to the large charge made against the ratepayers for the support of lunatics in the Richmond District Asylum. We believe that we are charged more than we ought to be charged, and we believe that we are not properly represented on the Board of Governors. The attention of the Town Council has been drawn particularly to the increase in the annual charge from the year 1846 to the year 1856 inclusive. We find that the ratepayers have been charged the following sums, namely—in 1846, £2,074 16*s.* 3*d.*; in 1847, £3,209 6*s.* 4*d.*; in 1848, £3,398 17*s.* 2*d.*; in 1849, £3,207 19*s.* 8*d.*; in 1850, £3,278 14*s.* 5*d.*; in 1851, £3,456 5*s.* 1*d.*; in 1852, £4,456 12*s.* 10*d.*; in 1853, £5,269 6*s.*; in 1854, £5,461 9*s.* 6*d.*; in 1855, £6,984 3*s.* 3*d.*; in 1856, £8,127 12*s.* 5*d.*;—making a total in the ten years of £51,120 3*s.* And we complain that a body of Governors, not representing the ratepayers, have imposed that sum upon them; and we are also at a loss to account for the increase in the ten years, the amount being nearly quadrupled, from £2,074 in 1846 to £8,127 in 1856.

Taxation upon Dublin city for maintenance of lunatics.

Proportion of lunatics, and the cost, charged against Dublin and other parts of the district.

5391. Can you tell the Commissioners the number of lunatics in charge in each of those years respectively?—I can from 1852 only, being the period that the fiscal duties of the Grand Jury of the city of Dublin were transferred to the Town Council. Under the provisions of the Dublin Improvement Act, the fiscal duties and powers of the Grand Jury were transferred to the Corporation; and on taking up the returns from 1852 to 1856 inclusive, I find that, in the half year ending 24th May, 1853, the number of lunatics charged against the city was 247; and in the half year, or rather the year ending 24th May, 1854, the number charged against the city is 255; in the year ending 24th May, 1855, the number charged is 305; and in the year ending 24th May, 1856, the number charged against the city of Dublin is 372. I find that the four other counties—namely, the county of Dublin, the county of Meath, county of Wicklow, the county of Louth, and also the town of Drogheda, were associated with the city of Dublin, as a district for lunatic purposes; and I find that the number of pauper lunatics charged against the county of Dublin in the year ending December, 1852, is 66; against the county of Meath, 35; county of Wicklow, 36; Louth, 29; and town of Drogheda, 3. In the year ending December, 1853, the number charged against the county of Dublin was 69; Meath, 34; Wicklow, 42; Louth, 32; Drogheda, 3. In the year ending December, 1854, the number charged against the county of Dublin was 76; Meath, 34; Wicklow, 33; Louth, 27; Drogheda, 4. In the year ending December, 1855, the number charged against the county of Dublin was 93; Meath, 30; Wicklow, 46; Louth, 27; Drogheda, 5. And in the year ending December, 1856, the numbers charged were, against the county of Dublin, 124; against Meath only 2, which is accounted for in this way, that Meath was detached from the other counties in that year for lunacy purposes; the number charged against Wicklow county is 63; against the county Louth, 39; and against Drogheda, 5. I have made a comparative calculation, based upon the population of those respective districts, and I find that, taking the population of the county of Dublin at 146,700, the number of 124 pauper lunatics, with which it is charged for the year ending 1856, gives a proportion of one lunatic in 1,200 of the population. The city of Dublin contributes 372 lunatics, which, taking the population of

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the city at 258,300, gives a proportion of 1 in 675; so that, therefore, while the county of Dublin contributes 1 in every 1,200 of its population, the city of Dublin contributes 1 in every 675. I find, taking the aggregate population of the county of Dublin, county of Meath, county of Wicklow, county of Louth, and the town of Drogheda at 493,900, the aggregate of lunatics which they contribute to the asylum is 261; and I find that the city of Dublin, with a population of about 258 300, ought to contribute, at the same rate per cent., only 136½ lunatics, instead of 372, for whom she is charged. I find that the total number of lunatics reported, according to the last returns, in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum is 633, and that the total annual expense for maintaining that number is £12,401 4*s.* 4*d.*, which is as near as may be to £20 per head per annum; and Dublin being burdened, as I believe, by the maintenance of lunatics from the provinces or districts outside of the borough boundary to the extent of more than 120 in number, it appears, if I am correct in that calculation, that she is forced to contribute more than £2,500 a-year to support lunatics who do not belong to her.

5392. Do you find that the city of Dublin is charged a higher rate per head for lunatics in the Richmond Asylum than any other county associated in the district?—I am not sufficiently informed to answer that question; I take for granted that the charge is probably about the average.

5393. In that case, the calculation you have made would show that, according to the proportion of lunatics, there was no injustice done to the city of Dublin in the accounts?—If the lunatics belonged to the city of Dublin, then there would be no injustice; but, as I have stated, a large number of them do not, from the fact that the system of admission makes an open highway for charging upon the city as pauper lunatics persons that do not belong to it. I may mention one circumstance that I heard from one of the divisional magistrates, that will illustrate the proposition I bring forward—that not long ago a very insane person, from some of the Munster counties, was brought by a relative of his to Dublin, and set at large in the streets; that he was then taken up as a dangerous lunatic, and brought before the magistrates, and committed by them in the usual manner, and that he was ultimately sent to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, where he is at present located. I believe, from the general belief in the provinces, that the lunatics are not only better treated here than they are in the provincial asylums, but that they get better medical attendance also, there is a feeling abroad of anxiety on the part of relatives to have them sent here.

5394. I understand your view to be, that it is by the admission of lunatics into the Richmond Asylum who do not strictly and honestly belong to the city of Dublin, that injustice is done to the city?—I believe the greater part of the injustice occurs in that way.

Modes of admission to the Asylum.

5395. Admission to the asylum may be effected, first through the Board, and next by committal by a magistrate as a dangerous lunatic to a gaol, and transmission from thence by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant to the asylum?—I take for granted that is so.

Power to refuse improper applicants.

5396. In the case of lunatics admitted by the Board, is it not competent for the Board to reject any applicant that they consider is not eligible for admission, from the fact of his not being fairly chargeable upon the district?—I am not aware of the state of the law.

Dangerous lunatics.

5397. In the case of lunatics transferred from the gaols, the magistrate, committing a dangerous lunatic, if he sees the case is a proper one, cannot, I believe, refuse to commit him on the ground that he has not been long resident in the city of Dublin?—I believe he has no power to refuse, and that it is imperative on a magistrate to commit the party to a gaol, and the ultimate transmission to a lunatic asylum is by the authority of the Lord Lieutenant.

Proposed remedy for the evil complained of; "settlement" of lunatics.

5398. What suggestion would you make with the view of remedying the evil of which you complain?—My own belief is, that all dangerous or confirmed lunatics, no matter to what county or town they belong, ought to be supported by the State. I believe their support ought to be a charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the same manner as convicted felons are maintained from it. I am also of opinion that the law ought to be amended to this extent—that it would confer on some tribunal the power of inquiring, with the view of ascertaining, where the lunatic came from; so that if a lunatic was about to be admitted to the Richmond Bridewell, and that it was found he was a native of Cork or Tipperary, whilst he was taken care of, there ought to be some power either of transferring him to the lunatic asylum of the district to which he belonged, or of charging the cost of his support against that district.

5399. What body would you propose to intrust with the power of deciding as to the district upon which the lunatic would be chargeable?—It occurs to me that the best body to arm with that power would be the Board of Governors of the asylum into which he sought admission.

5400. Do you think their decision would be considered satisfactory by the Board of Governors to whom the charge was transferred?—It ought to be a power conferred on them, to be controlled by some independent officer to be appointed, or a mixed board; at all events, it should be so constituted as to elucidate the truth in reference to the place the pauper came from.

5401. The proposition you have made involves the question of the law of settlement, and the right of recovery by one district against another?—Yes.

5402. Is it not incidental to great capitals that there should be a large concourse of persons in them from adjoining districts?—I believe it is; but it is singular that, although there is no remedy in Ireland or provision against the influx of paupers not belonging to the district, there appears to be some protection in England to that effect, as is evidenced

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by the transmission from various parts of England to Ireland of natives of this country, though they have spent from one to twenty years in that country, but have become paupers there. We have no power here of that sort.

5403. I believe the Richmond district originally comprised several other counties?—I believe it did.

5404. The Richmond Asylum building was, I believe, originally used merely for the city of Dublin?—I believe so; it was local.

The erection of the new Asylum building; the cost, how defrayed.

5405. Was that building erected at the cost of the ratepayers?—I am not competent to speak positively upon that. My impression is, that it was erected jointly by the ratepayers and by the Government, but I am not quite certain about that. Upon the question of charge against the ratepayers of Dublin, I may state that I find the erection of the present lunatic asylum cost something over £40,000—I mean by the present, the new Richmond Lunatic Asylum—and that the proportion charged against the ratepayers of Dublin for that building is about £18,000. And again, referring to the proceedings of the Town Council on the subject, we do complain that that sum of £18,000 was first of all expended without consulting the Municipal body, and that it was arbitrarily assessed; and that a body, not representing the ratepayers, charged them with that £18,000, which they are now paying, under the fiat of a judge, from year to year, at the rate of about £600 per annum.

Constitution of the Board of Governors; the principle of representation.

5406. I understand you to object generally to that provision of the law which allows the ratepayers no voice in the distribution of the money?—Yes; I object to it on this ground, that I believe the power of taxation ought to be based upon representation, and that it is an anomaly to leave the ratepayers of the city of Dublin in this unprotected state; that the Board of Works are put in motion by the Government, and decide not only upon the plans, but the extent of the building, the amount that it is to cost; and as soon as that act is fiated by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Council, then it is mandatory on the Corporation to assess upon the ratepayers whatever amount may be thought proper.

5407. That is equally the law with regard to all parts of Ireland?—Yes. I may refer to the answer given by the honourable baronet who preceded me, with regard to the Grand Jury assessments in reference to the erection of gaols. It is the duty of the Grand Jury, I believe, to receive estimates, plans, and specifications. As soon as they pass the Grand Jury, then the consent of the Lord Lieutenant is necessary; but in the case of the erection of a lunatic asylum, there is no such power vested in the Grand Jury, or in the Corporation of Dublin representing the Grand Jury here.

Suggested alterations.

5408. What improvement would you suggest in the constitution of the Board of Governors?—I am now speaking with regard to the city of Dublin. Bearing in mind that the Lord Mayor and Corporation—sixty in number—are elected by the ratepayers, and that the law has given them considerable taxing powers, it does occur to me that if the law is not altered to this extent—that the Corporation shall originate presentments—it ought to be, at all events, altered so far that the Lord Mayor and Town Council should be authorized to elect a certain number from their own body annually, to be Governors of the lunatic asylum for a year only, and not for life; that they should be permitted to elect them in the same manner that they are now by law authorized to elect the Board of Superintendence who govern the city prisons. I found upon the list of Governors of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum some names that, in my opinion, ought not to be on it at all. I found upon it the names of two highly respectable gentlemen, the Inspectors-General of Lunatic Asylums, Messrs White and Nugent. I think it is a very anomalous position to place officers in, whose own acts might be the subject of censure or of approval by the Board, and more particularly as the Board have taxing powers. I found on the list the name of another paid officer, who, I think, ought not to be a Governor; I mean the Collector-General of Taxes. He is an officer appointed by and subject to removal by the Government. He has an enormous amount of official duties to perform; and although he is extremely intelligent, and most respectable and trustworthy, I think he ought not to be a member of the Board of Governors. I wish to add, with regard to him, that if he was not in the position of a mere Government officer, and that I had the power of selecting the Governors of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, I do not know any man I would select before him; but I do believe that his present office of Collector-General and the position of Governor of the asylum are inconsistent. I found another gentleman, equally respectable in every possible sense, who is a Government officer also—Mr. Lentaigne; and I think he ought not to be a Governor of the asylum. I beg to be understood as not speaking personally—I am speaking on principle; and I think it is a vicious principle to allow men who are mere Government officers, subject to removal or censure, to be Governors of an asylum imposing a considerable amount of taxation upon the ratepayers.

5409. Is the Collector-General of Taxes paid a salary by the Government?—He is paid a salary of £800 per annum by the Government out of the city taxes.

5410. Would you object to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums attending the meetings of the Board of Governors in the same manner as the Poor Law Inspectors attend at the Board of Guardians?—No; on the contrary, I highly approve of that plan, because I think it would be most essential. I think the majority of the governing body should have the assistance of the Medical Inspectors.

Inadequacy of the existing asylum for the wants of the district.

5411. What is your opinion as to the adequacy of the existing district asylum for the wants of the lunatic poor?—I am not competent to give an answer to that question; but, bearing in mind that it is at present full, and that both the poor law establishments of the city have also a considerable number of lunatics in them, and that, as I understand, there

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are applications for admission which cannot be granted, it would appear to me there was not sufficient accommodation. I may observe, as a member of the Board of Guardians of the South Dublin Union, and other unions, that I believe it to be a vicious system to support lunatics at all within the wards of the workhouses. I may be permitted to say that, if I am correct in my calculation of the influx of provincial lunatics, that if we were relieved from them, and that all the cases not curable were removed to some Government asylum, that then the vacancy created by their removal would probably render the present establishment large enough.

Proposed system of charging the cost of lunatics upon their respective districts.

5412. The same principle upon which you have advocated this power of removing, from the Richmond Asylum, the lunatic paupers not chargeable upon the district, to the asylum of their own districts might be applied to the removal of the ordinary paupers to their own localities from the poorhouses?—That is a much broader question. The number of lunatics being so much smaller than the paupers, the removal would be attended with much less difficulty. The principle I contend for is not the law of settlement; that would be attended by the cruel operation of removing paupers to their proper locations; but rather a system of first ascertaining to what district a pauper properly belongs, and then having the power of charging his support against the district to which it was so ascertained he legally belonged, leaving to the parties in his district the option of either removing him at their own expense to their own asylum, or paying the cost of his maintenance where he was. By such a system as that they would protect the pauper from the cruelty of removal, and carry out the principle of charging him against the district to which he properly belonged; it would be a mere debtor and creditor account.

5413. The system you have sketched of debtor and creditor appears to involve a reference to an account between a bank and its branches?—It involves a pecuniary outlay, on an account as between A B and C D.

5414. In those banking accounts there is no third party?—There is the public, on the one hand, holding the notes, and there is the governing body and the shareholders.

5415. In any debtor and creditor account kept by the bank the holder of a note does not appear?—The holder of a note only appears when he presents it for payment. I may, perhaps, illustrate it thus: There is a joint stock bank existing in Dublin, and having branches in the provincial towns, as many have; if a cheque is drawn by a branch at Cork upon the head office in Dublin, it is charged by the head office as against the drawer. And carrying the system further, if another joint stock bank, not having branches in the same towns, has credit at the head office, and it also draws and lodges, what it draws is debited against it, and what it lodges is brought to its credit. I would carry the same operation out with regard to the debtor and creditor account for paupers. If Cork sent a pauper to the South Dublin Union Workhouse, and that his support cost £5 per annum, I would mould the law so that, after ascertaining the place against which the pauper was chargeable, it would give the power of debiting the Cork Union with the amount of his support for the time he remained in the workhouse in Dublin.

5416. The system you have recommended, so far as keeping the accounts, appears simple enough; but am I to understand that you consider the position of a district asylum in Ireland connected with the Richmond Asylum in Dublin similar to the connexion between a branch of a joint stock bank in the country and the head establishment?—The law appears to assume that to be the correct course, because I find that the city of Dublin, and the four districts associated with it, are charged in proportion to the number of lunatics from them in the asylum.

5417. You are talking of a district: I want you to draw a distinction between the country generally and a district?—I speak now of the district, including Dublin city, the counties of Dublin, Meath, Wicklow, Louth, and the town of Drogheda. Meath was included until 1855. What I wish to convey is this, that the law has authorized the forming of those counties and counties of cities into a district for lunacy purposes, and that I find the law sanctions the charging against each county a fair proportion for the lunatics which are legally chargeable against it; and I do not see any difficulty in extending that principle.

Suggestion to charge lunatics on Consolidated Fund.

5418. Are the Commissioners to understand that you consider the principle of the law of settlement and of removal, and of the right of recovery by one district against another, similar to the existing state of things?—The Commissioners are to understand from me that my proposition is to carry out the principle of debtor and creditor to the whole extent of the island—that is, that I wish to make the present district system universal as regards the whole country; or, which, in my opinion, would be a much more simple and satisfactory course, to charge against the Consolidated Fund the maintenance of paupers beyond the hope of recovery, believing that it ought to be incumbent upon the State to support such lunatics in the same manner as they are at present compelled to support felons.

5419. Is there any other suggestion that you would wish to make to the Commissioners?—No.

Geo. Woods Maunsell, Esq.

George Woods Maunsell, Esq., sworn and examined.

5420. I believe you are a member of the Corporation of the city of Dublin?—I am.

5421. Do you act in one of the committees of that body?—I do.

Non-representation of the ratepayers upon the Board of Governors.

5422. Have that committee had under their consideration the charge on the city of Dublin for the maintenance of lunatics in the Richmond Asylum?—No; the matter does not come within the province of that committee. I attend here as a member of the Corporation at large to testify with regard to the constitution of the authority controlling

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the expenditure of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in Dublin. We consider that the tax paying community are not sufficiently represented on the Board of Governors, and that, consequently, there cannot exist a sound supervision of the charge imposed upon the citizens for the support of lunatics.

5423 You have heard the suggestion made by Alderman Reynolds, that the Corporation should name a certain number of the members of the Board: do you concur in that?—I do.

5424. I believe the Corporation is also represented on the Ballast Board?—They are. I have heard the evidence of Sir George Hodson, that the appointment of Governors might, with more safety, be left with the Executive. I understood him to say he did not see how the several tax-paying districts contributing to the maintenance of the asylum could elect representatives on the Board. However that reasoning may apply to counties, it certainly is inapplicable when considered with reference to the city of Dublin, as arrangements already exist in the Corporation of Dublin for electing persons to represent the citizens on the Board.

Alleged overcharge on Dublin city.

5425 Are the opinions expressed by Alderman Reynolds, as to the undue chargeability of lunatics on the city of Dublin generally shared in by the members of the Corporation?—I think I may say universally.

Proposition to charge all criminal and incurable lunatics upon the State.

5426 You have heard the suggestion he made as to the giving a power of transferring the charge of a lunatic to his proper district: do you concur in his view upon that point?—I have heard that suggestion, and I am not prepared to give an opinion in favour of a principle which would involve the law of settlement, conceiving it has been productive of mischief in the sister country, and could only with great difficulty be applied here; but I entertain very strongly the opinion that every criminal lunatic and every pauper lunatic, whose case is considered incurable, should cease to be a charge upon the rateable property of the district, and should become a charge upon the State generally.

5427. Upon what principle do you consider the cost of maintaining an incurable lunatic should be a charge upon the general funds of the State?—I look upon it that the principle of taxation for contributing to the support of local institutions ceases to be applicable so soon as the individual becomes incapable, as a lunatic, of taking part in the business of the community in which he resides. I would consider the same principle should apply to pauper lunatics declared to be incurable and to criminal lunatics, as appears to be the case with respect to parties convicted of felony or other crimes in England. I may call your attention to a fact which Alderman Reynolds overlooked, that convicted felons in England—in fact, all parties who have been tried by a jury in England—are supported by the State; while in Ireland those only are supported by the State whose sentence is equivalent to the old sentence of transportation. The attention of a Committee of the House of Commons was called to that by the Inspector of Prisons for Ireland, as illustrating an oversight, perhaps, which operated harshly upon the tax-paying community in this country. I made a calculation from a return of the charge thereby imposed upon Dublin, and I found that it is above £2,000 a-year. It occurs to me, and I believe the opinion is shared in generally by the Corporation, that that matter will be corrected as soon as any prison legislation takes place. I think the same principle should apply with regard to criminal and incurable pauper lunatics—that they should be supported by the State generally, they having ceased to be members of the community for any practical purpose.

5428. Would not the principle which you have laid down involve all helpless paupers in the workhouses, although not lunatics, being supported by the State?—I think not.

5429. Are they not also disqualified from taking part actively in the business of the community or from earning their own livelihood?—I think if they had given their services to the State and the community so long as they were capable of doing so, that when they become afflicted with the infirmities of old age, or infirmities arising from disease, they may be fairly charged upon the community; but it is not so with those who have become practically blotted out, as it were, from an existence amongst the community.

5430. Do you consider that the paupers who have been always helpless, and pauper lunatics who have been always lunatics, should be charged upon the State?—May I ask what is a helpless pauper?

5431. A cripple?—That opens a new question. How far they may be chargeable upon the community I do not think is a question for the present inquiry. Perhaps, if I were asked I should say that they, too, are not fairly chargeable upon the realized property of any district.

The controlling power in the erection of asylums, formation of districts, &c.

5432. Would you suggest any alteration of the law giving local bodies extended powers with reference to the erection of asylums, and the formation of districts?—I apprehend that must, to a great extent, be left to the Central Government. I believe the approval of plans involves more scientific acquirements than, probably, local tax-paying bodies could be got to devote to them. They are, generally, uninformed on what may be recent improvements that would be required in the erection of buildings; therefore, I think that duty should rest with the Central authority.

5433. Do you propose the same functions should rest in the Central Government also, where there was a necessity for additional accommodation?—It would make no difference, according to my view; because I think they should support a great proportion of those lunatics.

Suggestion as to charge of lunatics.

5434. Is there any other suggestion you would make?—It would occur to me that if the present system of charge is to continue, that instead of locating paupers in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, and charging them upon the city of Dublin, as we conceive, in many cases,

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on insufficient evidence, thus doing what might be said to be an unintentional injustice as regards the ratepayers, that the charge should be according to the population of the district at large, which was the rule laid down by the Government in charging for the cost of the asylum. The cost of the new asylum was something like £44,000; and in distributing that charge over the different parts of the district, the amount of the population was the test or rule according to which it was spread. Under that distribution the city of Dublin became charged with £18,000 out of the £44,000; and notwithstanding that, when they came to distribute the annual expense of the maintenance of the asylum and its inmates, the city of Dublin was charged with 370 inmates as against 260.

A district rate for the maintenance of lunatics; increase of the tax.

5435. What you suggest, in fact, would be a district rate for the maintenance of the pauper lunatics?—Just so; if the present system is to continue. I would only add with respect to the tax for the maintenance of the lunatics, that what was known as the Grand Jury rate, and is still known by the same name, though levied by the Corporation, has increased within the last seven years upon the city of Dublin, from an average of 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound at present. Alderman Reynolds has given you, in detail, the increase in the charge for lunatics, with which the increase in the general taxation does not keep pace. The increase in the other departments of taxation is about fifty per cent., while that for the maintenance of lunatics has increased 300 per cent. in the same period. I ought to mention that the charge appearing in the accounts of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums does not represent the full charge upon the city of Dublin for the maintenance of lunatics; because there is a number of pauper lunatics constantly in the poorhouses waiting transmission to the District Asylum as soon as vacancies occur. I have been told, since I came into the room, that the number might, on an average, amount to from 200 to 250.

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DUBLIN, 31st JANUARY, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

Londonderry District Asylum.—General State of Lunacy.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT ASYLUM.—GENERAL STATE OF LUNACY.

Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart., M.P.

Sir *Robert Alexander Ferguson*, Bart., M.P., sworn and examined.

5436. I believe you are a Governor of the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum?—I am a Governor of the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum, and reside very near it; and I am also a Governor of the Omagh District Asylum, but I reside so far from it that I seldom attend.

5437. Have you been for many years a Governor of the Londonderry Asylum?—I have been many years a Governor of it, nearly from the time of its opening in 1829.

5438. I believe you have also given your attention generally to the condition of the lunatic poor of Ireland?—I have given general attention to the subject, as a Governor of asylums, and a person taking a deep interest in the prosperity of Ireland. I was examined before the Lords' Committee in 1843.

The state of the law.

5439. I believe the law provided asylums for the reception of the lunatic poor, without reference to their being destitute paupers?—So we have always understood it. There is a short summary of the Acts relating to district lunatic asylums in the Seventh Report of the Inspectors of Asylums—that for 1855; but even on that statement of them, which is little more than the marginal notes of the clauses, it will be seen the Acts of Parliament are very complicated and very confused; and that has been made much more manifest by the judgment of the Queen's Bench as to the payment of the chaplains to the Belfast Asylum. That judgment seems to me almost to have opened the whole question of the appointment of almost all the officers of asylums. It is very desirable that these Acts should be consolidated into one, and the powers respectively of the Irish Government, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, and of the Governors defined. A Committee of the House of Commons reported, nearly forty years ago, 25th of June, 1817, on the subject; and the first Act, the 57th Geo. III., received the Royal assent on the 11th of July; and the only thing you can infer from these was a determination on the part of both the House of Commons' Committee and of the Parliament that something should be done. And we find the provisions of the 57th Geo. III., chap. 106, which was re-enacted in almost as many words by the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., chap. 33, to be simply that the Lord Lieutenant might order Ireland to be divided into districts, and that a lunatic asylum should be built in each of those districts; that he might appoint governors; appoint and fix the payment of every officer from the highest to the lowest, and prescribe their duties by rules and regulations, without consulting Governors or any one else in the district. Most absolute power seems to have been given to him. The Government seem to me not to have paid sufficient attention to the fact that a large proportion of those admitted as curable or dangerous, sink down into chronic, incurable, or harmless patients; and no houses or wards have ever been built to relieve the district asylums of those cases, so that they might be open for the reception of curable and dangerous patients, and recent cases. From the want of attention to some such system as that, all the incurable patients in lunatic asylums have been and are supported at large expense—say from £14 to £22 per annum a head; while in the workhouses and in former establishments for lunatics, such as Island Bridge, chronic incurable cases were supported at a cost of from £7 to £8 per head yearly. That is stated in the Report of the Lords' Committee of 1843. In our workhouse they are supported at less.

5440. Do you consider that the legislature contemplated those establishments being curative institutions, or that they should be places of detention for the lunatic poor?—I think, from the wording of the Act and the size of the lunatic asylums, they contemplated them for the reception of all such cases. I think there was not sufficient knowledge of the subject to lead to the making of a distinction between curable and incurable cases, and the cost of supporting each class. This is the more apparent from the English Act, the 8th and 9th Vic., c. 126, the 27th section of which enacts, "That in the erecting and providing of every asylum hereafter to be erected or provided for the reception of pauper lunatics, and also in enlarging the same, or any asylum already erected, regard shall be had to the number of lunatics to be provided for therein, who shall be or be deemed curable or dangerous. And in order to prevent such lunatics being excluded from admission into such asylum by reason of the admission or accumulation therein of chronic or incurable lunatics, some separate or additional building shall be provided for chronic or incurable lunatics, whenever, by reason of the increase in numbers of lunatics, the asylum shall be insufficient for the accommodation of all lunatics entitled to be received therein. And in order to secure the immediate admission into every such asylum of all lunatics deemed curable or dangerous, a sufficient number of such chronic or incurable lunatics shall from time to time be transferred from such asylum to such separate or additional building." I think those were the provisions introduced into the English Act of 1845.

5441. Are we to understand that you consider the Irish law should be rendered more in accordance with what the present English law is on the subject?—I think the Irish law should be rendered, on all the main points, more in accordance with the English law; but, at the same time, there are very great differences between the two countries, which must be attended to, or the whole question may be thrown into confusion, and the working of the

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Irish Lunatic Asylums Act, which under all its disadvantages, I consider to have been excellent, might be impeded.

5442. Up to the period when the Irish Lunatic Asylums Act, to which you have referred, and under which the first asylums were built, was enacted, the Legislature made no provision for the existence of any lunatic as such, or for his removal to any place of detention?—At that period the law made no provision of the kind; they were generally supposed to be sent to gaols.

The Dangerous Lunatic Act.

5443. The Dangerous Lunatic Act, under which lunatics might be arrested and transmitted to gaol as lunatics, dates, I believe, from the year 1837?—From the 1st Vict., chap. 27, under which they might be sent to gaol as dangerous lunatics. Formerly they were merely sent there as persons supposed to have committed a crime.

5444. At that period the law did not make any provision for lunatics being received into those asylums, except as the Governors might think fit?—Except as the Governors might think fit, and except by order of the Lord Lieutenant. The Lord Lieutenant gave an order for the admission of certain persons to the asylum who were detained in gaols. I am not aware of his ever having exercised the power, except in the cases in which the parties were first committed to gaol.

5445. I believe the power of the Lord Lieutenant merely extended to those classes of lunatics now called criminal lunatics, and to persons who became lunatic in gaol?—Yes.

Lunatics at large.

5446. Are you aware of the provisions of the existing law in England with reference to lunatics who are at large?—I have not looked into the more recent Acts; but I find the English Act of 1845 gives a power to the medical officer or overseers of a parish to bring a lunatic in that state before a magistrate, and have him committed to an asylum.

5447. That provision of the law in England, which differs materially, I believe, from the provisions of the Irish law, would authorize a justice to commit a lunatic to an asylum in the first instance?—That is a very material difference, and I should hope that in a short time that difference might be removed. If the course which I will take the liberty of suggesting by-and-by, of obtaining buildings for the chronic and incurable cases, were carried out, I should hope that, with some such restrictions as the English Act imposes, that power might be given to magistrates to commit at once to the asylum, and the gaols might be relieved from a class of inmates they, in fact, ought never to have received.

5448. I believe the English law also differs from the provisions of the Irish law, as it extends to a class of persons who are not under proper care and control, or may be cruelly treated or neglected by any person having the care or charge of them?—I see that the 49th section of the Act of 1845 gives that power, as to a person who is deemed to be a lunatic, and is under the care of a relative or other person who neglects or cruelly treats him, so that he is not properly taken care of.

5449. Will you refer to the 16th and 17th Vict., cap. 97, as to the exact terms of the clause with reference to lunatics wandering at large?—The clause seems nearly the same as in the former Act, except that it extends to all lunatics, whether or not such person be a pauper; and it authorizes the justice, if satisfied that such person so brought before him is a lunatic, and was wandering at large, and is a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment; or if two justices be satisfied that such person so brought before them is a lunatic, and is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any person having the care or charge of him, and that he is a proper person, to be taken charge of and detained under proper care and treatment; and if the physician or surgeon gives the necessary certificate, then one or two justices are empowered to direct such person to be received into such asylums. I should consider any such provision as a great improvement upon the law; and I should hope, if accommodation were obtained for the incurable cases, by which the present asylums would be relieved from some of their number, that a provision to that effect might be at once introduced.

Londonderry asylum; preference in admissions to curable cases; the form of admission; idiots and epileptics.

5450. Practically speaking, have the Governors regulated the admissions to the asylum so as to make it, as far as possible, a place for the reception of curative cases?—We have done so as much as we possibly could. The Londonderry Asylum was, to a certain extent, a peculiar one. It was built at first for only 104 patients. At that time three counties sent patients to it. We very soon discovered that the accommodation was quite insufficient—there was always a constant pressure for admission, so that we were obliged to get rid, in some way or other, by sending to their friends, or to the workhouse, as soon as the workhouse was opened, of those who were harmless or incurable; and even since the county Tyrone was taken off from us, and was attached to another district, we found still the same pressure continuing; and we are still obliged almost every day of our meeting to ask is there any room, or what cases are fit to be removed. That is generally our first question to the medical man.

5451. Does the admission paper which is required to be filled up by the relatives of those applying for admission, in the case of the Londonderry Asylum, require a declaration that the patients are not epileptic or idiotic?—My impression is that it does not contain the word idiotic. It requires a declaration that they have not friends who can support them in the asylum, and that they are not epileptic. I forget whether or not the word "idiot" is in it.

5452. Are you enabled to state whether the admission papers of the Londonderry Asylum require it to be stated whether the case, in the opinion of the medical man signing the certificate, is curable or incurable?—We require very full details of the case, but I do not think we require a statement from him to that effect. I do not think it goes further than that the case is likely to be benefited by admission to the asylum.

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Londonderry District Asylum.—General State of Lunacy.

Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart., M.P.

5453. Do the Governors practically, when applications are made for admission, give preference to the cases which they consider to be curable?—Always; we are always for their immediate admission. For instance, suppose there are five vacancies, and eight cases we think fit for admission, we select those apparently curable for immediate admission, and they are to be taken in according as there is room.

5454. I presume the insertion of the words I have referred to in the admission paper of an asylum, namely, that the applicants are not epileptic or idiotic, would indicate that it was to guard against incurable cases, or such as were presumed to be incurable, being admitted?—I presume it is for that purpose; though the Act of Parliament at first seems to provide for the admission of the cases, yet even our first form sent down to us required us to take an acknowledgment from the friends of the patient, that, if deemed harmless or incurable, he would be removed.

5455. At what period were those forms sent down?—They were sent down at the opening of the asylum.

5456. I believe there is no uniform form of admission for the asylums of Ireland approved by any authority?—I should think not. I know we have varied ours in order to meet the case of parties who were not absolutely paupers, and yet whose friends could not support them in a private asylum.

5457. Are you aware that the Privy Council regulations of 1843 declare that idiots, as well as epileptics, are admissible into an asylum?—My attention has been drawn to the point in question. We do admit them, for those epileptic and idiotic patients are sometimes extremely dangerous.

5458. Have you found any difficulty in securing the removal of patients under an undertaking or bond from their friends?—I cannot say we have found any difficulty in securing the removal. It causes us a great deal of correspondence, of course, and there is a great unwillingness to take out a patient; once he is in the asylum, they consider he ought to be there for ever, and the friends are very unwilling he should go to the poorhouse; for the maintenance comes more immediately upon their own district than when it is levied off the entire county. I am not aware that we have not succeeded in any case in getting a person removed after some time.

Harmless and incurable lunatics in workhouses.

5459. I think you have stated that, after the introduction of the poor law, you deemed it advisable to transfer certain harmless and incurable cases to workhouses?—Since the erection of the workhouse we have from time to time called upon parties to remove patients, though we knew that in very many cases they would be taken into a workhouse. We knew that they had been sent to us from the workhouse on account of their having become violent there, and the engagement to take them out was probably signed by the presiding chairman of the day. We were aware, therefore, such cases would be received back to the workhouse. At the same time, I do not know that we ever sent cases ourselves direct to a workhouse, except, perhaps, in the case of the Londonderry workhouse, which is within a mile of the asylum.

5460. Did that arrangement operate satisfactorily with regard to the patients who were thus sent to the workhouse?—On the whole, I should say it worked tolerably satisfactorily. It was necessary that we should get them out, and some of them might have been with us from four to five years before the workhouse opened. They had no friends to whom they could go, and they had sunk into that harmless state that we thought, with care and attention, they might be received into the workhouse without prejudice.

5461. Have you had any reason to believe that those patients suffered in any degree from their detention in the workhouse?—I do not think they suffered in any material degree. There was not the same power of employing officers to attend them. At the end of this year there were in the Londonderry workhouse nineteen male and seventeen female lunatics; and instead of having keepers or parties to attend them, we had of course none but paupers selected for the purpose. Therefore there could not have been the same care and attention given them as in an asylum; and there is a certain degree of disadvantage arising from having so many in a single ward. In a small workhouse they get mixed up amongst the paupers, and it is very difficult sometimes to protect them from bad treatment.

5462. What is your opinion as to the propriety, or otherwise, of harmless and incurable lunatics being detained in a workhouse?—On the whole I think it is very desirable they should not be kept in workhouses. I would much sooner see them in separate establishments for incurable cases. I see no reason why they should not be supported at the same cost there as in a workhouse, with the exception merely of having persons to watch over them; which I think would be a very great improvement. You cannot enforce from a pauper the same attention you could from a paid servant, and this arrangement would be better also for the unfortunate creatures themselves.

5463. It has been stated that several of the workhouses in Ireland are at the present moment more than half empty; do you consider that any arrangement could be beneficially made for the reception of lunatics into those buildings, large portions of which might be entirely appropriated to their use?—I certainly would prefer a building exclusively appropriated to their use; at the same time a workhouse might be arranged so as to have a certain number of wards occupied by them alone; but I do not think the accommodation in a workhouse is fitted for lunatics, and I should doubt the admissibility of uniting the keeping of paupers and lunatics in the same establishment.

5464. If a workhouse, as at present arranged, were used for them, the patients would have to sleep in dormitories?—Yes, almost all sleep in dormitories, and there is no room whatever for separating them in case of occasional violence.

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5465. Would you advise that a power should be given to any central authority to remove lunatics direct from the workhouse to the asylum?—I should rather leave it with the directors of the asylum; they know better what accommodation they have. I should think it would be sufficient to lay down a system for the purpose. So far as I have ever seen, the workhouses are always very anxious to get rid of them.

Transmission from workhouses to asylums.

5466. Has any difficulty arisen in getting lunatics from a workhouse, into the asylum, in consequence of the difficulty of filling up the application paper?—Of course there are difficulties in the way. Great complaints are made of the want of information with respect to such people. It is generally a very violent case that is sent from a workhouse to the asylum, and it is almost always admitted by the medical superintendent between one meeting and another of the Governors upon communication with the medical superintendent of the workhouse, who certifies to him that the case is one of violence requiring immediate admission.

5467. I presume that, in the case of such admission, the formal admission of the patient is afterwards decided by the Board?—I should say not. I should say we accept that as an admission. It is reported to us as done by the medical officer on his authority, while the Board was not sitting; but I do not think we go through the form of confirming the admission.

5468. Are the admissions usually made by the Board or the medical officer?—They are usually made by the Board. The medical officer is called in, and he brings with him the admission form, containing all the information that can be got about the patient, together with any private letters he may have received from the different medical officers as to the state of the patient. The Board consider those, and give their order accordingly. If there is any thing deficient in the form, they may give an order for admission provisionally upon the form being properly completed.

5469. With regard to the discharge of patients from the asylum, are the patients discharged by order of the Board, or does any discretion rest with the medical officer for the purpose?—The discretion entirely rests with the medical officer. The Board sometimes say to him, "We are getting very crowded; are there any cases that could be discharged? if so, discharge them."

5470. If the friends of a patient who is not cured desire to take him out of an asylum, is there any power of detaining him?—I should think there is not.

Unsuitability of workhouses and gaols for the detention of lunatics.

5471. From what you have already stated, I gather you do not consider workhouses to be proper places for the detention of lunatics?—I do not; neither do I consider them fitting places for epileptic patients. Of course there might be a few idiots placed in them, who are not likely to suffer from bad treatment.

5472. I believe the provision usually made in the construction of the several workhouses for the lunatic poor was of a very limited character, and merely with a view to meet the cases that might arise in a workhouse?—So it has always appeared to me. In the Derry workhouse there are two wards which are appropriated for them. The dietary is fixed at what is considered very sufficient for them; and, including an allowance of 6*s.* 10*d.* per head for extra cost of sick diet and medicines, the support of the males amounts to £6 17*s.* 3*d.* per head per annum, and that of the females to £5 18*s.* 7*d.* per head per annum, giving an average of £6 7*s.* 11*d.*; but in that there is included only a proportion of the extra allowance for the pauper in charge of each ward, and nothing for any officer attending them; nor is there any charge whatever for medical superintendence or any proportion of the cost of the workhouse in that way.

5473. Are you aware that one of the wards for lunatics in the Londonderry Workhouse is not solely appropriated to lunatics; that patients suffering from venereal disease are also confined in that ward?—I was not aware of that. I understood females suffering from venereal disease and prostitutes were in a separate ward. I was not aware that any person so affected on the male side was in the ward with the lunatics.

5474. Have you a similar objection to the detention of lunatics in gaols?—Their detention in gaols is even more inadvisable than in a workhouse. There is a chance of some intelligent person being got in a workhouse to attend them, but not so in a gaol, where there is no person who ought to be in attendance upon them.

Paying patients.

5475. Are any paying patients received into the asylum at Londonderry?—There are no paying patients received into the asylum at Derry. When I say there are no paying patients, I should state that on the last quarter's account there were two pensioners; there was an allowance made for the pensions. In the asylum at Omagh there are some parties who contribute a small sum; but our idea in Derry has been that we had not a right to admit paying patients unless there was a superabundance of room; if there was room for more than the pauper patients, that then we might admit the paying patients. That has been our understanding of the law both in Derry and in Omagh. At Omagh, having the room for them, we admitted them.

Should the State make provision for lunatics who are not paupers.

5476. How far do you think the State is called upon or the ratepayers should be required to provide an establishment for persons who are not paupers?—I do not think the State should be called on to provide for those who are not paupers; but there is a great difficulty in seeing how we should deal with those who are not absolute paupers, and yet whose friends are not able to support them in a private asylum. I was always struck by that; and it would be well if we could bring about the establishment of a system such as was proposed, I think in Staffordshire, and is described in the Reports of the Commission which issued before the Poor Law Commission of Inquiry—namely, that there should be a higher class of patients living in a better class of buildings, which buildings should be erected by private subscriptions; that the sum gained by the keeping of those patients—many of whom

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in England pay some hundreds a-year for their maintenance—should he appropriated for the support of a class of patients, such as the children of clergymen or parties who have been reduced in life. The gain from the higher class of patients should be applied to their support, and the county should build only for the paupers and support them.

5477. Such an institution would, however, in no degree, be dependent upon the public rates?—Such an institution ought not, in my opinion, be in any degree dependent upon the public rates. It might assist in supporting patients who would otherwise become a charge upon the public rates.

5478. Is there a great deficiency of any such institutions in Ireland?—A very great deficiency. I should say I have known, in a district with which I am acquainted, a particular class of farmers obliged to send their relatives, in that melancholy position, over to the neighbourhood of Glasgow; and, of course, they would much rather have them in an establishment at home, if they were received upon the same terms.

5479. Is there, in your opinion, a large class of persons in Ireland in the position to which you have referred?—I should say there is.

5480. Do you consider that, beyond what private benevolence may do, the State cannot be required to make any provision for those cases?—I do not think the State should be required to make any provision for those cases. I think it ought to aid private benevolence as far as it could, without injury to the ratepayers, as by giving the ground, or affording assistance in any other way that could be done without absolute loss to the ratepayers.

5481. Are you aware that, with the exception of a small licensed house near Armagh, there is no asylum whatever throughout the whole North of Ireland for the reception of lunatics, except the district asylums maintained by the public rates?—I have no doubt of the fact; but it is explained, to a certain degree, by the facilities for transferring to Glasgow such a class of persons.

5482. Supposing the accommodation of an asylum to be beyond the wants of the poor of the district, would you then see any objection to the reception of paying patients, although the amount paid might not be equal to the actual cost of their maintenance?—I do not see any objection to their admission then, provided they are kept together and treated in the same manner, so that there would be no danger of the servants being induced to attend more to them, and to neglect the other patients.

The Central Criminal Asylum.

5483. Was the erection of the Criminal Asylum, in your opinion, a proper arrangement?—I believe the erection of the Criminal Asylum was very much called for.

5484. Do you consider that all classes of criminal lunatics should be removed to that asylum?—I think that all classes of really criminal lunatics ought to be removed to that asylum. Parties are sometimes acquitted on the ground of insanity, who might be considered fit subjects for a district asylum.

Government of asylums for more than one county.

5485. Do you consider that the asylums being, in those cases, appropriated to more than one county, is at all an impediment to their proper government or proper management?—No; I do not see that there is any objection to their being for more than one county on that ground.

5486. Have you found that the county in which an asylum was situated has received any undue favour in the reception of its lunatics in comparison with the distant counties of the district?—No, I do not think that has been the case. In Londonderry the district lunatic asylum is so placed that Donegal comes within a couple of miles of it.

Inadequacy of the Derry District Asylum—Proposed separation of Donegal from the district.

5487. Has there been any question raised before the Board of Governors of the Derry District Asylum as to the separation of Donegal County from the Derry District?—There has been a question brought before us on the Report of the Commissioners of 1855, and previously, as to getting additional accommodation for lunatics in the asylum. The question was referred to a committee to consider in what manner the accommodation could be best procured. A number of suggestions were made as to the admission to the present asylum, and while engaged on the consideration of the subject, a good number of members, particularly those connected with the county Donegal, recommended the building of a separate asylum for that county. The question is suspended between us until the decision of this Commission.

5488. Were the members of the Board who represented the county of Donegal unanimous themselves as to the course to be pursued?—There was a difficulty occurred about it which prevented us from being certain as to the opinions of all the Governors on the subject. A special meeting of the Governors having been fixed to be held during the Derry Assizes, a great many of the Derry Governors who were members of the Grand Jury were not able to attend; but I believe if we came to discuss it, possibly those from the county Donegal would not be unanimous amongst themselves as to the plan which Mr. Stewart proposed, of building an additional asylum in Donegal. What they seem to wish for now is to have one of the workhouses handed over to them.

5489. Is that with the view of having the workhouse declared an asylum for the new district of Donegal, or providing for a certain class of the Derry lunatics in that workhouse, but to be still under the management of the Governors of the Derry District Asylum?—When it was proposed first it was with the idea of making it an asylum for the new district. They seem now, in conversation, to wish to have it a house for incurables.

A building for the reception of the incurables of the district.

5490. Has the question of the appropriation of one of the workhouses for such a purpose been under the consideration of the Poor Law Commissioners?—I am not aware that in our case it was brought under the consideration of the Poor Law Commissioners.

5491. Is it your own opinion that additional accommodation for the lunatic poor in the present Derry district is required?—I have no hesitation in saying, I think it is required on account of the number of incurables in the asylum. We have neither baths nor sufficient

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washing accommodation of the kind in the different wards, and we are so pressed with numbers of incurables that we find great difficulty in having the lunatics properly attended to.

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5492. I believe the Board of Governors had very full statistical information as to the extent of lunacy in the two counties when considering this question?—They had the numbers as returned by the constabulary before them; since that we have got the names, but I am not aware we have had sufficient time to look into the returns to see whether a correct estimate was taken.

5493. If such an arrangement were adopted would you consider it advisable that the buildings to be erected for the chronic and incurable cases should be in immediate contiguity to the asylum?—It would be better they were near to the asylum, but not in immediate contiguity to it. For instance, take the case of the Derry Asylum, it has a public road running behind it, and I think the building for incurable cases ought to be placed above that road on a large space of ground we have lately acquired.

5494. Even with that arrangement would it not be possible to use some of the staff of the existing asylum for the management of the new asylum?—I contemplate they could use some of the staff; for instance, for inspecting we have now got the Medical Resident Superintendent, and he could have the inspection and responsibility of constantly visiting the new asylum; but I should expect that there would be a separate staff of keepers, and probably also of servants for cooking.

5495. The superior officers, so far as regards the inspection and the keeping of stores, accounts, &c., you consider might be available for the new establishment?—Yes, with great advantage and very little additional expense.

5496. Supposing that arrangement not adopted, and the asylum for those chronic and incurable cases to be established in a distant part of the country, do you think it would be likely to receive that attention from the Governors which a curative hospital would?—Certainly not. That is one of the things that always made one doubtful about the asylum for chronic cases. Paid superintendents should be appointed for such establishments. It is so very seldom persons are found with the talent or with the will to visit an establishment of the kind, that I do not think it would be safe to leave much depending upon inspection by the Governors.

Erection of new asylums; state of the law.

5497. What is your opinion as to the existing state of the law relative to the erection of new asylums?—I think there ought to be more communication with and power in the hands of those who have to pay for them. If that was the case, we would not be now £3,000 or £4,000 in debt, and we would have an establishment for the chronic cases.

5498. I believe, under the existing law, the local authorities have no voice whatever with respect to the plans or in the making of contracts for the erection of the asylums?—Of late they have not; but as far as my memory serves me, going back to the time the Derry Asylum was built, more than thirty years ago, the plans were sent down to the Grand Jury and discussed by them; and though the Grand Jury had no power to do any thing, yet they had full information about the subject.

5499. The Board who approve of the plans and direct the execution of the works, is, I believe, a Board on which there is no medical man?—Yes, the Board of Public Works.

5500. Do you consider it advisable that if such a Board were intrusted with the power, there should be a medical person to consult?—There certainly should be a medical person to consult.

5501. Are you aware that a considerable proportion of the members of the Central Board of Control and Correspondence who directed the building of the first asylums were medical men?—As far as I remember they were, and our first asylums were built on a better plan.

Appointment of Governors.

5502. Do you consider that the present state of the law with regard to the appointment of Governors is satisfactory?—The appointment of Governors is a matter of very great difficulty. I do not think the circumstances of Ireland are such that the government of the asylums could be intrusted to committees of magistrates, as is the case with the lunatic asylums in England. If the appointments were managed in that way, I do not know how we could provide for the admission of a certain number of the clergy of all denominations, who, I think, ought to continue to be on the boards in Ireland. I think, therefore, probably, that the best mode might be the continuation of the present system, on the understanding that if Governors did not, within a certain limited period, give a certain number of attendances, they should cease to be Governors; that in fact it should be understood parties were not appointed for their lives, and merely as a kind of formal compliment, but that if they were to remain on the Board they should be really acting, working men.

5503. What is your opinion as to an alteration of the constitution of the Board by which representation might to a certain extent be introduced, namely, allowing a proportion of the members to be named half-yearly by the Grand Juries of the counties?—That might do very well if the numbers were strictly stated, and that the Grand Juries understood they were to put on acting persons. To give you an instance: the Grand Jury of the county Donegal considered that the more distant proprietors of that county were not sufficiently represented, and they recommended six names to the Lord Lieutenant, who were added to the Board of Governors of the asylum, and of those six gentlemen, five have never attended, and they could not be expected to do so, their residences are so distant from the asylum.

The Inspectors-General.

5504. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums being *ex-officio* members of the Boards?—I think the Inspectors ought, to a certain extent, have a certain weight and controlling power which they have not at present; and whether that is to be given them by calling them *ex-officio* members of the Board or by their attendance in any other capacity, I cannot now say; I have not made up my mind as to which would be the best way of accom-

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plishing the object. I think it would be better if their connexion with the Board were more in writing and more authoritative; that it was part of their duty to call our attention to what they considered to be deficient. I think their personal attendance at the Boards does not add to the weight of their recommendations.

A central body for the direction of lunatic affairs.

5505. Do you consider there should be any central body for the direction of lunatic affairs similar to the Commission of Lunacy in England?—I think it would be very desirable that there were some central authority like the Commission of Lunacy in England; but it appears to me that the Commission of Lunacy in England, while they may get information, have no control, or, in fact, any power even of procuring information; and my reason for mentioning that is, that on looking to the accounts submitted by them to Parliament for the year 1852, they state, that the return does not show from what source the large expenditure of £98,396, in the Derby County Lunatic Asylum, was raised, nor whether any and what balance was due or in hand at the end of the year; and though they make that statement, their next year's abstract shows that the Treasurer of the Derby Lunatic Asylum had £2,812 in his hands at the end of the year 1852; but they give neither explanation nor comment of any kind in the accounts of 1853. Therefore I should think the Commission of Lunacy had very little real power in England.

5506. I presume your observation applies more particularly to their powers as regards the public county asylums?—Yes; what I have stated was with regard to the public asylums. I am not aware of their powers as to private asylums.

5507. Do you consider the system by which Inspectors would be required to make reports to a central body preferable to the present course of proceeding?—I think, on the whole, it would be preferable to their present mode of proceeding, as giving greater weight to their representations than when delivered in conversation as members of the Board

5508. I believe that of late years the Inspectors have not been in the habit of making any report whatever on particular asylums, except so far as the observations that may be contained in their General Report?—I am not aware of any.

The Londonderry Asylum Board of Governors.

5509. Do you find that the proceedings of the Board of Governors of the asylum are usually conducted with regularity?—Yes, with very great regularity.

5510. I presume sufficient minutes of the proceedings are recorded?—They are certainly very short, but, I think, sufficient.

5511. Is the attendance of Governors generally very good?—The attendance of Governors is good. We have a great number residing not very far from the city of Derry, within a radius of five miles round it, and we are seldom without the number to constitute a Board.

5512. Do you find that the Inspectors are in the habit of visiting the asylum at unexpected periods?—I rather think not. As I said, we have no report or return from them of their observations, when they come to us. I suppose their visits to us are not so frequent as to other places.

5513. Are there any special local regulations in the asylum beyond the rules of the Privy Council?—I am not aware of any.

The funds for the maintenance of the asylum.

5514. I believe the funds for the maintenance of the asylum are at present advanced out of the Consolidated Fund?—The funds for the maintenance of the lunatic asylum are at present advanced out of the Consolidated Fund; half yearly the statement of the accounts, the mode of disposing of the money, and the allocation amongst the counties is sent up to the Privy Council of Ireland and the Lord Lieutenant, to be levied off the counties. It is a return made quite independent of any audit of the accounts, or any thing of that kind.

5515. Is it your opinion that the requisite funds for the maintenance of the asylum should be provided by direct payment from the treasurers of the several counties, as in the case of the gaols?—There is no doubt it could be done after a short time. The change would cause a large local levy in the first instance.

5516. Considering that the districts usually consist of more than one county, are you of opinion that difficulty might be experienced in providing sufficient funds, if the Board of Governors were dependent upon the presentment of more than one body?—There is no doubt but there might be great difficulty in the way of providing the funds. I was looking, for instance, within those few days, at a statement of the funds in the hands of the treasurers of the counties of Derry and Donegal; and I perceive that neither one nor the other has any money invested in Exchequer bills—that, in fact, they had nothing more in their hands than is necessary to meet the current expenses; and I should be very sorry to see the asylum left to the chance of an unfavourable levy or any casual payment under such circumstances.

Audit of the asylum accounts.

5517. I believe the accounts of the several asylums are audited by the Commissioners of Public Audit?—The accounts of the several asylums are audited by a public Commission in London. They require from us a monthly statement of the accounts to be sent over; and they require, further, the year's accounts to be sent over at a particular period for audit. The audit can only be the addition of the different accounts; and it is, therefore, for almost any purpose, as an audit, quite useless; at the same time, it must cause a good deal of expense to the country, and there is a good deal of difficulty in explaining an expenditure two or three years after it has taken place—in finding the order sent from Government for confirming an expenditure which has been nearly forgotten. For instance, within those few months we have been called on to justify an increase of salary which we had given to one of our officers above three years ago. The audit, therefore, seems to me to be of very little use; and it would be much better to give us a local audit, like that given by the auditors of the Poor Law Commission of the Poor Law accounts, with an appeal to some authority in Dublin in case of any difficulty.

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5518. Are you satisfied with the existing state of the law as regards the chargeability of the inmates of asylums?—I think, upon the whole, it is the best state of the law that can be devised. When the chargeability of lunatics in Ireland is placed upon small districts, the parties very often, to save their own district the expense, are unwilling to bring a lunatic in, and their neighbours are also unwilling that the friends or relatives of the person should be allowed to do so. The great advantage of the district asylums is the immediate admission of lunatics into them; and I fear that placing the chargeability of inmates upon small districts would have the effect of restraining or interfering with the desire of the friends of the lunatics to have them admitted.

The chargeability of lunatics.

5519. Do you consider that any alteration of the law is desirable as regards the chargeability of dangerous lunatics who are transmitted from a gaol to an asylum, and charged upon the county to which the gaol belongs?—I would keep them all, as at present, chargeable to the county. I see great difficulty in the way of ascertaining to what other county the party would belong, for the purpose of transferring the responsibility to that county.

Appointment of officers of asylums.

5520. With whom do you consider the appointment of the superior officers of the asylum should rest?—I think the appointment of the superior officers of the asylum had better rest with the Governors generally as a body, unless the Government would undertake the payment, in which case they might have the appointments; or unless there could be established some school for the scientific training of persons to fill such situations, in which case, of course, the appointment should be given to the persons having the superintendence of the school, whether the Government or any other body of Governors.

5521. That training, however, might be made a condition preceding the appointment, although the appointments might remain with the local Governors?—It might be made a condition with applicants for such situations, that they should qualify themselves at this establishment. If a system of training could be brought about and established, it would be better, I think, to give the local Governors the power of recommending persons for admission to such an establishment.

5522. With regard to the appointment of inferior officers, as attendants, &c., with whom do you consider that should rest?—I think it makes very little difference with whom it should rest, whether with the Governors or the Superintendent of an asylum. It certainly should be with either one or the other. If the Governors had confidence in the Superintendent, I would leave it in his hands, if it were nominally with themselves.

Medical men as resident managers.

5523. Is it your opinion the manager of an asylum should be always a member of the medical profession?—I have very great difficulty about that; the Londonderry Asylum has been in operation since 1829, under a non-medical superintendent. I see the system instituted by the English Act of 1845 is, that there should be either a resident medical superintendent, or a visiting physician, who should visit at least three times a-week, and a non-medical superintendent—one of the officers under him to be named a superintendent. As far as I can judge, I believe the Londonderry Asylum, under the superintendence of a non-medical attendant, has turned out as many cured patients as any other institution of the kind; I would, therefore, doubt whether it should be made absolutely necessary that the superintendent should be a medical man; at the same time, there are of course great advantages in having such a person.

5524. Has any inconvenience arisen from the absence of a medical person in the asylum on any occasion?—I am not aware of any.

5525. In case of attempted suicide, or sudden illness, would not the absence of a medical attendant lead to serious consequences?—It might lead to serious consequences in such an event, but I am not aware of any case of the kind having occurred.

5526. Supposing the law to require that the manager of an asylum should be a medical man, would you consider it necessary that there should be a visiting or consulting physician?—That does not seem to be necessary by law in England, and I confess I do not see the necessity for it. I think the medical superintendent ought to be a person who would have the power, if he thought fit, of calling in others to assist him with their advice from time to time; but it seems to me that if you have a medical superintendent, there is not the same necessity for a visiting physician.

5527. Do you consider that the services of a medical man of sufficient professional standing and ability could be procured for the salary now given?—I should doubt that they could be secured in all cases.

Chaplains.

5528. Are there chaplains appointed to the Derry Asylum?—There have been three Chaplains appointed at the Londonderry Asylum. They have been appointed for a considerable number of years. When they were first appointed, our visiting physician, Dr. Francis Rogan, who is I believe one of the most eminent provincial physicians in Ireland, was opposed to their appointment. The Board of Governors were rather doubtful about the matter, but as it was pressed upon us, we agreed to give it a trial for a time. We have been very fortunate in the parties who have been our chaplains, and we found the greatest advantage to result from the celebration of divine service, so much so, that I might mention, Dr. Rogan gave a very strong testimonial in favour of the appointment of chaplains.

Superannuation of officers.

5529. I believe by a recent Act of Parliament, the Board of Governors have the power of superannuating the officers of the institution?—By an act passed in the last session, the Governors have had the power of superannuating given to them. Having introduced the Act, I may say that I think it quite right the Governors should have a certain power of superannuation. How far it should go, I do not say. I am doubtful whether it should be to the same extent as the English Act, which enables them to superannuate parties incapable from confirmed sickness, age, or infirmity, of executing their offices in person, in which cases

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the justices at Quarter Sessions may grant such annuity as they, in their discretion, shall think proportionate to the merits and time of service of such officer, provided that the actual amount shall not exceed two-thirds of the salary payable at the time of the retirement. I think these terms are too vague; I think there ought to be a limit according to age, and I think it ought to be strictly limited, as in the English Act, to the officers who are resident in the establishment.

5530. Do you find that the wages given to the inferior attendants of the establishment are sufficient to secure persons fit to be intrusted with the care of the insane?—We have found them sufficient: the wages are good, their dietary is better than elsewhere, and they have premiums given them at Christmas, if they have been more than a year in the establishment without complaint. I have reason to believe they have money saved, and they seem most anxious to retain their situations.

5531. Does any examination take place into their qualifications—as regards their proficiency in reading?—No.

The Manager's books.

5532. Do the Board of Governors usually have before them the several books which the manager is required to keep?—The Board of Governors usually have the books before them, but there is not the power in them of making that examination which they ought to have. Two years ago we found that the clerk had omitted filling up a great number of the books. That is one of the reasons which makes me think an audit on the spot, like that of the Poor Law accounts, where the auditor would see the books had been kept regularly, would be desirable. The examination of the books is extremely slight.

Visiting Committee.

5533. Is there any visiting committee or subordinate board?—No; we always think it better to do without a visiting committee or subordinate board.

5534. Do not the Privy Council regulations require the appointment of a visiting committee?—They may require it, but I do not think we have ever acted upon it.

Internal arrangements of the Asylum; baths, heating, ventilation.

5535. What provision is made in the internal arrangements of the establishment for the supply of hot and cold water to baths?—The internal arrangements of the asylum I have stated are very much interfered with by the overcrowding. There is not, I may say, any supply of water regularly laid on; they are obliged to carry the water to a bath-house.

5536. Is it the case that the lavatories in the wards were done away with to make room for an additional number of patients?—Yes.

5537. Where, then, are the patients washed?—In the yard.

5538. Is there any system in operation for warming the asylum?—There has been an apparatus put up for warming it with hot water through pipes, but the pipes are too small, and they depend more upon a large supply of blankets and covering for the patients.

5539. Is the ventilation at all deficient?—We tried to improve the ventilation in the cells from the corridors. I should fear there is scarcely sufficient ventilation. There is no means of drawing off the impure air.

Employment of patients.

5540. Is a system of employment carried out extensively in the establishment?—We give as much employment as we possibly can, principally out-door labour, and some are weaving.

5541. Do you find that the matron has the female patients under control, and properly employed?—Yes; the matron is an exceedingly active woman; she is the wife of the superintendent, who has been lately superannuated.

5542. Are there water-closets in the establishment?—I believe not.

5543. Does any inconvenience arise from the cleansing of the privies?—I think that is one of the points in which our establishment has suffered very much from the want of room.

5544. I believe there is a considerable quantity of ground which is available for the employment of the male patients?—We have got a considerable quantity of ground, and we lately purchased a larger proportion, and we shall get as much as we can for spade labour.

Place of worship in the Asylum

5545. Having stated that there are chaplains appointed for the institution, is there any place devoted to religious worship?—There is not any place specially devoted for religious worship; we use one of the largest rooms for the purpose.

5546. Has any representation been made to the Board of Governors with the view to the erection of a place of worship?—I do not remember any application being made; the chaplains were aware we were willing to do our best for them, but that there would be great difficulty in the way of doing so.

Restraint.

5547. Is the use of mechanical restraint general in the asylum?—I believe very little restraint has been found necessary in the asylum; on the contrary, those parties who at different times have been brought from the gaols absolutely in irons, the irons have been at once struck off them, and the moral restraint of the institution found sufficient.

Medical Inspectors.

5548. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums being medical men; would you consider that an essential requisite?—I should consider that an essential requisite.

5549. Are you aware that in England half of the paid Commissioners of Lunacy are members of the legal profession, and the other half members of the medical profession?—I was not aware of that distinction; the lunatics in England are so much of a higher class, that legal men are more required on that account.

5550. Are you aware the presence of one medical commissioner is usual on all occasions of inspection by the Commissioners of Lunacy in England?—I should think one medical commissioner would be necessary at an inspection.

Clothing and dietary.

5551. Are you satisfied with the clothing and dietary provided for the inmates?—The clothing for the inmates is very good, much superior to that of the same class when in the union workhouse. The same remark refers also to the bedding; and though the bed is chiefly of straw, it must be remembered that would be the bedding to which a return patient

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would most probably resort on being discharged as cured. With regard to the dietary, it is certainly superior, both in variety and in amount of nutriment, to the dietaries of the workhouses; and on reference to the evidence of Mr. Senior, the Poor Law Commissioner, given before the Committee on Poor Removal in 1855, it appears that the dietaries in the Irish workhouses contain, of dry nutriment, 18·65 ounces, and of azotised nutriment, 4·4; whereas in the English workhouses, the dietaries contain, of dry nutriment, only 15·50, and of azotised nutriment, 3·90 ounces daily, although the dietaries both in the workhouses and asylums in Ireland are of a more farinaceous or vegetable character than in England. There is less meat. It has been our object to make the dietary better, so as to raise the health of the inmates; and it is better than the parties would receive outside, when discharged as cured.

5552. The character of the dietary is similar to that which they are accustomed to in ordinary life, but the quantity is such as patients in that condition would require?—Yes.

Books; amusements.

5553. Is there any library of books kept, or means of amusement or entertainments provided for the patients?—There may be a library of books, but it must be very limited if there be any. There is no attempt at instruction or amusement.

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WATERFORD.

WATERFORD, 5th FEBRUARY, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

Waterford District Asylum.

WATERFORD DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Captain John Dobbs.

Captain *John Dobbs*, sworn and examined.

5554. How long have you held the office of manager of the Waterford District Asylum?—Since 1841.

5555. Is the asylum merely one for the county and county of the city of Waterford?—Yes, the county and the county of the city of Waterford.

Number of inmates.

5556. What is the present number of inmates of the asylum?—One hundred and nineteen—sixty-five females and fifty-four males.

Number of vacancies.

5557. Is the asylum at present full?—There are eleven vacancies; the full number is 130.

5558. Are you aware whether there are any lunatics in the workhouses of the county or not?—I am sure there are idiots and incurables. I am not aware that there are any who require to be sent here. I sent some blank forms to the workhouse here and at Dungarvan, but they have not filled them up or sent in any one upon them.

5559. As far as you can form an opinion, is the asylum adequate for the wants of the county and county of the city of Waterford?—At present it is fully adequate. We have been full, particularly on the female side; we are occasionally very full.

5560. Were there any applications before the Board, at their last meeting, for admission, which were rejected?—None.

Admission of patients.

5561. In what way are patients admitted into this asylum?—A person must be sworn to be a pauper—a person unable to maintain himself or herself; and there must be a medical certificate signed by a medical officer, and a certificate signed by a clergyman and a magistrate of the county.

5562. Is there any restriction in the form of application in reference to persons who are idiots and epileptics?—There was when I first came here; latterly they were directed to be received, and we have received both idiots and epileptics when they were dangerous; but it is not considered that an idiot, for instance, who is perfectly harmless, should be admitted.

5563. I find that your form is not such as excludes idiots and epileptics?—No, it is not

5564. When the application is perfected, is it brought before the Board for their consideration, previous to the admission of the patient?—The Board allow the physician and manager to receive the patient.

5565. What power, therefore, do the Board exercise, as regards the admission and rejection of patients?—If there is any difficulty about a case it is brought before the Board, and the cases are entered every Board day in the proceedings.

5566. It appears, from what you have stated, that the admission of the patients is merely recorded on the minutes of the Board?—Yes, on the minutes of the Board.

Urgent cases; delegation of power to the Visiting Physician by the Board.

5567. Are you aware that the Privy Council regulations state that every patient must be admitted upon a special direction by the Board, unless in cases of urgency, when the physician may admit on his own authority, stating upon the face of his order the grounds upon which he acts?—The late physician, the late Dr. Cumming—his idea was, that every individual out of his mind, and requiring to be taken into an asylum, is an urgent case, entitled to admission if there is a vacancy for him, because the sooner a case of the kind is treated the more likely the person is to recover; while if the person is kept out of the asylum, and debarred from treatment, it operates very injuriously upon him.

5568. But practically the regulation of the Privy Council requires the discretion should rest with the Board and not with the doctor?—So it appears, except that in a case of urgency the doctor is allowed to admit, if he considers the case to be such. It was considered it would be a very great hardship upon patients coming from a distance to require them to be here exactly upon the Board day in order to be received. In cases of individuals coming in here, perhaps a week passes before we can perceive or come to a conclusion that they are really insane.

5569. As the doctor of the institution is allowed to admit all the applicants he thinks proper, does he comply with the injunction of the Privy Council rules, by stating upon the face of his order the ground upon which he admits?—He does not.

5570. As the Board delegate this power of admission to the doctor, does it leave him to decide upon the propriety of the patient's admission with reference merely to his particular state of mind?—Certainly.

5571. Are there any other considerations which should be taken into account in the admission of lunatics to the asylum, namely, whether the person belongs to the county or city of Waterford, and was in point of fact unable to maintain himself?—We cannot say that the person is not a pauper when there is an affidavit stating he is.

5572. Are you aware that in other asylums the Board consider they are not to be bound merely by an affidavit as regards a case?—If there was any evidence to counteract or contradict the statement, it would be necessary to make an inquiry into the case.

5573. Do the Board ever investigate a case with reference to the qualifications of a

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lunatic for admission, after the doctor has ordered him to be admitted?—The doctor frequently brings them before the Board where there is any difficulty in the cases.

5574. Are the Board of Governors at present satisfied that the patients in the institution are patients who should be received without payment?—Some have an idea that there are patients who might pay something. They directed me to select against the next Board day such cases as there appears to be any suspicion about.

5575. Is the attendance of Governors pretty regular?—It is regular latterly.

Attendance of Governors; Visiting Committee; Inspectors.

5576. Have there been occasions on which a *quorum* of the Board have not assembled upon the appointed day?—There have been occasions.

5577. Do the Board of Governors appoint a visiting committee, or any portion of their body, to inspect the house and see their orders carried out?—They did appoint a committee at one time, but they ceased to act.

5578. Do the Governors themselves visit the institution?—Yes, on the Board days, and occasionally individuals come.

5579. Do they go through the asylum on those occasions?—They do. They do not all go; they depute perhaps one or two.

5580. Are there any special local regulations for the government of this asylum besides the Privy Council rules?—I sent up a copy of them to the Commission.

Appointment of servants by the managers.

5581. Are you empowered by the Governors to appoint the several officers of the institution?—That was the regulation at the opening of the asylum, and it has never been reversed. The Lord Lieutenant appoints the chaplains and such officers.

5582. The Privy Council regulation appears to give you the power of appointing the servants only, subject to the approval of the Board?—Yes.

5583. Is that the manner in which they are now appointed?—Yes.

Storekeeper non-resident.

5584. Does the clerk and storekeeper of the establishment reside upon the premises?—No.

5585. Is it by permission of the Board that he does not reside?—Yes.

5586. Was it by minute of the Board that the storekeeper was permitted to reside off the premises?—Yes.

Quantity of land.

5587. What quantity of land is attached to the institution?—There are fourteen English acres altogether. The exact quantity is stated in one of the returns I sent up.

5588. Is it of sufficient extent to enable you to employ on the grounds the male patients who are capable of working?—Quite sufficient. There is a great deal of spade culture.

Want of infirmary accommodation.

5589. Is there any infirmary attached to the establishment?—There is not.

5590. Has the question of erecting an infirmary ever been under the consideration of the Board?—It has.

5591. What determination was arrived at?—I was directed to write to the Inspectors on the subject; they never gave a decided answer.

5592. Was that a letter soliciting the opinion of the Inspectors themselves?—Yes.

The Asylum chapel.

5593. Is there a chapel attached to the institution?—There is a room used as such.

5594. It would appear from the return you have furnished that as many as sixty-four members of the Roman Catholic Church have at times attended divine worship there?—Yes.

5595. I presume that the persons who may attend Roman Catholic worship would amount to a larger number, including the servants of the establishment?—Yes. As to the servants, there is only one from each division attends to take charge of the patients going. The other servants who cannot attend go to divine worship outside the asylum.

5596. Can you state the dimensions of the room where the service is performed?—Eighteen feet by twenty-four.

5597. Has the question of the erection of a chapel ever been under the consideration of the Board of Governors?—No.

5598. Has it ever been represented by the Inspectors that such a building was necessary?—I do not particularly remember that it has been.

Baths, lighting, heating, ventilation, sewerage.

5599. Is there a sufficient supply of baths in the establishment?—Quite sufficient. We use the lower ones, which we can supply both with hot and cold water; we do not use the upper ones; we have a public bath in the yard.

5600. Is the asylum lighted with gas?—No.

5601. Are the arrangements for the ventilation of the different cells adequate?—I think they are.

5602. How are the corridors heated?—By stoves.

5603. Are there any water-closets in the establishment?—There is only one in the upper female ward; there are privies in all the other parts.

5604. Are they in the yards?—Yes, in the yards.

5605. Is the sewerage satisfactory?—I think so.

Employment of patients.

5606. Are the female patients extensively employed in working for the institution?—As much as possible; the greater portion of them.

5607. State more fully how the females are employed?—At spinning, knitting, making shirts, clothing, and bedding.

5608. Are they able to make up all the clothing required for the establishment?—Yes.

5609. Are the shoes for the establishment made by male patients?—All.

Use of slippers.

5610. I believe you supply the patients with slippers for use in the house?—Yes, they have both slippers and shoes.

5611. Do the patients employed out of doors put off their shoes and put on slippers when coming in from work?—Yes.

5612. Do you find that tends to keep the day rooms and passages cleaner than they would otherwise be?—We do.

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WATERFORD.

Waterford District Asylum.

Captain John Dobbs.

5613. Have you found any difficulty in getting the patients regularly to change their shoes when coming from work; has it caused any irritation amongst them?—No.

5614. Are there any books kept for the use of the inmates?—We have a library.

5615. Do you find that it is much used?—There are a few who like reading; many cannot read.

Reading; school instruction for the patients.

5616. Is there any school instruction for those who cannot read?—We had schools here. I had one in each division, and I had got National school books. There seemed to be an objection to my interfering at all about them, and there is no school now.

5617. Do you refer to the rule made by the Board that you are prohibited from all interference with school instruction?—Yes.

5618. Are we to understand that no attempt has been made to instruct any of the patients since that period?—There has been no attempt of the kind made.

5619. Are the Board aware that there is no school?—I presume so.

Restraint.

5620. Is restraint much used in the asylum?—Very little.

5621. What restraint is usually practised?—Straps for the arms.

5622. Who keeps the instruments of restraint?—I do.

Ill-usage of patients.

5623. Have there been any complaints of ill-treatment of patients by the attendants?—Not that I am aware of.

5624. It appears from the minutes of the Board that such cases have been brought before them?—Yes.

5625. Are the attendants who were guilty of that ill-treatment still in the establishment?—They were reprimanded.

5626. Have any further complaints been made against the same individuals since?—No.

The Chaplains; disallowance of the salaries by the Audit Office.

5627. How many chaplains are attached to the institution?—Two.

5628. Has any difficulty arisen with reference to the payment of chaplains?—Yes; in consequence of the decision in the Belfast case, the Audit Office considered the appointment of chaplains illegal, and they disallowed, from the year 1854, the payment for chaplains. They were paid by us up to the time of that disallowance. They have not been paid for the last two months.

5629. Did it appear from the correspondence that the Audit Office considered the decision in the Belfast case affected the legality of the appointment of chaplains generally?—Yes.

5630. Have representations been made to the Board of Audit to explain that that was not the case?—Yes.

5631. Has any reply been received to these representations?—No.

5632. How long is it since these representations have been made?—On the 29th December.

Padded rooms.

5633. Is seclusion much practised in the establishment?—No.

5634. Is there any padded room?—We had padded rooms, but they are now cells.

5635. They are not at present in the condition of padded rooms?—No; we found it better to keep such patients under the charge of an attendant.

The Manager's duties; books.

5636. Do you keep the several books required by the regulations: the General Register, Provision Book, Delivery and Clothing Book, Morning Statement Book, &c.?—The clerk keeps them, under my direction.

5637. Are the cases of restraint daily entered in the Morning Statement Book?—Yes.

5638. Is the Minute Book kept by you?—Yes.

5639. Do you regularly inspect the provisions that are received in the establishment?—Yes.

5640. Is the supply of provisions satisfactory as regards quality?—Yes.

5641. Do you daily inspect the whole of the establishment?—I do.

5642. Do you inspect the wards at night?—Yes.

5643. Is there any night watch in the establishment?—No.

Dismissal of servants.

5644. You have stated that the power of appointing servants was left to you—with whom does the dismissal rest?—I can put a recommendation on the books for their dismissal, subject to the opinion of the Board.

Visits of the Inspectors.

5645. How frequently do the Inspectors visit the asylum?—Sometimes twice a month, sometimes perhaps once in two months, or a little longer.

5646. Do they usually make an entry of their opinion as to the state of the asylum on the occasion of their visits?—Yes.

5647. Is that brought before the Board at the next meeting?—Yes.

5648. Do the Inspectors usually attend as members of the Board?—Whenever they are here they do.

5649. Do they vote and take part in the proceedings like the other members?—Yes.

The audit of accounts.

5650. I believe the accounts of the asylum are audited by the Commissioners of Public Audit, as you have stated?—Yes.

5651. Up to what period are they audited?—Up to the year ending the 31st March, 1855.

5652. It would appear from your statement that a considerable time elapses between the sending in of accounts of expenditure and their final audit by the Commissioners?—The time is shorter now than it was heretofore.

The system inconvenient.

5653. Is any difficulty experienced in affording satisfactory information in reply to the queries of the Commission, owing to the length of time that may have elapsed?—Yes, particularly where there is a disallowance. It creates great confusion, as in a case where the delay has been perhaps two or three years, and the payment disallowed has been continued during that time. I take, for instance, the case of the chaplains, whose payments were going on for years.

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WATERFORD.

Waterford District Asylum.

Captain John Dobbs.

5654. I understand that in the case you put there would be three years' expenditure or payment of chaplains' salaries, which may yet be disallowed by the Board of Audit if they persevere in the opinion they have expressed?—Yes.

5655. Up to what period have the accounts been forwarded to the Board of Audit?—Up to the 31st January.

Female attendants on the male side.

5656. Are any female attendants employed on the male side of the asylum?—Yes, there is a nurse and three assistants.

5657. What particular duties do they discharge on the male side?—They clean the house, mend the clothes of the men, and look after the bedding.

5658. They sleep on the female side, I presume?—They do.

5659. Have you found any inconvenience arise from the employment of females on the male side?—I have not found any.

5660. Has it been always the practice?—We got men to do the business, and the arrangement was very bad; we never could get men to do the duties properly.

5661. Formerly the practice was as it is at present?—Yes, from the commencement, and we tried the other mode, as I have stated, for a short time

The Venerable Robert Bell.

The Venerable *Robert Bell*, Archdeacon of Waterford, sworn and examined.

5662. I believe you are chaplain to this institution?—Yes.

5663. Have you held that office for any length of time?—I think, since 1848.

Religious ministrations.

5664. Is divine service performed regularly on Sundays in the institution?—Yes.

5665. Are you satisfied with the arrangements that are made for the celebration of divine worship?—They are sufficient for my purpose.

5666. I presume you are in the habit of visiting the patients of your persuasion at occasional periods?—Yes, they are visited generally every week.

Opinion as to.

5667. What is your opinion as to the advantage or otherwise of religious ministrations for persons whose mental faculties are impaired?—My own opinion is decidedly favourable to it, and I think I have had sufficient experience of the institution to justify the opinion.

5668. Have you occasionally found cases where you considered it would be imprudent to communicate with the patient on religious matters?—Yes.

5669. I presume you would be governed in a great degree by the opinion of the medical attendant in such a case?—If he thought it inadvisable to speak to a patient, of course I would.

5670. After the answers you have made I need scarcely ask you whether you think a patient, being deprived of the opportunity of religious worship, would feel the deprivation considerably?—I think some of them would feel it very much indeed. There are at present, in my mind, instances of persons who went out cured, and who, when sane, expressed to me their sense of the value of such ministrations.

5671. Are such books as you might require for the inmates of your persuasion furnished by the Board?—I have not asked the Board myself for any, but I am sure they would give me whatever I asked for.

5672. Are they provided with proper books?—Most of them are.

Management of the asylum; the dietary.

5673. Having had frequent opportunities of visiting the establishment have you found it conducted in a satisfactory manner?—I think it a remarkably well-conducted institution.

5674. Are you in the habit of inspecting the food which is furnished to the patients?—I am not in the habit of inspecting it; I see it occasionally.

5675. Do you consider that the dietary supplied to the patients is adequate?—I should think so; I have never heard any complaints from them about it. I have not attended pecially to that.

Instruction.

5676. Do you consider the establishment of a school in the institution would be an advantage?—I think it might. There have not been many of my own religious persuasion, since I have been chaplain, who stood very much in need of a school.

5677. Are you in attendance on the days the Board meet?—No, they do not ask for my attendance.

Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare.

The Very Rev. *Edward Newenham Hoare*, Dean of Waterford, sworn and examined.

5678. I believe you are one of the Governors of the Waterford Lunatic Asylum?—I am.

5679. Have you acted as Governor for many years?—Since the year 1851. I was appointed by Lord Clarendon.

5680. Is the attendance of Governors usually large?—No, it is not large; three or four is the usual number.

Attendance of Governors; Visiting Committee.

5681. Do you find that the attendance is more on the part of the Governors who belong to the city of Waterford than of those who belong to the county?—Entirely on the part of those belonging to the city. I never saw one of the county attending.

5682. It has been stated that the Board of Governors have not appointed any visiting committee or any portion of their body to see that their directions are carried out in the asylum?—No, I have not heard of any such appointment.

5683. Are you aware the Privy Council regulations of 1843 contemplated the appointment of such a local board?—I was not aware of it. It is usual when the Board meet, for one of the Governors, or two, perhaps, to go through the asylum. I have done so myself.

5684. Are you satisfied that a sufficient inspection of the establishment is made on those occasions to enable the Governors to judge whether or not it is properly conducted?—I think such a committee as you refer to would be a great improvement on that. The

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WATERFORD.

Waterford District Asylum.

Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare.

inspection I speak of is done only on the days the Board meet, and, of course, we are then expected.

5685. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums being members of the Board of Governors?—I think it is desirable that they should, in order that we may have the advantage of their advice when they are on the spot. We seldom have them in attendance; we had Dr. White present on the last Board day, and he gave us some useful information, and made some good suggestions. I think it is important that they should attend.

5686. Is it your opinion that the asylum is sufficiently extensive for the wants of the county and city of Waterford?—Yes, I think it is.

No paying patients.

5687. I believe there are paying patients in this establishment?—None.

5688. What is your opinion as to the propriety of admitting paying patients into an asylum erected for lunatic poor?—I was always of opinion it was not possible to do it under the existing law till Dr. White explained on the last Board day that it may be done. I think it is a difficult question, and there might be serious objections against admitting such patients. The difficulties that I see arise are, first, it is a question whether the State provision should be made available for persons who can contribute something towards their own support; secondly the danger of interference with private asylums for the reception of such persons; and again, the probability that the friends of such persons would expect a mode of treatment as to dietary and other comforts better than what was ordinarily given to the pauper inmates, and such a division of those classes, I think, would be highly objectionable. There would be also a danger of their being first admitted for payment, and after having them admitted the parties declining to continue the payments or reducing them in amount, and eventually leaving the lunatics to be supported altogether out of the rates. These are the difficulties that I see in the way; but, at the same time, on the other hand, it would appear to be desirable that there should be some plan of relief for persons who are not able to pay for their maintenance in a private asylum. We are obliged to take those cases in as paupers, and we certainly have known cases in which parties were admitted as paupers who could have paid.

Appointment of the superior officers.

5689. What is your opinion as to the propriety of the superior officers of the institution being appointed by the Executive Government?—As compared, I suppose, with appointments by local boards. I think the Executive Government is the suitable power to appoint. I should suppose they would act on the advice and opinion of local persons.

5690. Have you had occasion to carry into effect the provisions of the recent Superannuation Act with respect to the officers and servants of the asylum?—No, we have not.

Admission of patients.

5691. It appears from the evidence the Commissioners have received, that heretofore it has been the practice for the doctor to admit the applicants without reference to the Board?—Yes.

5692. A minute of the Board at the last meeting would seem to prescribe a more strict adherence to the rules of the Privy Council?—Yes, I think it very advisable that they should be admitted without waiting for Board day. Necessity might require it, but I think such cases should be specially reported to the Board.

5693. Are you aware the Privy Council regulations make provision for such a class of cases?—Yes.

Committal of dangerous lunatics.

5694. What is your opinion as to the propriety of dangerous lunatics being committed in the first instance to gaol?—I think that in the first instance it may be desirable, but they should not be left there longer than is necessary.

5695. Have the Board of Governors any reason to complain of defective information from the gaol with respect to lunatics who may be transferred from thence to the asylum?—I do not recollect any complaint.

Communication between Board and Inspectors.

5696. Are the communications of the Inspectors to the Board of Governors usually made verbally on the occasions of their attendance at the Board, or are they made in writing?—In writing. I have seldom seen the Inspectors at the Board. When there has been one of them present he has made communications verbally likewise; but usually we have them in writing.

Want of infirmary accommodation.

5697. I believe the Inspectors represented to the Board of Governors the want of an infirmary in the institution?—Yes, they have done so.

5698. Have the Board of Governors taken any steps with a view to carry out their suggestion?—It was recently such a suggestion was made, and there appeared an unwillingness to embark in the expense of it. It was determined to wait at least till after the visit of this Commission to Waterford.

5699. At present I believe the patients who may be unwell are obliged to be treated in their own separate cells?—Yes, in their own rooms or cells.

Chapel accommodation.

5700. Has the question of providing better accommodation for the celebration of divine worship been under the consideration of the Governors?—It has been suggested that there should be other provision, but we have never had any complaint or representation from the chaplains on the subject.

Geo. Newport, Esq., J.P.

George Newport, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

5701. I believe you are a Governor of the Waterford Asylum?—Yes.

5702. Have you been long a Governor?—About two years and a-half. I was High Sheriff of the city at the time I was appointed.

Inadequacy of the Asylum; extent of lunacy in the district.

5703. Do you consider that the present asylum is adequate for the wants of the county and city of Waterford?—No, I do not.

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Geo. Newport, Esq., J.P.

5704. Have you seen the returns which have been published in the Seventh Report of the Inspectors relative to the lunatic poor who are at large in the several counties of Ireland?—No.

5705. Those returns state that, in the county of Waterford there were at large, in the year ending 31st March, 1855, sixty-three idiots, sixty-four imbeciles, and sixteen lunatics; from your knowledge of the county of Waterford would you be disposed to consider that total of 143 persons of unsound mind was in excess of the numbers that should really be accommodated in the asylum?—Yes.

5706. I presume that many of those cases would be such as might with safety be kept in their own homes?—I should think so.

Paying patients.

5707. What is your opinion as to paying patients being received into the asylum?—I think it would be an excellent plan, because there are many who would be disposed to pay a part of the cost of their maintenance, or the entire, but could not afford to go to a private asylum.

Inspectors as Governors.

5708. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors being members of the Board of Governors?—I should like to see the arrangement continued, for we often derive advantage from their visits.

Appointment of officers.

5709. What is your opinion as to the power of appointing the superior officers remaining as it is at present in the hands of the Executive Government?—I should prefer seeing it remain as it is at present.

5710. I believe the chief officers of other institutions are appointed by the local boards, such as the officers of workhouses and gaols?—Yes.

Dangerous Lunatics.

5711. What is your opinion as to the operation of the law by which dangerous lunatics are committed to gaol?—I cannot see any benefit derived from it.

5712. Do you consider that gaols afford opportunities for lunatic patients being properly treated?—I cannot say they do.

Lunatics in the Waterford workhouse.

5713. There appears to be a large number of lunatics in the workhouse of Waterford?—About thirty, I believe.

5714. Has their detention there arisen from their not being considered proper subjects for admission to the lunatic asylum?—Yes, any that were violent were removed.

5715. Do you consider that the workhouse is a proper place for the detention of incurable cases?—I would rather see any acute cases removed to the asylum

Appointment of Governors.

5716. What is your opinion as to the propriety of the local authorities having a representation on the Board of Governors, by the appointment of members of their body to act thereon?—I do not approve of it; I prefer seeing the Governors appointed, as they are at present, by the Government.

Lunatics charged upon the district alleged not to belong to it.

5717. Have you heard any complaints of lunatics having become a charge upon the county and city of Waterford in this asylum, who did not belong to either the county or the city?—Yes.

5718. I believe the law affords no opportunity of charging the maintenance of those lunatics upon any other districts but the county and city of Waterford?—No, it does not.

5719. Do you consider that the number of strangers who may become chargeable upon the city and county of Waterford arises from Waterford being a seaport town, and likely, therefore, to be resorted by strangers?—I do.

5720. Is there any suggestion you would make with the view of obviating that injustice, as it is considered to be?—No.

Admission of patients by the Medical Officer.

5721. It appears from the evidence we have received, that the practice in this asylum has been for the medical officer to decide upon the applications, and to admit or refuse patients?—Yes.

5722. Are you aware that the Privy Council regulations contemplated that duty being discharged by the Board of Governors?—No. They were usually admitted by the medical man.

5723. Does not the practice which has hitherto prevailed leave the medical man, who might have been competent to decide upon the condition of a lunatic medically, also to decide whether that lunatic was a person properly entitled, in all other respects, to be admitted into this particular asylum?—Yes.

5724. Are there not other considerations, besides the mere state of mind of an applicant, which should govern the question of his admission or rejection—such, for instance, as his not belonging to the district, or not being a poor person?—Certainly; and it ought to be so; but we were under the impression we could not take into consideration these circumstances in cases where an affidavit was made. I have seen persons in this institution who I thought ought to have been paid for.

Want of an infirmary; Chaplains.

5725. Is there any suggestion you would wish to make to the Commissioners with reference to the object of their inquiry?—None, except on the subject of an infirmary. It is a great inconvenience that there is not an infirmary here, leading as that want does to the treatment of the patients in their cells. The question of chaplains is an important one. I think there ought to be paid chaplains, for lunatics have their lucid intervals, and they should not be deprived of any consolation they might derive from the attendance of chaplains.

John A. Blake, Esq.

John A. Blake, Esq., Mayor of Waterford, sworn and examined.

5726. I believe you are one of the Governors of the Waterford Asylum?—I am an *ex-officio* Governor, by virtue of my office as Mayor, for the last two years.

5727. Have you attended pretty regularly the meetings of the Governors?—I visit the asylum and attend the Board frequently.

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Waterford District Asylum.

John A. Blake, Esq.

Appointment of Governors; principle of representation.

5728. Are you satisfied with the present mode of proceeding as regards the appointment of Governors by the Lord Lieutenant?—No.

5729. What mode of appointment would you suggest as a substitute?—I think if a portion were appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, as at present, and if the public bodies, the Grand Juries and the Town Council, sent representatives in addition, it would be a better arrangement. Although, I believe, this Board consists of forty Governors, it very frequently occurs that the whole business is left to two or three. I attended some meetings here, and found only one of the Governors present besides myself. I am of opinion, that on the Board of Governors the city of Waterford is not at all represented as it should be; I mean the classes who pay for the support of the institution.

5730. Do you consider that a committee of the Town Council, or a number of Governors appointed by the Grand Jury, and bound to report to that body at the Assizes, annually, would be more likely to attend to the business of the asylum than the Governors as at present constituted?—I do, because the present Governors are appointed for life by the Lord Lieutenant, and they are irresponsible, and may attend or not as they please. If they were elected Governors, sent by the Grand Jury or the Town Council, say every three years, they would not be re elected at the expiration of the time, if it was found that they were inattentive. If it appeared from the public papers that those gentlemen had not attended to their duties regularly, they would be removed when the term of their appointment expired, or for which they were elected. Under the present system, Governors may be good or bad attendants, and it is all the same, as there is no one to call them to account. A vast number have never attended at all.

5731. What is your opinion as to the mode in which the charge for the maintenance of the inmates is now made—through the Grand Jury, by presentment?—I think it is unobjectionable.

Appointment and dismissal of superior officers of asylums.

5732. What is your opinion as to the mode in which the superior officers of the asylum are now appointed?—I think it is a very objectionable mode.

5733. What alteration would you suggest?—I think if you had a properly constituted Board of Governors—a certain portion appointed by the Government, with representatives from the local bodies; it would be far better for the interests of the institution that the appointment of the superior officers should then rest with the Board. In the case of this asylum, I believe that the officers are very good; but it might arise, and it has occurred before now, that officers who were incompetent were appointed through parliamentary and other influences being brought to bear upon the Government; and it has been the case, that officers were appointed by the Government of the day at the instance of two or three individuals.

Power to central authority.

5734. Would you leave any power in the Government or any central authority to dismiss an officer for incompetency or misconduct?—I would leave with the Government the same power of dismissing they have as regards prison officers, if the Governor of the gaol or the Inspector does not discharge his duty properly, and if the local Board do not perform theirs.

5735. You refer to the provisions of the Prisons Act of last session?—Yes. It would afford a very wholesome check to give the power to the Government of dismissing—just the same power as the Poor Law Commissioners have at present in dismissing officers of workhouses.

Salaries.

5736. Do you consider the amount of salaries and the payment of superior officers should be fixed by Act of Parliament, or any central authority, or by the Board of Governors?—By Act of Parliament.

The Inspectors-General as members of Board of Governors.

5737. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums being members of the Board of Governors?—I think it is most objectionable. During my experience here, whenever paid officers have been *ex-officio* members of the Boards, I have always found the system to work in a most objectionable manner, because the conduct of the officer may be sometimes the subject of discussion at the Board, and I think it is objectionable to have him present, and voting upon the question.

A Local Inspector; improper admission of patients.

5738. Is not the Inspector also supposed to inspect the management of the institution of which he becomes, as a Governor, himself a manager?—He is; but I think that could be much better provided for. I think it exceedingly desirable that there should be, in addition to the Inspectors-General of Asylums, a local inspector for each asylum. The Inspectors-General have all the asylums over the whole country to inspect, and cannot possibly become acquainted with such local circumstances, respecting particular asylums, as may be requisite; for instance—a large number of cases are admitted into this asylum whom I consider ought not to be received; I mean persons whose relatives or families would be able to contribute something towards their support; and there is a very great reluctance on the part of the local Governors of the asylum to take notice of cases of the kind. It has occurred within my own knowledge, two or three times, that persons were admitted eventually whose relatives were at first unwilling to fill up the form of application, declaring the persons to be paupers. They had conscientious objections to making this declaration, and parties have come to me to ask how they could evade paying. Persons resorted to subterfuges in order to satisfy their consciences with regard to the declaration, and they have spoken to Governors; and when those cases came before the Board, I found, from time to time, a reluctance to interfere, and a feeling that it would be invidious to object. All this would be prevented if there was a local inspector, whose particular duty it would be to investigate those cases and all their circumstances, and report to the Board the facts concerning them. By such means the admission of those cases would be guarded against. An Inspector-General cannot do these things. I made inquiries the other day on the subject, and I find that it does not appear to be the duty of any one officer to do what I have pointed

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out, neither is it the duty of the Governors, or of the physician, or of any of the servants of the asylum; and under these circumstances, persons come to be supported out of the rates who are not entitled to such maintenance.

5739. Do you think the local inspector appointed by the Board of Governors would be likely to call attention to the impropriety of their own acts?—I think when a person sought admission into an asylum, it would be the duty of the local inspector to bring all the circumstances connected with the case under the notice of the Board; and when this information was brought regularly under the notice of a properly-constituted Board, I think the system would work well; and if a person was improperly introduced into the asylum, it would be his duty to report the matter to the government officer, one of the Inspectors-General of Asylums, and there would be a much better chance of remedy under those circumstances than there is at present. The great object of having a local inspector would be this: the Inspector-General's visit is necessarily a hurried and a short one, and he cannot possibly investigate all the circumstances. I do not wish you to understand for a moment that the present officers do not perform their duties exceedingly well; they discharge them most creditably, I believe, but it might occur that such would not be the case, and we would know nothing about it. We assemble here once a month, and very few Governors go through the house; therefore, for the sake of the patients as well, it would be very desirable to have some responsible officer, seeing that all the officials of the establishment perform their duty properly.

5740. Do you not consider that the local inspector, being an officer in a dependent position upon the Board, would be open to the same influence which you now say prevents Governors from discharging their duty by rejecting improper applicants?—I do not think he would be more dependent than the local inspector of prisons, and if there is any thing wrong it is his duty to bring it under the notice of the Board of Superintendence.

5741. My question has reference to a particular duty which you wish to place on the new officer, the local inspector of the asylum, and which the local inspectors of the prisons have not to discharge, namely, pointing out the persons who should not be relieved out of the public rates by admission into the asylum?—I think if there is a proper inspector appointed, he would do his duty in that respect faithfully.

5742 Do you think he would act in a manner more independent than the Board of Governors are likely to do?—I think persons are likely to be found for the office who would act so. There is at present positively no one to see that the officials of the asylum perform their duties. The Governors may pay a visit of inspection, but I believe it is very seldom done, and I believe there is no inspection book.

Admission into the Asylum of lunatics not belonging to the district.

5743. It has been stated that at times persons are admitted into this asylum who are not natives of the county or city of Waterford, and not properly chargeable upon the district?—Yes.

5744. Does any thing strike you which might be suggested with a view of obviating that?—I think the maintenance ought to be chargeable upon the county to which the person belongs, or that there should be a power of transmitting them.

5745. Does not that require that the law of settlement should be introduced?—Yes; we had certain cases of patients here, respecting whom we reported to the Inspectors-General.

5746. Would not the law of settlement be advocated on the same principle with reference to the chargeability of paupers in workhouses?—Undoubtedly.

Law of settlement.

5747. Have you considered the question of the law of settlement generally?—I have occasionally, in the discharge of my official duties, when obliged to bring under the notice of the Poor Law Board, and the Poor Law Commissioners, cases of paupers becoming chargeable upon the union—paupers transmitted from England; and I have been always impressed with the necessity of a legislative enactment for charging paupers upon their own districts, or transmitting them to those districts.

5748. Have you considered the difficulties which are attendant upon a definition of settlement, and the enforcement or recovery of maintenance charges by one union against another?—I am aware the matter is beset with a good deal of difficulty, but there is a necessity for some change. I see that Waterford city is open to the ports of Liverpool, Bristol, and Milford, with which there is communication, and I find a very large number of paupers sent over here, the great proportion of whom belong to distant inland counties. These poor people very often, when they are landed from the steamer, come to the Mayor, and I am obliged to send them to the workhouse. I also find that even under the existing law for the transmission of paupers, a very great number of persons are improperly sent over; that when a man is sick, and is likely to become chargeable upon a parish in England, although he is legally entitled to relief there, and should not be transmitted, he is sent over to this country. There is a great deal of cruelty and injustice perpetrated in that respect.

Religious ministrations.

5749. Is there any suggestion you would wish to make, beyond what you have stated, with reference to the subject of our inquiry?—I may mention, on the subject of chaplains, that it would be very desirable that the Protestant and Roman Catholic inmates of the institution should be afforded the spiritual benefit derived from the attendance of the chaplains of their respective religions. There seems to be some difficulty in the existing law, which may probably go to deprive them of that benefit. Previous to their death, the poor inmates of this asylum often call for their clergy, and, in my opinion, it would be very desirable to have the matter settled. With respect to the admission of persons into the asylum who are not paupers, I proposed the following resolution on the last Board day—"Resolved, that the manager be directed, with the assistance of the other officers of the institution, to prepare a list of the inmates of the house, containing a statement of their

Admission of non-pauper lunatics.

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means of being maintained out of their own resources, or by the aid of their friends, together with any other reliable information calculated to enable the Governors to relieve the ratepayers from their support, or subject them only to the partial maintenance of those inmates." There was a further resolution submitted by me to the following effect—"Resolved, that the manager be directed to observe, and strictly carry out the sixth general rule for the future, by submitting each case of admission to the Board." Now it is rather a singular thing that up to the meeting held on Monday, 2nd February, we were under the impression that no one but paupers were admissible to the asylum, and that even if the friends of an insane person were disposed to pay for his maintenance, he should not be admitted. A great number of people cannot afford to send patients to metropolitan asylums, and abroad, where they would have to pay £30 or £40 a-year for them, and are therefore obliged to resort to the subterfuges I speak of, to get these persons admitted into the asylum. Many of those people told me they would be quite satisfied to pay the actual cost for their friends if they should be received, but we, being under the impression they could not be received for payment, sent them in here without paying any thing, the parties having stretched their consciences, and filled the forms in such a way as to get them admitted. When I brought the matter under the notice of Dr. White, on the last day of meeting, he said it was the custom in Ballinasloe and in other asylums, to admit them for whatever sum might be fixed upon by the Governors. That is another instance of the desirability of having an inspector to whom those cases could be referred, and the invidious task need not then be undertaken by the Governors. It is strange that we have been supporting people of that class without being made aware that we might receive payment for them. It would be well to have it understood for the future, whether we can charge, and whether we could charge them the entire cost of their maintenance, or leave it at the discretion of the Board to take a reduced sum.

State of the law respecting the admission of paying patients.

5750. I believe the law is silent on the subject, as to whether paying patients can be received or not into the district asylums?—I think it would be very well to have the law defined on that point, and I think it would be also well if we were enabled to receive such people. There are a great many persons who, from a creditable feeling, do not like to send in their relatives as paupers, and therefore submit to a great deal of inconvenience keeping them in their own houses; and it would not hurt the feelings of such people to send in their lunatic relatives to the asylum if payment was taken for them.

Charitable institution for poor patients

5751. Do not you consider that such cases are more properly subjects for a charitable institution?—I do not; there are some people well able to pay, and quite willing to pay the actual cost of maintenance.

5752. I refer to a charitable institution where they would be taken in at a reduced rate, the difference between that and the actual cost of maintenance being defrayed out of the funds of the charity?—I think the numbers I speak of are not sufficiently large for a district like Waterford. I think the ratepayers could be saved a good deal of the cost of the maintenance of some of the inmates.

5753. Supposing paying patients to be admitted, do you consider the absolute pauper lunatic should have a prior claim to admission?—Oh, certainly; I do not consider you need increase the asylum very considerably. I believe the number of patients in it is 119 or 120, and I daresay the class of patients I speak of would not cause an increase of more than ten or fifteen per cent. At present when persons want to get a patient admitted, they have only to go before a magistrate and make the necessary affidavit, then get the certificate of the doctor, bring the papers here, and the case is received, and we hear no more about it. I do not recollect, in the course of my experience, any case being brought before us with reference to admission.

Patients admitted without the sanction of the Board.

5754. Are you aware that the Privy Council regulations contemplated quite a different order of things; that the Board should specially direct the admission of patients?—That is under the sixth general rule. I never had an opportunity of seeing it till the last day the Board met. With respect to cases admitted on the last Board day, there is a column for observation in the paper laid before us, and there was no observation made by any officer of the asylum. You asked a gentleman preceding me a question as to sending lunatics to gaols, and I think that so far as our gaol is constituted at present, it is very objectionable to do so. I found a very great deal of difficulty in dealing with cases of dangerous lunatics from time to time. The prison arrangements are very imperfect, we have been for a long time endeavouring to have an amalgamation of these gaols, and if that amalgamation takes place, I suppose a better provision will be made for lunatics, but at present we have not a proper classification; and if a lunatic comes, they are obliged to send him in amongst the other prisoners. We have not a staff to take care of that class, and a good deal of danger is thereby caused. It is very difficult to deal with the case of a dangerous lunatic when taken up, for there is a great deal of formality to be gone through with reference to him; while if a person is not placed in custody, it is very awkward and likely to be attended with injury to the patient. In such cases, I think the Mayor ought to have the power of sending them to the district asylum, and not to the prison, where there are no arrangements made for the reception or cure of such people. They should be sent to the district asylum for safe custody till disposed of. It is very easy, I believe, in country districts particularly, to get a certificate for the sending of a person into an asylum, and persons are sent who are really not fit subjects for such an institution. The Manager, instead of admitting all the cases on his own responsibility, ought to bring them before the physician. If they came from a distant place, I would give the power of immediate admission; but their friends should be given to understand that the admission was only provisional till the doctor decided upon the fitness of the person. I also wish to recommend very strongly the establishment of an infirmary.

Committal of lunatics to the gaols.

Certificate of insanity; provisional admission.

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Pierce Connolly, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

WATERFORD.

Waterford District Asylum.

Pierce Connolly, Esq., M.D.

5755. I believe you are the visiting physician of the Waterford Lunatic Asylum?—Yes.

5756. How long have you held that office?—Since the 20th April last.

5757. Had you previously given your attention in any hospital to the treatment of the insane?—Yes; before I came here I was attached to Steevens' Hospital, and, therefore, almost in daily attendance at Swift's Lunatic Asylum.

Admission of patients by the Manager.

5758. I believe, according to the practice which has hitherto prevailed in this asylum, you have been in the habit of admitting the patients who may have presented themselves, at your own discretion?—The manager does so; and afterwards, when I see the patient, if I think he is not a fit subject for the institution, he is dismissed.

5759. Have you had frequent occasion to represent that the person so admitted was not a fit subject for a lunatic asylum?—Yes.

5760. The manager of this asylum is not a professional man?—He is not.

Advantage of having a resident Medical Manager.

5761. What is your opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of the manager of a lunatic asylum being a medical man?—I think it would be a judicious arrangement to have the manager a medical man. It is very often necessary to have a physician for consultation in a large asylum, and there are occasions when the asylum is put to great expense in procuring a consulting physician.

5762. Those occasions have arisen in this asylum?—Yes; particularly with respect to operations. If I have occasion to operate, then the assistance of a second medical man is required.

5763. Is there an apothecary attached to the establishment?—Yes.

5764. Does he reside in the house?—No.

Apothecary; non-resident.

5765. You are, of course, non-resident?—I am not resident.

5766. There is, therefore, no medical man of any kind resident in the asylum?—No.

5767. In case of attempted suicide, or any emergency requiring medical attendance, is there not an inconvenience in having no medical person on the spot?—The distance is very short, and the inconvenience is very little.

5768. Whatever inconvenience there is would be obviated by having a medical man resident?—Yes.

Visiting Physicians; responsibility of treating the insane.

5769. In the event of the law being so altered as to require the manager to be a medical man, would you consider the attendance of a visiting physician still necessary?—Yes.

5770. To whom would you give the responsibility of treating the insane—to the resident or the visiting physician?—I should say, to the visiting physician.

5771. Would you say the visiting physician, who visits only three times a week, would be as competent to direct the treatment of the lunatics, as the resident physician, who has daily opportunities of seeing the patients?—He is only required to visit three times a week, but he is at liberty to visit every day in the week, which I am in the habit of doing. Under those circumstances, the visiting physician would be as competent as the resident.

5772. I believe the Privy Council regulations require the manager to inform himself of the condition of the several patients, and to consult with the visiting physician respecting them—is there much value in that consultation, when the manager is not a medical man?—I should say, not much. A great deal depends upon the medical man's opinion as to the employment that may be fit or suitable for patients; a great many patients might be employed in agricultural pursuits, who were not fit for them.

Want of an infirmary.

5773. It has been stated that there is no infirmary attached to this institution?—There is not.

5774. Have you felt any inconvenience from not having an infirmary?—Very great inconvenience.

5775. In case of epidemic disease breaking out, you are obliged to treat patients in the several wards?—Yes.

5776. Have you represented the necessity of an infirmary to the Board?—Yes.

Classification.

5777. What classification exists in the institution?—We have six heads, under which we classify the patients—mania, monomania, melancholarium, dementia, epilepsia, and idiocy.

5778. Am I to understand that the classification you have stated exists upon your list, but the patients are not disposed according to it in the several wards?—Yes; it is the classification upon the list.

The incurable patients.

5779. In the return which you have furnished, it appears that you considered about fifty patients out of the 121 in the asylum, on the 1st of January, to have been incurable?—Yes.

5780. Have many of those patients been here a considerable period?—A length of time; some were sent here from the old House of Industry.

5781. What time was the old House of Industry given up?—About twenty-two years ago.

5782. Are many of the class of incurable patients to which you have referred quiet?—No; but at the same time some of them are very useful in the institution.

5783. Is it your opinion that the district lunatic asylums of the country generally should be reserved for curable cases?—It might be better. A great many cases come in here that we know when they arrive are incurable.

5784. Supposing the wants of the district to be more than they appear to be in the county Waterford, would not the number of incurables in the asylum prevent the admission of curable cases who might otherwise be received and cured?—Certainly.

5785. Do you consider the incurable cases might be maintained at a lower rate than the average cost of patients in a lunatic asylum?—Yes. We sent some of the incurable patients from this institution to the poorhouse, where they are supported at a much lower rate than they could be in this institution.

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5786. A suggestion has been made to the Commissioners in the course of this inquiry that establishments should be erected immediately adjoining lunatic asylums for the reception of those incurable cases, and it has been said that economy might be secured by the employment of the superior officers of the asylum for the government of the new institution; do you consider that to be practicable?—I think so, but I am not aware that there would be any great economy generally.

5787. Would not the medical attendants and superior officers, such as the manager and storekeeper, be available for both establishments?—Yes.

Fitness of workhouses for incurables and idiots.

5788. Do you consider a workhouse a proper place for the detention of lunatics generally?—For incurables and idiots I think it is.

5789. Are not many of those incurable cases and idiots patients who may be easily excited if they are subjected to any annoyance?—Yes.

5790. Would not that be likely to take place in a workhouse?—Such persons we do not send there.

5791. In workhouses the lunatics must be left daily in charge of pauper attendants?—Yes.

5792. I presume you do not consider the attendance of such persons is likely to be as proper and as careful as the attendance of paid servants?—Certainly not.

Detention in gaols.

5793. What is your opinion as to the propriety of lunatics being detained in gaols?—I think the sooner they are removed from gaols to lunatic asylums of this description, the better. I understand that in gaols when a patient becomes refractory he is likely to be restrained by straps, &c., and I do not think that is advisable.

Restraint.

5794. Is restraint much practised in this asylum?—Scarcely at all. I had a man named Coffey who was sent here from the gaol a short time ago; he had been under restraint in the gaol for eight or nine days, and on his coming into the asylum the restraint was taken off, and he became very quiet.

5795. Do you see that the instruments of restraint are kept in the custody of the manager?—They are.

5796. It is not, therefore, in the power of an attendant to apply restraint without his authority?—It is not, except at night, when it is optional with the attendants to use restraint.

5797. I presume every case in which restraint might be found necessary at night would be reported to you?—Certainly, in the morning statement book. I enter it myself in my daily report.

Occupation and amusements.

5798. Are any amusements or occupations provided for the patients?—Yes, they are employed in agricultural pursuits, in tailoring, and shoemaking. There is a ball-alley attached to the institution, where they amuse themselves, and they have also music; some play the violin, others the flute, and they amuse themselves with a dance.

5799. Are any books or papers given them for amusement?—Yes.

5800. I suppose you consider amusement a very essential agency in the curative treatment of insanity?—The class of curable patients who are employed in cleaning the house, or engaged in other pursuits, we are always sure to send out cured.

Proportion of cures and deaths for the Asylum

5801. Are you enabled to tell the Commissioners generally what has been the proportion of cures within the last twelve months?—Something under thirty per cent.—about twenty-nine.

5802. Is the proportion of deaths considerable or otherwise?—It is under six per cent.

5803. Are there proper baths throughout the establishment?—Yes.

5804. Are precautions taken that the shower-baths cannot be used without your authority?—Yes.

The dietary.

5805. Are you satisfied with the dietary afforded to the patients generally?—I think nothing can be better than the dietary generally for such an institution. It is optional with me to improve it for any individual patient.

5806. How frequently is meat given to patients in the week?—Generally three times, but to those that work it is given every day except Friday. For instance, if a man is employed on the farm he gets meat every day except Friday—half-a-pound of meat boiled down into a pint of broth, with vegetables, and ten ounces of bread. Those that do not work get ten ounces of bread and a pint of skim-milk for dinner.

School instruction.

5807. It has been stated that there is no school, and that there is no instruction afforded to any of the patients?—There is not.

5808. Do you consider that a want?—Well, I think it would be advisable if there was a school. There was a school here for some time, and I heard that it fell away.

5809. Would you desire to see the school again established?—Certainly.

5810. I presume a certain proportion of the inmates are unable to read or write?—A great many.

5811. Besides the value of the instruction, it would be in itself an employment to the patients?—Certainly.

Chaplains.

5812. What is your opinion as to the advantage of chaplains being attached to the institution?—Well, since I came here there was scarcely a patient died who was not most anxious to have the chaplain. At the present moment there is a patient very ill who requires the attendance of the chaplain, and asks most anxiously for him.

5813. But independently of the chaplain's attendance upon patients in an extreme state, is it your opinion the constant ministration of chaplains is desirable or otherwise?—I think it is most desirable to have chaplains attached to the institution.

Ventilation.

5814. Do you consider the arrangements for ventilating the house generally, and the cells, sufficient?—I think so.

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Pierce Connolly, Esq., M.D.

5815. Is there any suggestion you would wish to make to us with reference to our inquiry?—Except on the necessity of having an infirmary. I have found it a great inconvenience to patients to have them treated in the wards. Some time ago a woman died of consumption, and the other patients in the room were kept awake by her, and the effect was very injurious.

The Rev. *Patrick Wall*, P.P. of Ardmore, sworn and examined.

Rev. Patk. Wall, P.P.

5816. I believe you are the Roman Catholic chaplain of the Waterford District Asylum?—I am.

5817. Have you been long in that capacity?—About six years and seven months.

Religious ministrations.

5818. What proportion of the Roman Catholic inmates are enabled to benefit by your religious ministrations?—Between sixty and seventy is the average attendance at Mass.

5819. From your experience as chaplain of the institution, are you satisfied that the attendance of a chaplain is essential in an establishment of this kind?—Certainly; but I must observe I have had now a good deal of experience, and from that experience I think that a prudent and sensible clergyman is necessary in dealing with insane persons; one who will take pains with them will do good with them. Much will depend upon the cause of the disease of the patient. If a man be insane from any malformation of the brain or any organic cause, a priest can do nothing towards his cure; but if the insanity arises from other causes, such as intemperance in eating or drinking, a priest's interference will have a good effect. I consider the insanity of a great number of the patients arises from various causes acting on the mind. It may be produced by despair of salvation, owing to some real or imaginary sin, and in such a case the ministrations of a clergyman are of the highest importance. And the same is the case with parties whose mental affection has arisen from vicious habits. In fact, wherever the disease has arisen from mental causes, such as I have stated, or reverse of fortune, or distress, the ministrations of a clergyman will be productive of the greatest service in promoting the cure, as well as in a spiritual point of view.

5820. From what you have stated, I gather that you find very considerable prudence and discretion required on the part of a person performing the duties of chaplain?—Yes, he must be a man of general experience.

5821. Have you had many cases where you were informed by the authorities of the asylum that further communication at the time with a patient was not desirable?—None.

5822. Would you be governed by the direction of the medical officer of the asylum if he stated it would not be conducive to the restoration of a patient's health that you should at that time communicate with him on religious matters?—A great deal would depend upon the opinion I formed myself as to the state of mind of the patient, and of the motive of the medical officer. What I wish to convey by my answer is substantially, that if I was satisfied the medical officer gave the direction not to communicate with the patient because of an opinion entertained by him as a medical man, that such communication would be injurious to the mental condition of the patient, I would be guided by him, and would not interfere with that patient.

Arrangements for the celebration of divine service.

5823. Are you satisfied with the arrangements which are made for the celebration of Divine service?—I am not. I wish that some place were set apart for religious service, and also that vestments and the requisites for our worship would be procured. I was obliged myself to provide those matters.

Religious books.

5824. Are religious books provided for the members of your persuasion?—No, indeed; and it would be very desirable that they were.

5825. Have you made applications to the Board on the subject?—I made application, perhaps, three or four years ago for the vestments, and I was then refused. Having been once refused, I did not think it right to apply for other matters.

Preaching.

5826. Is it your practice to preach on Sundays, or to deliver any discourse to the patients?—No; it would excite them, perhaps, to address them in a body. Whatever influence I can exercise upon them for their benefit is privately, in the confessional, where I can see the state of the mind, and act in a prudent manner accordingly. If a patient comes to me a second time with the same story in a week or fortnight, I can see that that patient's mind is not so bad as it may otherwise appear—that is, the repetition of the same statement would show a coherent state of mind, and I could deal with the person accordingly.

Instruction.

5827. Do you consider it would be advisable that a school should be established in the asylum?—I do. However, a great deal would depend upon the teacher; he, too, should be a very prudent man, and take care never to interfere with their religious feelings.

5828. Did the breaking up of the school which existed here arise from any thing of that kind?—That was before my time.

Thomas L. Mackesy, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Thomas L. Mackesy, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., sworn and examined.

5829. I believe you are a medical practitioner in the city of Waterford?—Yes.

5830. Have you turned your attention a good deal to the provision which the law makes for the insane poor?—Yes.

Necessity for the immediate admission of acute cases.

5831. Do you consider it advisable that an asylum should be so regulated as to afford, at all times, the opportunity of admitting any acute cases that might present themselves?—The same as in a surgical hospital; when an acute case is presented for admission into an establishment like this, there should be accommodation for it.

5832. Will you state more fully the advantages which you consider would arise from that arrangement?—I think the treatment of the disease in its early stages affords a chance of recovery, much more so than if there is delay.

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Thomas L. Mackesy, Esq., M.D.

5833. Is it equally true that the detention of an insane patient in an unsuitable establishment, such as a gaol, would retard his recovery?—I do not attend the gaol. I am quite satisfied the medical officer there gives every assistance when a case goes in; but I am also satisfied that what you state occurs, because they have not the appliances or means of treating acute cases in a gaol, such as are to be found in institutions devoted to the treatment of such cases.

District Asylums for curables only.

5834 Do you entertain the same opinion as regards workhouses?—I do.

5835. Do you consider that the district asylums should be maintained merely as curative hospitals?—I do.

5836. What provision do you consider should be made for incurable pauper lunatics?—That is a question I have not turned my attention so much to.

Provision for non-pauper lunatics, but who cannot pay the cost in private asylums.

5837. Is it your opinion that there is a considerable portion of the lunatics over Ireland who are in circumstances, though removed from pauperism, that would not admit of their paying the sum required for their maintenance in private asylums?—I know, in my own private practice, several cases to whom I am quite satisfied much disadvantage has resulted from the want of proper attention. Their friends could not get them admitted into this asylum, because they could not make the necessary declaration of poverty, and yet their means were such that they could not pay for them in private asylums.

5838. I believe, with the exception of Swift's Hospital, and the Bloomfield Retreat belonging to the Society of Friends, there is no charitable institution for such cases in this country?—None other that I am aware of; and there is a difficulty in getting admitted into them.

5839. What provision do you consider the State is called on to make for those cases?—My idea was, that if they could be admitted into those curative hospitals on moderate terms, it would be well. I was at one time considering whether it might not be advisable to have separate establishments for those cases; but I am afraid the arrangement would be open to great abuse, and would, probably, interfere with private asylums; but I conceive that the circumstance of such persons being placed in some degree amongst paupers would be a certain guarantee that no one would apply for admission but those who absolutely required it. I should hope that this regulation, although there might be some disadvantage from placing persons who had moved in better society with persons who were of inferior position, would obviate that difficulty. It is impossible to arrange an institution on a large scale without some disadvantage.

The resident Manager a medical man; Visiting Physician.

5840. With reference to the management of district lunatic asylums, is it your opinion the resident manager should be a medical man?—I think he should; but, in giving that opinion, I beg to say I do not think that should supersede the having a visiting physician. I think it would be difficult to get a medical man to take charge of such an establishment who would be sufficiently educated to render unnecessary the attendance of a second physician. It would be also a disadvantage that the medical man in charge of such an establishment, not having medical practice, might get into a certain routine. In giving my opinion in favour of having a resident medical manager, I do not think it would be by any means judicious to do away with a visiting physician.

5841. Is there any peculiarity in the mode of treating the ordinary bodily ailments of lunatics which would render the doctor in particular charge of them more competent to deal with their bodily diseases than any ordinary professional man?—To a certain extent, that might be the case; but I should hope the medical man visiting the establishment would, from a conscientious feeling, endeavour to make himself acquainted with the cases.

Responsibility for treatment.

5842. With whom would you be disposed to leave the responsibility of treating the cases—with the visiting physician or the resident medical manager?—With the visiting physician.

Want of an infirmary.

5843. Do you consider that the asylum, as at present conducted, affords adequate means of effectually treating insanity?—I should say so, provided there is always accommodation for such cases. There is one respect in which I think it is deficient, and that is, in not having an infirmary ward for treating acute or contagious diseases that might arise.

5844. Do you think sufficient recreation or amusement is provided for the patients?—I have not visited often; but whenever I did visit, I found every thing most orderly and regular; and I visited at uncertain periods.

5845. What is your opinion as to the importance of religious ministrations of chaplains in cases of insanity?—Not being a Governor, or connected with the institution in any one way, I do not think I can give an opinion.

Mr. Thomas Keary.

Mr. *Thomas Keary* sworn and examined.

5846. I believe you are clerk and store-keeper to this asylum?—Yes.

5847. Do you reside in the asylum?—No.

5848. Have you received the permission of the Board of Governors to reside out of the asylum?—Yes.

5849. How long have you held your present office?—Nearly nine years.

5850. Did you receive that permission on being appointed to the office?—Yes.

Receipt and issue of stores.

5851. Do you receive into your charge all the stores and articles that are brought to the asylum for consumption?—Every thing that is received for use comes into my hands.

5852. What check have you upon the issue of those articles subsequently?—The ledger, and the accounts, which agree with the quantity entered in the ledger.

5853. Do the matron and the other officers, on receiving stores from you, give you a receipt for the same?—No.

5854. Are you always present yourself to issue the stores?—Yes; I issue the stores.

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5855. When articles are made up in the female department, are they handed over into your custody?—They are, and they receive the mark of the institution before they are issued.

5856. Whenever articles of clothing are issued by you in order to replace those worn out, do you always require the old articles to be given up?—I always require every one of them to be given up.

5857. How are they disposed of?—They are sold as worn-out stores.

5858. What they realize is, of course, brought to the credit of the institution?—Yes.

Hours of attendance.

5859. What are your hours of attendance?—There are no specified hours. I am here early in the morning; I go to breakfast, and remain away about an hour; at dinner-time also about an hour; and I remain then at the institution till it is dark in the evening, generally.

5860. Do you attend at the time of meals, to see that the patients get a proper allowance?—Frequently.

5861. Who keeps the accounts of the produce of the farm?—I do.

The farm.

5862. Are the seeds required for the farm received by you?—The order is written by me, from the direction of the manager, Captain Dobbs, and the gardener receives them into his charge; he has a place for keeping them.

5863. Is there a separate account kept of the produce of the farm?—There is, showing the expenditure and profit.

Contracts.

5864. Are the supplies for the use of the asylum furnished by contract?—Not all the supplies.

5865. What are the principal supplies not furnished by contract?—Straw, new clothing of any description, new bedding of any description, or works done in the house.

Clothing made up in the Asylum.

5866. Is any made-up clothing received into the establishment, or is all the clothing made up in the establishment?—We have had all the clothing made up in the establishment for the patients—the tailoring, and so on.

5867. Is the material of which the clothing is made up furnished by contract?—No.

5868. Has that been always the case?—Always.

5869. Is there any particular reason for that?—No.

5870. Is the leather for the making up of shoes furnished by contract?—Not now.

5871. The contracts seem to be principally for provisions?—For provisions.

Issue of extras.

5872. Are the articles for the use of the sick patients—wine and such things—supplied by contract?—Groceries are, but not wine and spirits.

5873. Have you charge of the supplies of those articles as well as of what is furnished by contract?—Yes, of every thing in the house.

5874. To whom do you issue the wine which may be required?—To the person in charge of each division.

5875. Upon what authority?—That of the manager and physician. When I say that, it is because the manager is aware that such is issued.

5876. Are tenders for contracts invited by public advertisement?—They are.

Duties of Storekeeper.

5877. Do you exercise any superintendence over the keepers, nurses, and servants?—I do, next to the manager.

5878. Have you an inventory of all the property in the house belonging to the Governors, of bedding, furniture, clothing, &c.?—I have, with the exception of a few articles which the manager has.

5879. Are you enabled to tell at any time what is in charge of the several keepers in the different wards?—Yes.

5880. Do you take stock annually?—Yearly of all articles; monthly of those in store.

5881. Do you keep an account as against each of the servants, of all the things in his or her charge?—Yes, and an account showing every month what is in store.

Consumption of vegetables.

5882. Are any potatoes used in the establishment?—No.

5883. Has that been always the practice?—Not always; some years ago they were used, when they were cheap.

5884. Do the patients get vegetables frequently in the week?—They do, every day that soup is made.

5885. Are those vegetables the produce of the farm?—Yes; we never purchase any. I wish to remark, that the duties I have to perform in this institution are very responsible. I am constant in my attendance, and I think it should be taken into consideration that I have to live outside, there being no apartments in the house for me. The salary is only £55 a-year, and I think it is insufficient. I would, if I were residing in the house, be allowed coals, and candles, and such perquisites; and by residing outside, I am deprived of those, and I am obliged to live very near the asylum, and pay rent out of the sum I have mentioned. The whole of the office business devolves upon me.

Rev. Martin Flynn, P.P.

The Rev. *Martin Flynn*, P.P., Trinity Without, sworn and examined.

5886. Have you been long a Governor of this asylum?—About a year and a-half.

5887. Do you attend regularly the meetings of the Board?—As often as I can.

Chapel and infirmary accommodation.

5888. Have you been present when the question of erecting a new infirmary was discussed?—I was.

5889. Was the propriety of any additional chapel accommodation under consideration also?—Yes.

5890. Has the matter been finally disposed of by the Board?—I believe not. It was suggested and recommended by the Board, as far as their opinion went, that both an infirmary

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Rev. Martin Flynn, P.P.

and a chapel should be built. The chapel, at present, is very inferior indeed; it is a room occasionally used for a chapel, and during the week for other purposes; and I think there ought to be a distinct apartment permanently set apart as a chapel.

5891. The room at present used for Divine worship on Sundays is, during the week, appropriated to other purposes?—Yes.

5892. What is your opinion as to the advisability of a school being established in the institution?—I think it would be very desirable and very useful.

Provision for lunatics of small means.

5893. The Commissioners have received a good deal of evidence with reference to a class of patients not absolutely paupers, but whose means are not sufficient to enable them to be maintained in private asylums—does your experience in this district enable you to say that they are a considerable class?—I know that there are persons in this asylum whose friends and relatives could afford to pay for them.

5894. Do you consider that a charitable institution, for the maintenance of persons who would not be able to pay the full amount requisite for their support, would be a great boon?—I do.

5895. Do you consider that, in a public institution supported out of the rates, an absolute pauper lunatic should have the preference for admission before any paying patient?—I do.

5896. Is there any indisposition on the part of the poorer classes of this country to commit their friends to the charge of the authorities in lunatic asylums?—I think not. I think there is a great willingness to have them in asylums.

Extent of lunacy in the county.

5897. It has been stated in the Police returns, which are appended to the Seventh Report of the Inspectors-General of Lunatic Asylums, that there are 143 of various classes of lunatics at large in the county of Waterford; do you consider these lunatics being at large arises in any degree from an indisposition to send them to the lunatic asylum?—It does not. The return surprised me.

5898. I presume the return includes all weak-minded persons?—I presume it does; I do not know upon what it is founded. From my knowledge of the district around here, the number astonished me.

5899. Nothing has arisen at the Board, in the shape of very numerous applications, that would lead you to believe there was a large demand for admission into the institution?—No; there are generally vacancies for all that apply. It very rarely happens, as far as I am aware of, that any one applying is refused.

Paying patients.

5900. Do you consider that any danger might arise, if paying patients were admitted, that after a while the payments might be discontinued, and the patients be left a charge upon the district?—No; I conceive that none should be received as paying patients whose relatives could not be compelled by law to pay for them. I do not think a matter of that kind should be left to the mere discretion of friends; they should be bound by some legal obligation to pay for them.

5901. Is there any thing else you would wish to mention to the Commissioners?—Nothing more than to particularly request their attention to what has been stated relative to the chapel and infirmary.

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CLONMEL, 13th FEBRUARY, 1857.

CLONMEL.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; DR. ANDREWS, DR. CORRIGAN, and MR. BARRY, Secretary.

CLONMEL DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Clonmel District Asylum.

Stephen Moore, Esq., D.L. and J.P., sworn and examined.

Stephen Moore, Esq., D.L. and J.P.

5902. Have you been for many years a Governor of this asylum?—Since the commencement.

5903. That was, I believe, about the year 1834?—Yes.

5904. The asylum is, I believe, one for the whole county of Tipperary?—Yes, one for the North and South Ridings of Tipperary.

5905. Have you been a constant attendant at the meetings of the Board?—Yes.

Attendance of Governors.

5906. Have there been many occasions on which a Board was not held, in consequence of the non-attendance of the members?—Very few indeed. There may have been some. I never was here that there was not a Board formed; in general, I am sure there is a good attendance.

5907. Are many Governors resident in the North Riding of the county?—There are some, I believe; but I cannot say exactly how many.

5908. Do you find the attendance of Governors is chiefly of those who reside in the vicinity of Clonmel?—Chiefly.

5909. Is there any visiting committee appointed by the Governors, to see that their orders are carried out?—It is a general rule amongst the Governors to come occasionally to see how things are going on. I do not know exactly whether there is any committee. It is a general understanding amongst the Governors, that they do take every opportunity of visiting.

5910. Do the Inspectors of Asylums attend the Board generally as members?—Always when they come.

5911. Do they take part in the proceedings of the Board?—Generally.

The Inspectors as members of the Board.

5912. What is your opinion as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the Inspectors being members of the local Board?—I think if the Board were left to themselves, they would do as well. They may suggest things, which we sometimes carry out, and sometimes do not.

5913. Does one or other of the Inspectors generally attend the meetings of the Board?—Not very often.

5914. Do they vote when a division takes place at the Board?—Generally. They have a right to do so.

Demand for admission into the Asylum.

5915. Has there been any considerable demand for admission into the asylum of late?—No; I do not think there was. We have not rejected any.

5916. Is it your opinion that the present asylum is adequate for the wants of the lunatic poor of the county of Tipperary?—Well, I think we might add a few beds more, for the taking in of criminal lunatics. We find that could be done at little expense.

5917. You mean lunatics who are in gaols?—Yes; dangerous lunatics.

Proposed enlargement of the building.

5918. Has the question of the enlargement of the asylum occupied the attention of the Board of Governors?—A good deal.

5919. In what position does the question at present stand?—Some of us went round and examined the building, and there is a plan laid before us by our manager in reference to it. The thing could be done at little expense, which we consider it our duty to the county to do; for we found that, by raising the roofs of some of the houses, and building additional apartments, we could add about sixty beds for a very small sum of money, and make the place perfectly comfortable, and sufficient to give all the accommodation required.

5920. Were the plans for the enlargement of the asylum submitted to the executive Government?—They were.

5921. Have they been approved?—They were not exactly approved, because the Government wanted to have a great deal more enlargement than was absolutely necessary. I should state that this case was laid before the Grand Jury of the county, of which I was foreman at the time. We memorialed the Lord Lieutenant to give effect to what was done. At the same time there was a specification sent down from Dublin, which would cost the county an enormous sum of money; and, whilst it would put the county to immense expense, it would not do much good.

Execution of new works; state of the law.

5922. I believe, in the present state of the law, any works to be carried out for the enlargement of the asylum, should be executed by the Commissioners of General Control and Correspondence?—That is so. I think we might make an enlargement that would give sufficient room, for much less expense than what I know to have been incurred in other asylums.

5923. Do you consider the local Board more competent than, or as competent as the General Board of Superintendence in Dublin, to execute such works?—I really think that the local Board, with the attention I know they always pay here to matters of the kind, are quite competent for the purpose, particularly as it is their duty to relieve the county from as much expense as they can, in order to lower the taxation.

5924. I believe, as the law at present stands with regard to the building of new asylums, that the decision ultimately rests with the central authority in Dublin?—Certainly.

5925. Are you satisfied with that state of the law?—Certainly not. We considered that the specification sent down would put the county to great expense, and that it was our duty,

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CLONMEL.

Clonmel District Asylum.

Stephen Moore, Esq., D.L. and J.P.

as men holding large property in the county, and from a regard to the tenants of the county, to see that we were relieved as much as possible from extra expenditure.

5926. I believe the county prisons are entirely under the direction of the local authorities?—Entirely, and very properly.

5927. Has it ever been under consideration to establish a second asylum in the North Riding of the county Tipperary?—It was never mooted to us. I consider this quite sufficient for the two Ridings.

5928. I believe that a considerable addition to the quantity of ground belonging to the asylum has been made within the last few years?—Yes.

Employment of the lunatics; Grand Jury certificate of expenditure.

5929. Is that land principally used for the employment of the inmates?—Yes; and very beneficially.

5930. I believe that, under the present state of the law, the Grand Juries are called on to present a certificate to the authorities in Dublin for the expenditure that has taken place?—Yes.

5931. Has any desire been expressed by the Grand Juries from time to time, to receive more detailed information with reference to expenditure?—Every thing is laid clearly before the Grand Jury, and as one of the Grand Jury, I never found it necessary to make any alteration with a view to economy.

Appointment of Governors.

5932. Do you consider it would be advisable to make any alteration in the manner in which the Governors are appointed for this asylum?—Some people wish to leave every thing to the Grand Jury; others are satisfied with things as they are. If I was to give my opinion, I think the Grand Jury are the most competent, from their knowledge of the county.

5933. What is your opinion as to an arrangement by which the Grand Jury would be allowed to name a certain number of members of the Board, the executive Government being still left the power of appointing Governors also?—The Grand Jury, in the cases where they have the power of selection, such as for the Board of Superintendence, generally select the names of those whom they consider to be the most efficient, and most attentive, and who would be most regular in their attendance; and I think the Grand Jury would do the same as regards the asylum.

Manager.

5934. I believe the gentleman who holds the office of manager of this asylum is a medical man?—He is.

5935. Does that arrangement work satisfactorily?—Yes.

Chaplains.

5936. Are there any chaplains appointed to this institution?—There are, a Protestant and a Roman Catholic Chaplain.

5937. Has that been always the case?—Not until lately.

5938. Has the appointment of chaplains, in your opinion, been beneficial or otherwise?—Well I was against their appointment, because I did not consider chaplains necessary for people in the condition of the inmates of the asylum.

5939. Is there any place of worship connected with the institution?—No; there is no place of worship.

The paying patients.

5940. Are paying patients received into this institution?—No; at least, we have none. There are pensioners here, but they are not paid for.

5941. I believe you are also a member of the Board of Superintendence?—I am.

Detention of lunatics in gaol.

5942 Have you from time to time had many lunatics detained in the Clonmel gaol?—Sometimes more, and sometimes less, not to any great extent—fifteen or eighteen.

5943. Have those lunatics been for any considerable period in the gaol?—Sometimes; not very long, indeed.

5944. Have you had complaints of lunatics in gaols interfering with the discipline?—We have them separated, and we have people appointed to take care of them.

5945. What is your opinion as to the capability of the gaol for the curative treatment of the insane?—That is a question I would not like to answer. The doctor of our asylum is the doctor also of our gaol, and I am sure the lunatics in the gaol are treated in the best possible manner.

5946. Are all the lunatics, no matter what their state may be, in one department of the gaol?—I believe there is a particular place set apart for them. Within the last four days we appointed an extra female to attend female lunatics.

5947. But the lunatics in a prison, whether violent or otherwise, would be detained in the same ward with the others?—I cannot exactly say that.

Dangerous Lunatic Act.

5948. What is your opinion with reference to the Dangerous Lunatic Act—do you consider it advisable there should be a power to commit lunatics direct to the gaol?—My opinion is, that some magistrates take upon them more than they ought—that is, that they commit people whom they ought not to commit. I have known instances of the kind.

5949. Are you a member of the Board of Guardians of the Clonmel Union?—I am.

5950. Have you experienced any difficulty in the asylum in getting the friends of patients to remove them?—Sometimes they take a longer time than at others to remove them, but in general I believe they are removed pretty soon.

Paying patients.

5951. You have stated that no paying patients have been received into the asylum except pensioners?—Yes.

5952. What is your opinion as to the propriety of accommodation being provided for persons who would pay a portion of the cost of their maintenance but not the entire?—I think in this country very few people would wish to pay; I know there has been a person admitted in here who ought to pay.

5953. Have any difficulties arisen with regard to the removal of lunatics who may be detained in gaol on the Lord Lieutenant's warrant as dangerous lunatics?—No; you can, however, get more information on that point from others.

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Stephen Moore, Esq., D.L. and J.P.

5954. Is there any thing in reference to the inquiry with which the Commissioners are entrusted that as a member of the Board of Governors you would wish to bring before us?—No; I am perfectly satisfied with the management of the asylum, except, as I said before, it would be desirable to have a few more beds to increase the accommodation without putting the county to much expense.

James Flynn, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

James Flynn, Esq., M.D.

5955. What office do you hold in connexion with this asylum?—At present I am manager and resident physician.

5956. How long have you held these appointments?—I have been manager since the 7th August, 1841, and resident physician since the 14th October, 1849.

5957. There is also a visiting physician attached to the asylum?—There is.

The medical charge of the Asylum; Medical Manager and Visiting Physician.

5958. What arrangement is made between you and the visiting physician as to the medical charge of the establishment?—When I was appointed resident medical officer by letter from the Lunacy Office in Dublin Castle, Dr. Shiel received a letter also at the same time, and he said to me, "Dr. Flynn, you are now resident physician, and you get the charge of the institution in your medical capacity." From that out he and I have gone on in the best manner together: I take the ordinary charge of the patients, sick and well; he visits three times a-week, as the day-book shows, and at all hours, night or day, whenever I have occasion to call on him; I have sent for him at unseasonable hours, and he has always attended; there has been a most cordial and united co-operation on his part and on mine, not only medically but otherwise.

5959. You conduct the curative treatment of the insane, Dr. Shiel acting as consulting physician?—Yes.

5960. And in like manner with reference to the bodily treatment of patients, apart from insanity, you take charge of that, consulting Dr. Shiel?—Yes; always directing his attention to any thing that might be serious, and he and I consult together about it.

5961. You consider, therefore, the direct responsibility of treatment rests with yourself?—I do; the Governors think so too.

Infirmary accommodation; treating sick patients in their cells.

5962. Is there an infirmary attached to the institution?—Two rooms have been built within the last eight or nine years by the Board of Works, which serve as an infirmary when required. One is now used for three male patients—on the female side there is no infirmary. We have rarely any sickness. The apartment, from the pressure of patients, is used at the present moment as a sleeping room.

5963. At the present moment are patients treated in their separate cells?—At the present moment there is one, but extraordinary cases are treated in the infirmary.

5964. What is your opinion as to the propriety of treating cases in separate cells?—If a patient be very noisy and extremely dirty, you must treat him in a separate cell rather than in a room where there are five or six other patients.

5965. Are there any means of warming or heating those cells?—None, except the fireplaces in the corridors.

5966. Is not a patient left entirely to himself except when occasionally visited by the nurses?—Yes.

5967. In the ordinary infirmary the presence of the nurses is constant?—I would say constant. There are only three attendants, the sick nurse and two attendants. On the male side there is a man exclusively devoted to the attendance on the sick.

The civil duties of the Manager.

5968. Do you discharge fully the duties of civil manager, as prescribed by the Privy Council regulations?—Yes, as well as I can do so.

5969. Do you keep a general registry containing all the particulars of cases admitted into the asylum?—The clerk enters them from the admission papers. I hold myself responsible for them.

5970. The book is regularly kept?—Regularly kept; I am ready to produce it.

Want of information respecting patients.

5971. In the case of patients received under Lord Lieutenant's warrants from gaols, have you any means of filling up that book to any extent?—None, except what may be stated from the gaols; no particulars come with those cases, except what is contained in the warrant.

5972. Do you consider that a disadvantage?—A manifest disadvantage.

5973. What means have you of obtaining any knowledge of the previous history of the case?—No means whatever. You may get a rambling statement from some friends of the patients' who may come here with them, but that very rarely occurs in the case of patients from gaols. There is a visitors' book to show when friends come to the institution. The gate porter enters their visits on the visiting days.

Admission of patients.

5974. What is the ordinary practice with regard to admissions—are the patients admitted by the Board?—Generally speaking there are three modes of admission here, by the Board, by his Excellency's warrant, and urgent cases by Dr. Shiel and myself. We are extremely chary in admitting patients, unless required by two, or, perhaps, more Governors, or magistrates of the county, stating that it is an extremely urgent and sudden case, likely to get well after a short time.

5975. In cases of patients admitted by yourself and the visiting physician, is the usual entry made upon the order of admission of the particular circumstances?—Invariably.

5976. In ordinary cases the admission papers are brought before the Board?—Yes; the admission papers are laid on the table by Dr. Shiel, and if he is not present by me. I advise the Board to the best of my ability when a vacancy occurs. The Board take no trouble unless a vacancy is reported.

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5977. Is it usual to make inquiries as to the means of a patient, to ascertain whether he is in circumstances enabling him to pay?—An affidavit being made, that precludes all inquiry. I am aware loose statements might be made as to the means of the friends of patients. However, it is a delicate thing to question an affidavit sworn by parties, and supposed to be signed by a magistrate. We have no option here, presuming that document to be correctly filled.

Discharge or removal of patients; bonds; gaol patients.

5978. With regard to the discharge of patients, have any difficulties arisen in securing their removal from the asylum?—Yes; the bond of removal is supposed to be signed by some person binding himself under the penalty of £10 to remove the patient. This bond is frequently signed by a member of the patient's family, who comes with him; and that person is frequently poorer and more destitute than the patient admitted. As a penal document, the bond is, therefore, of no value; and when the time of removal comes round the person who signed it may, perhaps, be in America, or may be dead. Then a difficulty arises with respect to the patient: the Board of Guardians will not receive him into the workhouse, because he is not actually destitute; and no remedy remains but to send him to the district from which he was received. Cases from gaols are so peculiar, and generally so destitute, that I never, on my own responsibility, discharge a gaol patient. The usual course is to make inquiry as to the district from which the patient came, and send him to that barony or parish, and leave him to work his way as well as he possibly can.

Proportion of applications from the two ridings of the county.

5979. Do you find that the number of applicants for admission into this asylum is greater from the South than from the North Riding?—In truth, we have few, if any applications, from the North Riding. They generally send their patients to the gaol; for it would involve a very heavy expenditure on a poor peasant to bring a lunatic relative thirty, or forty, or fifty miles here. I get a letter, perhaps from a magistrate, or a clergyman, or a country gentleman, requesting me to send him a form of admission. I forward it; he requests at the same time to know whether there is any vacancy; and if I state in my reply, there is no vacancy, I never hear any thing more of the case.

5980. I understand, then, that the lunatics in the asylum from the North Riding are usually lunatics who have been committed from the gaol there?—Generally speaking; in fact, latterly we received none, except in that way, from the North Riding.

5981. I presume that explains why, amongst the inmates of the asylum on the 1st of January last, out of 141, only thirty-seven were from the North Riding?—It may partially explain it.

5982. Have you many lunatics here now belonging to the old house of industry?—I would say about twelve. I cannot speak precisely as to the number.

5983. Are those lunatics classed as South Riding lunatics?—When the present Lord Dunalley got the Privy Council to separate the county into ridings, I took the most anxious pains to ascertain where every person in the asylum came from, so far as the ridings are concerned. I wrote to magistrates, clergymen, and every one from whom I could get information, when I could not trace where the parties came from; and I classified them for the North and South Ridings, according to the answers I got. I should explain that there are wandering lunatics taken up, who do not belong to the county; and my belief is that there are three in the house at present that belong to other districts. I know one man who belongs to Cork, and another to the Limerick district.

5984. Have those cases been transferred, on the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, from the gaols?—Yes.

Morning Statement Book.

5985. Is the Morning Statement Book regularly kept?—Yes.

Restraint.

5986. Are the cases of restraint duly entered?—There is no case of restraint in this house but one, and that is done under the sanction of the Board, in consequence of the patient's terrible propensities. He has one arm confined to a belt, in order to prevent him from committing murder on the attendants or patients.

5987. Is that restraint duly entered in the Morning Statement Book?—It has been entered the first of every month, and repeated through the month. The case is a notorious one.

5988. Describe the restraint?—A small chain round his waist; a belt with six or seven small links, to give him liberty, or to lessen it, and a clasp around his wrist to prevent him climbing.

5989. Has he been guilty of very great violence since his removal to the asylum?—Yes, before and since. He was admitted in September, 1841, shortly after my appointment. He came with a terrible character; and Dr. Shiel and myself resolved to give him every possible fair play, and we put no restraint upon him. He escaped, and got down the town, and committed violence; was brought back by the police, and we put him under restraint for some time. He made promises of amendment, was relieved from the restraint, and we put him to work at his trade as a shoemaker. Dr. Shiel and I ordered him tea, and a little ale sometimes. Then he broke out and committed other depredations. He got out of the asylum, and was throwing stones at every one; was taken up, and put again under restraint. After the lapse of six months I had him again relieved from the restraint, and let him go about, gave him books and every thing to amuse him; but he broke out once more, got up upon the roof, and began throwing slates down on me. Some of the men went up after him, and amongst the rest the clerk, whose skull he fractured, and the poor man is labouring under partial paralysis. Since that he has been put under that one-arm restraint I have described, with the full sanction of Dr. Shiel and the Board.

5990. Is he under that restraint during the night?—It is taken off about four or five o'clock every evening. He gets his supper, with two men standing by, and he is put to

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bed; at seven or eight o'clock in the morning it is put on. He is walked out, and he gets a book or a newspaper to read.

5991. Is there any padded room in the asylum?—No.

5992. What is your opinion as to the advisability of having such a room?—I have had no experience of it in this house; but I have heard it highly spoken of by medical gentlemen and others elsewhere, and in England, where I visited.

Padded rooms; seclusion.

5993. Is seclusion practised?—Very little. We quietly remove a patient to a room for a few hours—one of the usual bed-rooms, with no furniture in it. I visit the patient and remove him when he is quiet. Instances have been known of patients breaking a piece of iron off the bed, and striking with it, or putting it through the hole where the inspection plate is. I am an advocate for non-restraint. I have a patient who was in an iron crib in Fort Clarence for years.

The books of the Asylum.

5994. Do you keep a minute book of the proceedings of the Board?—The Board have me in attendance, and I keep the Minute Book.

5995. Where are the communications which may be made by the Inspectors to the Board recorded?—In the Visitors' Book. [Same is produced.]

5996. This book appears to contain the minutes made by the Inspectors on the occasion of their visits?—Yes.

5997. My question had reference to communications by letter to the Board of Governors?—They are laid before the Board, and afterwards entered in the Minute Book. The letters are very few.

5998. Am I to understand that there is no separate letter book kept?—There is a separate letter book, where letters are entered, and memoranda taken of letters received and issued.

5999. Have you any book that contains memoranda of matters to which you may desire to call the attention of the Board?—There is a book that is supplemental to the Minute Book; it is called the Manager's Memorandum Book.

6000. Is there a Medical Journal kept in this asylum?—There is.

6001. As you have the charge of the medical treatment of the patients in the house, are you enabled to keep all these various books, and discharge efficiently the civil duties of Manager?—I have a clerk.

6002. Is that clerk in addition to the ordinary clerk and storekeeper?—No.

Visits of Manager to patients.

6003. Do you daily visit all parts of the institution?—Yes, several times a-day. Some days I might be ill. There is scarcely a day passes that I do not visit the patients, and some patients I visit four or five times in the day.

The visits of the Inspectors; their authority in the Asylum.

6004. How frequently in the year do the Inspectors visit the institution?—Perhaps twice; sometimes three times. I only speak from memory. The 4th July is the last entry of Dr. Nugent; 31st of October, of Dr. White. Dr. Nugent was here four or five weeks ago, and there is no entry of that visit.

6005. The Inspectors therefore do not make a memorandum of their visit on each occasion?—I cannot charge my memory with any they have not entered except two.

6006. Are their visits made upon notice?—I never received any notice. On one occasion I requested Dr. White to come down about some disputes with contractors, and he came.

6007. Are the visits made usually on Board days?—Dr. Nugent was here at two special boards; he was here in September and in October. They are regularly summoned, being *ex officio* members of the Board.

6008. You spoke of Dr. White having visited on one occasion when there was some dispute with contractors?—Yes, about two years ago.

6009. What power has the Inspector of interfering in such matters?—The contracts went to the Inspectors' office to be examined, and I was anxious one of them should attend here in order that he might see the difference that existed, and he did so.

6010. What was the nature of the difference with the contractors?—It was about inferior supplies.

6011. Was not the Board the proper authority to deal with the matter?—I invariably bring all matters before the Board, and I as invariably get redress; but I was anxious, in consequence of some remarks sent to the Inspectors' office in Dublin, to have the presence of one of them. Some parties in Clonmel wrote to the Government that they did not get fair play here. The Chairman of the Commission was Under-Secretary at the time.

6012. What authority have the Inspectors as Inspectors in the establishment?—They make suggestions to the Board, which may perhaps have greater weight than those of an humble individual like me. Their suggestions are received with the greatest attention.

Contracts.

6013. I believe it is the practice to send up all the contracts to the office of the Inspectors of Asylums, to be laid before the Privy Council?—Yes.

6014. What time elapses between the period the contracts are sent up and their return?—Five or six weeks; in fact, on two or three occasions contractors commenced supplying before there was any legal sanction for doing so.

Appointment and dismissal of servants.

6015. By whom are the servants of the institution appointed?—By me, subject to the sanction of the Board. I invariably employ the servants on the recommendation of Governors.

6016. With whom does the removal of servants rest?—That is done by me. I scarcely ever remove, except for drunkenness or something of that kind.

6017. Do you dismiss absolutely without bringing the matter under the notice of the Board?—I would consider it monstrous to have a servant disturbing an institution without removing him at once. For instance, a short time ago, I removed an assistant gardener for being drunk. I always report those things to the Board.

Superannuation Act.

6018. Have the provisions of the recent Superannuation Act been carried out in this

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asylum?—No; we had no applications, but before the act was passed, though I scarcely like to speak of the Board as they are present, in their humanity and benevolence, they broke through the Act of Parliament, and gave a small allowance to two servants who were broken down, one after twenty years' and the other after twenty-one years' service; to one they gave £1 a month, and the other 10*s.* a month to keep them from the poorhouse.

Qualification of attendants.

6019. Are the attendants in the institution required to undergo any examination with respect to their knowledge of reading and writing?—No one could make a greater struggle than I did, to have attendants with these acquirements. I invariably got them in the men, but on very few occasions do I find them with the female attendants. The sick nurses and the upper nurse do read and write.

6020. Is there any limitation as to the age of the persons appointed?—I never take any person over thirty years of age if I can.

6021. There appeared to be in the asylum yesterday, a person appointed two months since, above the age you mention?—Yes, she is a very competent person. She has been a servant of mine for fifteen years in the asylum. She is only a deputy and not a nurse, and she will never be higher here than what she is.

The land of the Asylum.

6022. A considerable quantity of land has been taken by the Governors within the last few years, for the employment of the patients—is that entirely cultivated with the spade?—No; part of it could not be cultivated with the spade, in consequence of the worn out condition which it was in. They had ploughs and barrows to tear it up and get it into a good condition. There was part of it under grass.

6023. I presume the quantity of land affords abundant field for the occupation of those who can labour with the spade?—At present it does.

6024. Have you found advantage to arise from the employment of the patients in that way?—I have found great advantage to arise both pecuniary and sanitary.

Use of vegetables.

6025. Are you enabled to supply the house with vegetables?—Yes, I save over £100 a-year from that source.

6026. Are vegetables much used?—Three times a-week abundantly.

6027. Are potatoes used?—We use none at present. We had potatoes planted last year; some failed and others rotted. We find bread more economical at present.

6028. Has the disuse of the potato in the asylum arisen since its failure?—Entirely.

6029. What has been the effect upon the general health of the inmates?—For a year or two after the disuse of the potato, our mortality increased from four or five to ten per cent., and after that it came down to a very small per centage; indeed it is amazing how small the per centage is.

The dietary; employment of patients.

6030. Is the same diet given to patients who labour and those who are not able to work?—No, the idle men get four ounces a-day less bread than those who work. The idle men and women are on an equality of dietary.

6031. How are the females employed?—Knitting, sewing, quilting, cleaning, washing, and in the ordinary occupations belonging to females.

6032. Are you enabled with the labour of the establishment to make up all the clothing and articles required for the use of the inmates?—Except that we have the assistance of one tailor, who assists occasionally in any emergency, but not as a keeper. The female clothing is exclusively made up in the house. The shoes for both males and females are made up in the house.

Amusements; books.

6033. Are any amusements provided for the inmates?—Yes, we have a little library, a ball-alley, and they go out and run about. The attendants read for them and amuse them the best way they can.

6034. I presume you find the occupation of a patient's mind very essential and advantageous towards his cure?—Well, very much; I keep them employed as much as possible at labour—those that are of the agricultural class.

6035. Do the patients, themselves, exhibit any anxiety or desire to avail themselves of any amusement provided?—They do; they feed pigeons, and like the trifling amusements outside. I allow three or four of them to go out to catch birds' nests, and they take great care of them.

The airing courts; ventilation, heating, lighting.

6036. What is your opinion as to the suitability of the present airing courts for the lunatics?—They are too prison-like.

6037. Do you refer to the size of the airing courts?—I do.

6038. Would not the proposed addition to the building, by raising the wings, tend to make the yards still darker and less cheerful?—Yes. The Board intended, at my request, to have made two yards outside, extending the land at either side.

6039. Are there any particular arrangements for ventilation in the house?—None, except through windows, and through some apertures, which I caused to be made myself some years ago in the ceiling. It requires close attention on the part of the attendants to keep every thing cleanly and to secure ventilation.

6040. Are you satisfied generally that the ventilation of the house is good?—The ventilation of the house depends now more on care and supervision than upon any artificial means that have been adopted. You are aware that in large buildings artificial means are provided, such as flues, and none of these exist here. They are generally failures. In America this artificial ventilation has cost in one asylum 30,000 dollars, with doubtful results.

6041. How are the passages and wards warmed?—By large stoves, which, after I came here, the Board most kindly allowed me to put up. These are lighted in wet weather, for the house being built of limestone, great dampness is perceptible inside in wet weather. When these stoves are lighted they create an agreeable warmth.

6042. How is the establishment lighted?—Partly by candles and partly by oil.

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6043. Has it been under consideration to introduce gas?—It was under consideration in 1849. I submitted a letter from the Gas Company to the Board, and the Board considered the letter unsatisfactory.

6044. Is there a regular supply of hot water laid on through the wards?—No, that is one of the deficiencies of the house.

Baths and lavatories.

6045. I believe there are lavatories in each ward?—Yes.

6046. How is the hot water supplied for baths?—By two modes, one is from the laundry and one from the kitchen. That is an original defect. We cannot remedy that. With respect to baths, we have a portable bath, which we carry about.

6047. When hot water is required in the building it has to be carried up?—Having a surplus of labour here, we employ the patients in carrying hot water from the laundry iron cock in the yard to the different divisions.

Water supply.

6048. Is the supply of water for the use of the establishment good?—We have admirable water, but there was a defect in the well. I tried to remedy that, and was greatly assisted by a very intelligent scientific member of the Board. We sunk a large jumper hole twenty feet deep. I put down nine pounds of powder, ignited it with a fuse, and blew the whole thing open, shaking the place considerably. We got a good supply of water from that time. We have 500 gallons supplied daily, but for a house of this kind we should have three times the quantity. We should have a constant running supply.

6049. Is there any regular periodical bathing of the patients?—There is not.

Bedding.

6050. What bedding is in use in the establishment?—Straw; we have a few coeoa beds, but I did not like them. When I submitted the matter to the Board some time ago, they said to try them, and we got twenty-four of those beds; but I found they did not suit.

6051. For what reasons do you prefer straw?—For the sake of cleanliness and economy, and it is useful subsequently for manure.

6052. Is the bedding of the country people generally straw?—Yes, that is what is usual in the country.

Water-closets.

6053. Are there any water-closets in the establishment?—There are. There was great trouble with them, but I got them fixed some time ago, and since they have given us no trouble.

6054. Are there water-closets in each of the divisions?—No. On the ground-floor there are privies, and water-closets upstairs.

Sewerage.

6055. Is the sewerage of the house satisfactory?—No. We have no sewerage from the privies in the yards. We clean them out periodically by persons engaged for the purpose.

6056. Are the patients at all employed at that work?—Merely in assisting to draw it off.

Dampness of the building.

6057. Have you any reason to complain of damp in the house?—Yes.

6058. What does that arise from?—The defective state of the walls outside; the cut-stone work.

6059. Has that occupied the attention of the Board of Governors?—Several times. It has been covered in some parts by the Board of Works with Roman cement.

Classification.

6060. What classification of patients exists in the asylum?—Practically speaking the tranquil and impracticable, as we have only two yards at each side, but we have sub-denominations which appear in the list before you.

Proportion of curable and incurable cases.

6061. From the list to which you refer it would appear that out of 141 lunatics in the asylum 103 are incurable?—Yes.

6062. What may be the average number of vacancies for which admissions are made on each board day?—Last board day none.

6063. Do you consider that the 103 incurable cases are likely to remain in the asylum?—Yes.

6064. The opportunity, therefore, of affording relief to the lunatic poor of the district for curative treatment will merely depend upon the vacancies that will occur amongst the other curable cases in the asylum?—Yes.

Separate establishment for incurables.

6065. The Commissioners have received suggestions with reference to the propriety of providing another institution for incurable cases; what is your opinion on the subject?—I would consider it advantageous to have one attached to this institution.

6066. Do you consider great economy would arise from that?—Yes; patients who are incurable could be supported at a lower rate, and in the next place the staff need not be so large for them.

6067. With regard to the support of the patients, you mean that the same nourishing food is not required as in the case of lunatics whose cure is in progress?—Yes. A steward and his wife might take charge of such a building with a few attendants, if attached to an institution like this.

6068. It has been stated that in the construction of that new building by the introduction of associated dormitories, in which many of those incurable patients could be placed, there would be also considerable saving effected?—Yes. I gave a plan to that effect to one of the Inspectors, who asked me for one some time ago, and an estimate of the expense.

Religious worship.

6069. What are the arrangements for religious worship?—The Roman Catholic clergyman attends at half-past nine o'clock on Sunday morning, and the Roman Catholic patients attend him to divine service. The Church of England clergyman's congregation come into this Board-room at three o'clock, and he gives religious instruction to them here. He also attends at three o'clock on Thursday.

6070. There is no separate building appropriated exclusively to the celebration of divine service?—No. I got a temporary altar fitted up for the Roman Catholic clergyman in the day-room; it is turned up, and service is performed there for sixty or seventy patients.

6071. Do the chaplains visit patients during the week?—There is no attendance on the

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part of the Roman Catholic chaplain except on Sundays, and when he is sent for to visit sick or dying persons. The Church of England clergyman attends on Sundays and Thursdays.

Access of Chaplains to patients.

6072. Has each chaplain access to any particular patient of his persuasion he may desire to visit, without your authority?—Certainly. I never prohibit any clergyman coming officially here—from coming into the establishment at any time he may think fit. As the appointment of chaplains is now recognised by the Board as well as by the Government, I will exercise a sound discretion, with Dr. Shiel, and allow them discriminate admission.

6073. You consider there are occasions on which communications by clergymen with patients would be injurious?—I do.

6074. Would you consider it your duty on those occasions to prohibit a clergyman interfering with a patient?—Certainly.

6075. How many years have the chaplains been appointed to this institution?—Five years.

6076. From your experience during those five years, what is your opinion as to the advisability of having chaplains connected with such institutions?—I would rather decline offering any opinion on that, unless I saw the duties clearly defined and carried out; then I would form a definite opinion.

6077. Has any injurious effect arisen from their attendance and ministrations?—No.

6078. Previous to the appointment of chaplains, was religious worship ever performed in the asylum?—Several times by a Roman Catholic clergyman. There was a Roman Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Walsh, whose visits to the house I admired very much. He was a kind, good man, and he came here frequently to see the patients. I allowed him to see them, and he conversed with several. I got him to say divine service on various occasions myself, without any expense to the establishment. He died in 1847.

6079. Was the service of the Established Church performed here previous to the appointment of the chaplain?—No.

6080. Did the attendants of the establishment attend religious worship previous to the appointment of the chaplains?—Yes; they got leave invariably to attend divine service on Sundays.

Attendance at divine service.

6081. How many of the inmates attend religious worship?—Sixty-eight Roman Catholics, generally speaking, attend. Five, six, sometimes seven and sometimes eight of the members of the Church of England, in fact all the members of that church in the asylum, when tranquil, attend divine service.

6082. That is, more than half of the inmates attend religious worship?—Yes, more than half the number of inmates.

School instruction.

6083. Is there a school in the establishment?—No.

6084. Was there ever a school?—I had a school here, but the person in charge of it was a confirmed drunkard, and I discontinued him.

6085. I presume there is a considerable number of inmates incapable of reading or writing?—About three-fourths.

6086. What is your opinion as to the propriety of a school being established in the institution for the instruction of those people?—I think it would be beneficial; the expense is the only difficulty.

Paying patients; provision for lunatics of small means.

6087. There are no paying patients in this institution?—None.

6088. From your knowledge of the country, is it your opinion there is a considerable proportion of the population the lunatic members of which would not be able to pay for their support in a private asylum, and yet cannot be considered paupers?—A great number.

6089. Do you consider that any provision should be made at the public charge for the maintenance of such lunatics?—I have a very strong opinion that there should be no lunatic anywhere except under public supervision. I do not think the country should be bound to support patients who could pay a portion of the cost of their maintenance.

6090. Are we to understand you would leave such cases to be provided for by private benevolence in charitable institutions?—My opinion on that point is this, that it is from the Boards of Guardians applications should be made for the relief of such persons, the Board of Guardians paying for their support.

6091. Do you see any objection to associating paying patients in the institution with pauper patients?—I would not, provided they were supported on exactly the same scale of dietary, otherwise you have nothing but confusion, interference with officers, and servants corrupted and attempting to give patients advantages. To guard against this, they should be all, in my opinion, treated in the same manner.

6092. Do you consider that the dress of paying patients, under such circumstances, should be the same as that of the ordinary inmates?—Ordinary inmates are frequently allowed to wear their own clothes when it tends to their cure. I think they should all wear the same dress, and that the paying patients should conform in every respect to the discipline of the institution; they should be treated in every respect the same as any ordinary patient.

Criminal lunatics.

6093. Are criminal lunatics usually removed without delay to the Central Criminal Asylum?—All the criminal lunatics who have been in this house have been removed without delay, except one man.

6094. No delay now occurs?—We had one since the Dundrum Asylum opened, who remains with us; he is about five years here.

6095. Has any recent application been made to the Inspectors-General for his removal?—Within the last twelve months application was made.

Treatment of lunatics suffering under sickness.

6096. Is it your opinion that lunatics suffering under sickness, especially those affected with diseases that would render cold injurious to them, should be treated in an infirmary rather than in their own cells?—It is.

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6097. Do you think it advisable to treat any of those cases in their own cells?—I do not, unless they were very dirty and very turbulent.

6098. Do you think that their being dirty is a valid reason for keeping them in their own cells?—I do not; I say when dirty and turbulent.

6099. We saw a patient yesterday who was not turbulent, but who soiled her bed; she was paralysed, was in her own cell, and had been there for some time?—She had been brought suddenly up from the day room the morning before, where she had taken suddenly ill; she was carried down in the most careful manner by the sick nurse, and left in a warm day room, sitting by the fire on a low straw stool or chair. She was then taken suddenly ill, as I have stated. I was sent for, and I immediately went and saw her. I had her brought up to bed, gave her half a tumbler of wine, and I really thought she was dying, it being an epileptic case, and I sent for a clergyman.

William James Sheil, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., sworn and examined.

William James Sheil, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

6100. How long have you been connected with the Clonmel Asylum?—Nearly twenty-three years.

6101. During that period you have held the office of visiting physician?—Yes, I have held the office of visiting physician.

The medical charge of the establishment.

6102. It has been stated that some years since, in consequence of Dr. Flynn, the manager, being appointed also resident physician, you came to an arrangement as to the way in which the medical charge of the establishment should be conducted?—I received information from the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums which in some measure regulated our duties.

6103. What change was made in your position?—I used to attend three times a week, and I continue to do so still.

6104. As regards the treatment of cases coming into the asylum, do you feel it your duty to inspect each case on entrance on each of your visits?—Dr. Flynn and I in every instance have a conversation about the case, and we enter generally into arrangements as regards the treatment whenever any thing particular is required.

6105. Are we to understand the general treatment of the case is left to Dr. Flynn, you consulting and advising with him as occasion may require?—In a case of illness Dr. Flynn does what he thinks the case requires, and he consults me when I go round through the asylum. We always go round together—at least I may say almost always—and we advise together.

6106. Is there a case book kept recording the treatment of each case?—There is no actual book kept recording the different symptoms from day to day, but there is a kind of case book or register in which the improvement or otherwise of patients is registered.

Infirmary accommodation.

6107. What is your opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of treating such patients in their separate rooms?—I think it should be avoided as much as possible, unless under special circumstances, when a person would disturb the other patients for instance.

6108. You consider, therefore, that an infirmary should be attached to each of those institutions?—Yes; in this institution there is a room at each side of the house used as an infirmary.

Treating patients in their own cells.

6109. When a patient is treated in his own room or cell, is it the ordinary attendant of the ward who attends on him, or is it the nurse in charge of the sick who is in attendance?—It is the nurse who attends that is held responsible; the medicines are generally given up to her for administration.

6110. Supposing patients belonging to different wards to be unwell, and to be treated in their separate cells, are we to understand the nurse of the hospital would have to go round to those different cells to visit the various patients?—I cannot bring to my recollection any thing of the kind occurring. It is very rarely cases are treated in their cells; that is the exception when the cases are dirty and turbulent. The rule is to treat sick patients in the infirmary.

6111. I believe there is an apothecary attached to the establishment?—There is.

Medicines; restraint.

6112. Are the drugs purchased by the Board or supplied by the apothecary?—They are purchased by the Board and compounded in the house.

6113. Do you concur in Dr. Flynn's views as regards non-restraint?—Yes, perfectly; in fact, we have but one thought in the management of the institution. We have invariably made up our minds with respect to every thing connected with it concerning us; and there is not the slightest shade or shadow of a difference of opinion between us.

Separate establishment for incurables.

6114. What is your opinion as to the advisability of incurable patients being removed to a separate house?—I am decidedly in favour of it.

6115. Do you consider the building should be attached or adjacent to the existing asylum?—Certainly it would be both economical and convenient.

6116. In stating it would be economical, I presume you refer to the staff and the dietary?—Yes; the staff and dietary. This being a curative institution there may be required an improved dietary, which would be attended with some additional expense, and which would not be required in the other establishment.

6117. Do you think that any injurious effect might result to the patients who possibly might be curable, although the medical attendant was not of that opinion, by their removal to what might be considered a condemned part of the institution?—They might be removed for organic disease or for established incurability. In that case they would be removed by the medical attendant, who would give them a long probation in the curative institution before doing so. I think, perhaps, from six to eight years would be the time in which we

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could decide as to whether a patient was curable or incurable, unless there was organic disease. We have witnessed cures in this house after that length of time.

6118. In preparing the return which has been made to the Commissioners, and in which 103 out of 141 in the asylum, have been set down as considered incurable; have you been guided by those views in determining the numbers?—Perhaps not so fully. We have put down some as incurable as to whom there might be a remote possibility of their being cured.

6119. Do you consider that any interference would be likely to be exercised, by the friends of a patient, to try and keep him in an establishment where a better diet would be given, rather than have him transferred to an incurable institution?—I am not prepared to say; that would be entirely a matter for the physicians, who would not be influenced by the friends, but by their own judgments, of course, in each case.

Unsuitability of workhouses for lunatics.

6120. Do you consider that any large proportion of the incurable cases should properly be treated in the workhouse?—I fear not; I fear the ordinary workhouse is not a place for even the very worst and most helpless cases. The attention required for their comfort, and that humanity would require for them, would be much better given in a lunatic asylum. I have seen in a workhouse, idiotics buried in straw, perhaps up to their necks, and things of that kind, which persons connected with a lunatic asylum would not tolerate. I have not latterly inspected the lunatics in the poorhouse.

6121. Do you consider the arrangements in a workhouse do not admit of lunatic paupers receiving that attention which their helpless condition would require?—I fear they do not.

6122. Have you found that patients of that class would be likely to be subjected to great annoyance from the same inmates?—I should suppose that in a workhouse they would be separated, and therefore would not be exposed to annoyance.

6123. Is it not the practice in workhouses to select the attendants upon lunatics from the other paupers?—I am not aware of the arrangement; I think that is the case, but I am not certain that it is. Here it is not so.

6124. Are you also the physician of the gaol?—I am.

Detention of lunatics in the gaol.

6125. What means of classification exist in the gaol?—No classification; in fact, until very lately, till the gaol became less crowded than it used to be, there was the very worst accommodation for lunatics; but latterly we have one room set apart for males and another for females, but we cannot make any further separation of the male and female classes.

6126. So that the tranquil and the violent male lunatics in gaol would be in the same ward?—Yes. I look upon the gaol management or treatment for lunatics as very bad, indeed I have often and often deplored it, finding great difficulty in having them removed to this institution from want of room.

6127. What is your opinion as to the possibility of adopting any thing like a curative system for lunatics in gaols?—I think it would be difficult.

6128. Who are the usual attendants in charge of lunatics in gaols?—Heretofore they were under the care of the attendants of whatever division they belonged to, but now there is one specially set apart for them.

6129. Are other prisoners in charge of them?—Yes; there have been prisoners in special care of some violent or refractory lunatics.

6130. Has it been found that the worst class of prisoners alone would be induced to take charge of them?—I am not aware of that; they generally get some indulgence. I find great difficulty in preventing lunatics from being placed under restraint in the gaol.

Restraint resorted to.

6131. Is any mechanical restraint used in the gaol?—There is. They do not understand the proper management of them without restraint.

6132. Would it be used without your authority?—If a lunatic was very violent the waistcoat would be put on in my absence. The waistcoat is the only means of restraint.

6133. Are those instruments of mechanical restraint kept by the governor or left in charge of the turnkeys?—They are left in charge of the man in care of the hospital. Generally they put on the waistcoat in the gaol for the slightest cause. When the gaol was very full it was almost impossible to do any thing advantageous for the lunatics; now, however, there is more room than there used to be.

Committal of dangerous lunatics to gaols; state of the law.

6134. Do you consider the law should be altered which enables magistrates to commit lunatics direct to gaol?—I think there is a very great abuse of it at present. In fact, the friends of lunatics at a distance—the facility is so great of getting them into an asylum through the gaols—will not be at the trouble and expense of securing their admission in the usual way, and they have them committed to gaol, where they are often left for years before they can be admitted into the asylum; I have known cases become incurable from being detained in the gaol too long.

6135. How long have you known lunatics to be detained in gaol?—Several over four years.

6136. Were those cases generally acute cases, that when they first entered might have been curable?—Yes.

6137. I presume the detention in gaol of such cases necessarily impedes their ultimate cure?—Certainly.

6138. If such cases eventually be transferred to the asylum, the effect of their detention in gaol, in fact, would be to leave them a burden upon the county?—Yes; still some are cured in gaol—yesterday I sent out one, and there is scarcely a year that I do not send out perhaps from six to eight cured.

6139. Have you any means, when a lunatic is transmitted to the gaol, of ascertaining any of the particulars of his case or previous history?—None whatever, unless he happens to belong to the town; he is sent by the parties without any notification of any consequence.

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6140. Do you feel that to be a loss?—Very great; especially when he is afterwards removed to the asylum.

6141. Have you known many complaints of lunatics being committed to the gaol under the Dangerous Lunatic Act, who are not inhabitants of Tipperary, but who belong to other districts?—A few, and they have generally been transferred to the districts to which they belong.

Dangerous lunatics transferred.

6142. Has any difficulty been found in transferring them?—I think not. There was one sent, not long since, down to Waterford, I think under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant. In the case I discharged yesterday, the man was within the borough boundary, though not within the county of Tipperary.

6143. Have you reason to believe that many of the lunatics who are committed to gaol as dangerous lunatics are not really persons who, if at large, would be dangerous?—Very many. I think in many instances they excite a lunatic to commit some overt act, so as to give a pretext for swearing he is dangerous, in order to have him committed to gaol.

6144. In point of fact, the law admits of being so abused as to facilitate the entrance of cases into this asylum without a due precaution?—Very much; and it also adds very much to the expense upon the county, because they cannot be sent from the gaol to the asylum without the certificate of two medical men, and one of those, not belonging to the gaol, must receive a fee. The whole expense of transmission, from whatever part of the county a patient may come, falls upon the public—the cost of hiring cars, &c.

Chaplains.

6145. What is your opinion as to the good or bad effect of the appointment of chaplains to the asylum?—I do not think our experience has been sufficient at all to enable us to form an opinion. I am not prepared to say whether they are advantageous or otherwise; no bad effects have yet arisen.

6146. With regard to the lunatics in the gaol, are they visited by the gaol chaplain?—I am not aware.

6147. Have you yourself been present at a time when religious service was performed in the chapel?—I was present when they assembled for religious service, but I was never present during its celebration; they appeared to be very orderly coming into service.

The Right Hon. the *Earl of Donoughmore* sworn and examined.

The Earl of Donoughmore.

6148. I believe you are a member of the Board of Governors of this asylum?—I am.

Admission of patients into the Asylum.

6149. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the admissions to the institution are now regulated?—I think it is open to several objections. I think that there should be direct means of obtaining local information as to the circumstances of each patient who is admitted; that the best way of obtaining that information would be through the Boards of Guardians of the various districts; and I think that all the lunatic asylums of Ireland should be carried on upon the same principle upon which, I understand, they are conducted in England—that is, that each district should be responsible for the support of those lunatics who come from it. By that means we could obtain two things: first of all, security that the lunatics supported at the public expense are really paupers; and next, we could have every information with respect to each case from the Boards of Guardians, who are the persons most likely to be truly informed with respect to the circumstances. There is another advantage which, I think, might be derived from this system, and it is this. There is a very large class in this part of Ireland, and, I am sure, in all parts of Ireland, who, although not absolutely paupers, are still so poor that they would not be able to pay for the proper care and support of their lunatic relatives in private asylums. Now, if the admission to the county asylums was through the Boards of Guardians, and that the Board of Guardians paid a fixed annual sum for the support of each lunatic sent by them to the Central institution, the Board themselves, having full knowledge of the circumstances of each case, might make an agreement with the friends of the lunatic who belonged to the second class to whom I have referred, to pay a certain sum towards the maintenance of that lunatic. Suppose, for example, the cost of the support of the lunatic was £30 a-year, the Guardians might say to the friends of the lunatic, "We know you are poor, still you are not absolutely paupers; and if you will give us £10 or £15 a-year in aid of the cost of the support of your relative, we will recommend him for admission to the Asylum, and will become responsible to the Asylum for the entire cost of his support." But I quite agree, at the same time, with Dr. Flynn, the manager of this asylum, in thinking that if persons of that class are admitted into a lunatic asylum, they must be admitted on the understanding that their treatment, dress, and diet shall be exactly the same as that of the pauper lunatics.

Each district to pay for the support of its own lunatics; admissions through Boards of Guardians; reception of person not paupers.

6150. What your Lordship suggests as to the admission of lunatics in the name of the Boards of Guardians would indicate that you do not contemplate the asylums being limited to the reception of what you would call the destitute poor?—I think they ought not to be so limited. I think a very large number of the lunatics we see in the country do not belong to the class which may properly be called destitute poor. As it is the concurrent opinion of all the medical men who have had the care and management of lunatics that the chances of cure are infinitely greater if the case is treated when the disease first shows itself than if the lunatic is left to the care of his relatives, and, as often occurs, foolishly or badly treated, I think, in a public point of view, it is an object of great importance to encourage those who are not absolutely paupers to use the asylum, not in the sense of a place intended merely for the safe custody of lunatics, but to use it in the sense of an hospital for the cure of lunacy. The lower classes of this country have such a horror of the disease of lunacy, that if

Advantages of such a system.

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they were assured their relatives would be taken care of, I do not think they would make any objection. I was going on to say that I think there are many persons who, at present, would have an objection to sending their friends into a lunatic asylum where the whole cost is borne by the county, considering it a disgrace to have their relatives classed with absolute paupers—that would have no objection if a certain part of the cost of the support was payable by them to send their relatives to such establishments.

Preference in the admissions of destitute paupers.

6151. Is it your view that the absolute destitute paupers who would be unable to contribute any portion of the cost of their maintenance should have the preference to cases such as you have referred to?—Decidedly; but I think arrangements ought to be made in every county for having sufficient accommodation for the care of the probable number of lunatics that may be sent to the asylum. I would draw a great distinction between the curable and incurable cases.

6152. If the destitute paupers, meaning thereby those who would be unable to contribute any thing towards their support, were not allowed a preference before this class to whom you have referred, would it not be likely the Boards of Guardians might be induced to give a preference to those cases in which a proportion of the expense was paid by the relatives or friends?—When you consider the supervision under which the Boards of Guardians act, and that at least half of the body are elected by the ratepayers, and that they are subject to the control of public opinion, I do not consider there is much danger of corrupt motives intervening; but I should hope that arrangements might be made to render such supposed cases impossible—that, in fact, the lunatic asylums should be of sufficient size to receive all the cases that might be sent to them, and that object might be gained by removing the incurables to a Central Asylum.

Difficulty of obtaining information respecting cases.

6153. With reference to the difficulty which your Lordship considers to exist in obtaining correct information as to the circumstances of an applicant, because of the distance at which he may reside from the asylum, is that particularly felt in a county like Tipperary, where the asylum is remote from portions of the county?—Of course, the officers and, in point of fact, the Board who manage the institution, are all of them resident in the immediate neighbourhood; and if a patient comes from Nenagh, or Thurles, or Roscrea, we can know nothing of the circumstances of his case.

Central establishments for incurables.

6154. In providing additional accommodation for lunatics, I understand your Lordship suggests that the incurable cases should be placed in a separate asylum?—I would prefer that the incurables of the whole of Ireland should be placed in a large central establishment, under the control and management of Government.

6155. By whom would you propose the expense of this asylum should be defrayed?—Rateably, according to the patients sent by each county—that the amount should be calculated of the weekly or yearly cost of each patient, and that each county should pay according to the number of patients sent by it to the asylum.

6156. You consider it would be more satisfactory to have the incurable patients provided for in an establishment of that kind than in an establishment under the immediate control of the ratepayers?—I think so, and for this reason, I think the manager and the visiting medical officer of a lunatic asylum would naturally take more interest and pay more attention to the curable cases in the asylum than to the incurable cases. And if the system suggested by Dr. Sheil and Dr. Flynn was adopted—that there should be two departments, a curable department, separate and distinct from the incurable department—I should fear that in some cases nearly the whole of the attention of the officers, and, indeed, of the Board also, would be directed to the curable department, and that the incurables would be neglected; whereas if the whole of the incurable class were put into an institution under the immediate control of Government, I think we should have a better chance of those unfortunate poor creatures being well attended to; and I think if they were brought together in large numbers, they would not cost more than under the other arrangement in the counties.

Government of such institutions

6157. Would you provide for any local management by Governors of that central institution?—That I should leave entirely in the hands of the Central authority. I should imagine the Government would place it in the hands of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, most probably, and that the institution would be located some place near the metropolis, or in some situation which would be easily accessible by railway—in fact, in the most convenient central position.

6158. Are you aware that there is, in the existing law, a provision under which such an institution might be established in each province?—I was not aware of that.

The Dangerous Lunatic Act.

6159. What is your opinion as to the operation of the Dangerous Lunatic Act?—The practical effect of it is, that we have our gaols crowded with unfortunate creatures to whom, from the nature of the discipline of the prison, and the accommodation which it provides as a prison, we are not enabled to give that care and attention which their state requires; and from the fact of the asylum being crowded with incurable cases, vacancies occur so slowly that for a very long period of time the lunatics in the gaol are left without curative treatment, or with very imperfect curative treatment; and, of course, the longer that those cases remain in the gaol, the more the chance of their ultimate recovery, when removed to the lunatic asylum, diminishes.

State of the law with reference to lunatics wandering at large

6160. Are you aware of the provisions of the English law with reference to lunatics wandering at large?—I do not know what the powers of the English magistrates are; the Irish law is very summary.

6161. The 16th and 17th Vict., chap. 97, English Act, provides that, after certain examination, the justices may direct any lunatic wandering at large, whom they consider a proper

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person, to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment; and who is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected, to be received into an asylum, or into a licensed house or hospital registered; the power of committing to gaols not being conferred in the Act: would you approve of an alteration to that effect?—Certainly I should; but I think it would be highly dangerous to make that alteration until means were taken to secure accommodation for that class of lunatics in asylums. There are cases constantly occurring where lunatics are really dangerous to public safety, and where there is no room in the lunatic asylum, and it is necessary to secure them somewhere. At the same time, I very much doubt whether the power which the law gives in Ireland has not been stretched to its utmost; and there are cases where persons have been committed to gaol under magistrates' orders who might just as well have been left at large.

6162. Might not a lunatic who has attempted to commit a crime, or who is dangerous, be held to bail under the ordinary law, although the Dangerous Lunatic Act did not exist?—I do not know how a magistrate could do that. I should feel great difficulty myself, as a magistrate, in taking bail for a person whom I believed not to be responsible for his actions.

6163. You are not aware that such persons may be committed in default of bail?—I believe so.

Detention of lunatics in workhouses.

6164. What is your opinion as to the detention of lunatics in workhouses?—I think it is very much to be regretted that circumstances oblige us to keep them in workhouses. The same remark, indeed, applies to the workhouses as to prisons. A workhouse is built for special purposes; its staff is organized for special purposes; and there are no means at hand for the proper treatment of lunatics.

6165. I believe the arrangements made in workhouses for the detention of lunatics were not at all made with a view to their being kept there for any period or for their curative treatment?—Certainly not. In all the workhouses built by the Commissioners there are generally three or four cells, which are called idiot wards; but I believe they were originally intended merely for the temporary care of lunatics.

State of the law in reference to the erection of asylums.

6166. What is your opinion with regard to the state of the law in reference to the erection of asylums: do you consider the carrying out of works of that kind should be left to the local authorities?—That is a very difficult question. I have heard great complaints made of the enormous expenditure by the Board of Works, particularly in the neighbouring county of Cork, where they built an asylum at a cost of £120,000; but, on the other hand, I should not wish to give the local boards a complete authority. I think it might be arranged by giving to the local boards the power of making additions, with the consent and approval of the Lord Lieutenant and Council; and so far as the existing asylums are concerned, that would be the only power that could be given.

Execution of works by local authorities.

6167. Supposing the plans for additions to asylums be approved by the central authority, do you consider the execution of the works might be left to be carried out by the local authorities, as is the case with gaols?—Of course with the safeguards usually taken as to public buildings, that the works should be executed by a contractor under security.

6168. I believe under the present state of the law, when a new district is created, and a new asylum declared to be necessary, that the arrangements for the erection of the asylum, &c., are entirely carried out by the Commissioners for Control and Correspondence?—Yes.

Appointment of Governors.

Appointment and removal of officers.

6169. What is your opinion as regards the mode of appointing Governors?—Well, I think the elective system should be introduced in the appointment of Governors; and I am strongly of opinion, that in the event of the proposition to which I have already alluded being adopted, that is, that the county or district asylums should be reserved entirely as hospitals for the cure of lunacy; the nomination to all the offices in the county asylum should be given to the local authorities.

6170. Would you give any power to a central authority to remove any of those officers after investigation?—I would give to a central authority, whether the Lord Lieutenant, or a Board of Commissioners of Lunatic Asylums, in the event of such being appointed, exactly the same powers as are now enjoyed by the Poor Law Commissioners, with respect to the officers under the Board of Guardians, a power to refuse approval when, in their opinion, an improper person has been appointed, and a power to dismiss summarily on proof of misconduct.

The Inspectors-General members of the Boards of Governors.

6171. What is your opinion as to the propriety of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums being members of the Boards of Governors?—I think that they should have a deliberative voice—that they should have authority to attend to give their advice and opinion; but I rather think that in local matters their opinion should not be allowed to overbear that of the Local Board. I should incline to have them in the position of Poor Law Inspectors. To return to your former question, as to the constitution of the Boards of Governors, I think the same principle which obtains with respect to Boards of Guardians, might be introduced into them with good effect; that the Boards should be partly elected by the public, and partly nominated from the magistrates of the county. In the Boards of Guardians half of the number are *ex officio* members from the magistrates residing within the district, the other half being elected by the ratepayers. I think it would be very safe and very wise to introduce that principle into the constitution of the Boards of Governors of lunatic asylums, that half the body should be elected by the ratepayers of the county, and the other half should be nominated from the body of magistrates, by the Lord Lieutenant, or by the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

The principle of representation.

6172. In cases where the district comprises more than one county, I presume you would distribute the representation on the Board, in proportion to the extent and liability of the county?—That might be done, of course; but there would be a great practical difficulty,

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and that is, whoever you nominate as members of a body of that kind, the practical power always rests in the hands of those who reside near the asylum. In this county, if magistrates who reside at Nenagh or Borrisokane, and in the distant parts of the county, were nominated members of the Board, perhaps on occasions of great importance they would attend, but the practical working of the institution would be in the hands of those who reside near the asylum.

Would combine ex officio and elected Governors.

6173. In carrying out the elective principle, would you propose that a certain number of the elected members of a Board of Guardians should be Governors, or that the cesspayers should select?—I should propose that each Board of Guardians within the county, should elect from their own body one or more, according as might be deemed most expedient, to represent them at the Board of the lunatic asylum; but I beg to be understood that I think it a very important point, that there should be the two elements in the Board, the elected element and the nominated element.

6174. Would there not be some difficulty in the case of poor law unions situate in two counties, that might not be in the same district?—Yes, in one case in this county we have a poor law union situate in two provinces; the union of Callan is partly in the province of Leinster, and partly in the province of Munster. Such cases do occur, but, generally speaking, the boundaries of unions and counties are conterminous.

Chargeability of the lunatic poor; proposed change.

6175. Would you propose any alteration of the law as regards the chargeability of the lunatic poor?—I have already alluded to that. I think that each Board of Guardians should be responsible for all the lunatics coming from their district; and that instead of the money for the support of the institution being raised, as at present, from the county, it should be raised in the unions, and paid by each Board of Guardians to the Board of Governors of the asylum, which I understand is the case in England, where each parish pays to the county lunatic asylum for the support of the lunatics who belong to it.

6176. You are aware that as the law at present stands, the monies for the maintenance of the asylum being advanced out of the Consolidated Fund, the repayment is made to the Government in the nature of an imperative presentment?—Yes.

6177. What remedy would you provide for the enforcement of repayment by unions to Government?—Experience has shown us that a very unpopular tax may be imposed, through the medium of poor rate, and paid; if it was possible to oblige the Irish unions to pay the rate-in-aid, I do not think there is any doubt of a power being found sufficient to raise the other.

Chaplains.

6178. What is your opinion with reference to the advisability, or otherwise, of chaplains being appointed to lunatic asylums?—That is a question which I have not heretofore considered much, but I understand the system has been introduced into large asylums in England with good effect, and I should be disposed to follow it out here. At one time I was under the impression it was not the case, but I have heard lately, that at Hanwell and other large asylums in England they have chaplains. With respect to raising funds for the support of the asylum, I may observe that what I proposed was this, that the establishment charges, that is the fixed cost of the building, the grounds, the current expenditure for the support of those buildings, the salaries of the staff, and all those things, should continue to be paid as they are at present out of the county rates; but that the maintenance of each lunatic should be paid for by the district to which he belonged, out of the poor rate. I did not contemplate that the whole cost of the institution should be paid by the Boards of Guardians.

Maintenance of Asylums; maintenance of the lunatics.

Recovery against divisions or unions.

6179. What mode of recovery as against the electoral divisions or unions, would you give to the treasurer of the county?—I would have the accounts kept in this way, as they are now kept by the Boards of Guardians, a division made between the establishment charges and the expense of the lunatics. The establishment charges under the Poor Law are divided according to the value of the whole union; then the cost of the paupers is divided according to the electoral division from which they come. Now in keeping the accounts of the county lunatic asylum, they could divide the charges in the same manner. The advances the Government make for establishment charges could be recovered as at present from the treasurer of the county; the maintenance charges for the lunatics could be recovered from the Boards of Guardians of the various unions.

6180. According to that arrangement, the cost of maintaining a lunatic asylum would be defrayed by the ratepayers according to two different systems, by one of which the occupier would pay the whole, and by the other of which he would pay a proportion—do you see any objection to that?—I do not practically see any objection to it. To the extent of the maintenance charges I believe what I propose would be a relief to the occupier. In a vast number of instances, the lands of Ireland are held at will, and I do not think altering the incidence of the tax would have any practical effect, for if the owner of the soil sees that any additional burden is placed on him, he will increase the rent to meet it.

Lieut.-Col. Pownall Phipps.

Lieutenant-Colonel *Pownall Phipps*, J.P., sworn and examined.

6181. I believe you are a member of the Board of Governors of this institution?—Yes.

6182. Have you been for many years a member of the Board?—I have.

Additional Asylum accommodation.

6183. I believe the question of affording additional accommodation for the lunatic poor of the county of Tipperary has been under consideration?—Yes, we considered it very often.

6184. Do you consider additional accommodation is urgently called for?—I consider it absolutely necessary to the extent that would accommodate the insane of all descriptions in the county.

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6185. In what manner do you think it would be most advisable to afford that accommodation?—I would prefer having a separate building for the incurable and idiotic, and that this building should be entirely allocated to the curable.

6186. Your desire, therefore, would be to have a curative hospital for the insane in addition to the asylum for incurable cases?—Yes.

Plans for additions.

6187. We have heard that plans have been under the consideration of the Board of Governors for affording additional accommodation in the present asylum?—We have been considering the matter, but there have been two distinct views taken of it; some of the Board wanted to restrict the outlay as much as possible, and, therefore, to restrict the intended accommodation to what would cost least. They proposed to extend the accommodation to the extent of sixty beds, by raising two of the wings; but, I believe, most of us think that would still leave a great many applicants whom we would not be able to receive. I do not think sixty beds would be sufficient; at the same time we would be very glad to get that increase.

6188. The plan to which you have referred, we understand, contemplated airing grounds being given at the ends of the building?—Yes; I belong to the sub-committee who were appointed to investigate the matter, and we thought that thirty beds would be given by the proposed arrangement to each class—male and female—and that it would be a great advantage to get even that.

6189. Do you consider such an addition would be desirable, supposing the present building limited to an hospital for the curative treatment of the insane?—I am not able to speak as to that.

Reception of paying patients.

6190. Do you concur in the opinion expressed by Lord Donoughmore as to the class of paying patients who might be received into the asylum?—Perfectly.

6191. The admission of such a class would, I presume, render a greater addition to the accommodation necessary than the present state of the law would contemplate?—Certainly.

Separate accommodation for incurables.

6192. You concur in the opinion also, I understand, that the incurables might be placed in a detached building?—Yes, and that a great deal of expense would be thereby saved.

6193. Do you consider the ground now in the possession of the Governors would admit of such a building being suitably erected?—Yes; I think it was originally purchased with that intention.

Investigation of case seeking admission by the Board of Guardians.

6194. What is your opinion of the suggestion that the cases for admission to the asylum should undergo a preliminary investigation by the Boards of Guardians of the several unions?—That would be very satisfactory and very desirable. We are very much in want of information relative to the cases.

6195. I presume there must be considerable difficulty in obtaining information at Clonmel with regard to cases from distant parts of the county?—We know nothing about them.

6196. Do you know how distant the most remote part of the county is from Clonmel?—I think between fifty and sixty miles.

Appointment of Governors.

6197. What is your opinion as to manner in which the Board of Governors are at present appointed?—I should be very much disposed to think, with respect to what Lord Donoughmore has suggested about the guardians of unions—though at the same time what he states is of great importance—that you would find great difficulty in getting guardians from distant unions to come here. There are Governors living throughout the county, and they hardly ever attend. That is the only difficulty attending his plan, and I do not see how you can get out of it. Ratepayers living thirty or forty miles off would not be got to come here.

Proposed representation of rate-payers.

6198. You are favourable to representatives of the ratepayers being on the Board of Governors?—Yes, I think it would be satisfactory; and I also think with respect to the raising of the money, that it would be desirable to have it from the guardians.

6199. You are aware that the monies for the maintenance of the asylum are at present advanced by Government and repaid by presentment?—Yes.

Proposed transfer of the charge for maintenance of lunatics.

6200. Do you consider the same means for procuring money should be adopted as provided for the payment of the rate-in-aid?—Something of that description.

6201. Are you aware the transference of the charge for the maintenance of lunatics from the county cess to the poor rate would create a change in the incidence of taxation—namely, that the landlord would become the payer of part of the charge, whereas, at present the entire is paid by the occupier?—Yes. There is one difficulty occurs to me at present: half of our union runs into Waterford, and our rates are levied according to that, and there would be, perhaps, some difficulty in providing the Waterford portion.

6202. As regards the payment of the rate, the electoral divisions, I presume, might be charged with the maintenance of the lunatics belonging to them?—Yes.

Appointment of officers.

6203. Do you concur in the opinion that the officers of the asylum should be appointed by the Local Board?—I do.

The Inspectors-General members of the Board.

6204. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors being members of the Board?—I think they ought to be the same as Poor Law Inspectors at the Boards of Guardians; that they should attend the Board, but not vote.

Unsuitability of gaols for detention of lunatics. Clonmel gaol.

6205. What is your opinion as to the propriety of lunatics being detained in gaols?—I think that is a very great evil. Our gaol is better situated now than formerly. Two or three years ago we had 1,000 prisoners in it; now we have 150. When there were 1,000 prisoners the wards were overcrowded; there was no separate place for the lunatics. They were associated in the same day rooms and elsewhere, there was no classification whatever. The men's ward has got a kind of thing that might be called a cage; a half circular room with iron bars, in which those men for the day were confined. Now, since the number of prisoners has so much diminished, they are enabled to allot some room to the

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women, and they are going to build a yard for them; and they have been enabled also to allot a ward to the men, so that they are better cared for. I think there should be some distinct understanding as to their position in gaols. I think the lunatics in gaols should be under the charge of a doctor as sick persons; that the officers of the gaols should not be allowed to put them under any restraint, except on sudden occasions; that they should be reported then to the medical officer, and should not be longer under restraint than he thought necessary. Until recently there were eight female lunatics; there were three women, prisoners, in charge of them—probably prostitutes; the matron exercised a general superintendence. When I went there once or twice I found the whole of them with what they call strait-waistcoats on them. I mentioned the matter to the Board, and since that they have been better attended to; but I think it desirable that there should be some positive regulation preventing the women in charge of them from using those means of restraint, except on particular occasions. I am talking of the gaols in Ireland generally rather than of this particular gaol, where I believe we are doing our best.

6206. The present gaol regulations give the governors of gaols the same control over those prisoners as over the others?—Yes.

6207. The reduction in the number of prisoners to which you have referred has enabled the Board of Superintendence to place the lunatics of the two sexes in separate wards?—Yes.

6208. Do you think that although such arrangements might be made, a gaol is still a proper place for the detention of lunatics?—No, I think decidedly not; it is for safe custody, but not for curative purposes. It is generally considered that a regular, nourishing diet should be given; but in gaols and workhouses they get the same rations as the other prisoners and paupers, and no more. The medical man, of course, is allowed, at his own discretion and judgment, to change the diet for them; but, practically speaking, it is not often done. Where the medical officer saw a case that he thought might be benefited, the case has been, perhaps, taken into the hospital and treated there; but, generally, most of the lunatics are on the same diet as the other inmates; and if that dietary would not do for the inmates of this asylum, I do not see why it should be deemed sufficient for the same class of persons in a gaol.

Committal of dangerous lunatics.

6209. Would you be prepared to approve of any alteration of the law by which the magistrates would be enabled to send dangerous lunatics direct to the asylum?—There must be vacancies for them if that power was given. I think it would be an excellent arrangement.

6210. It has been urged in evidence before the Commissioners that you cannot expect more elasticity in gaols than in asylums, and that in gaols also there might be no vacancies?—That is true; but they are obliged to receive them in gaols. I do not think idiotic or epileptic cases ought to be sent to gaols; such cases may be dangerous a day or two, but cannot be fairly considered dangerous to such an extent as to require committal. I do not know myself what plan could be adopted in order to facilitate the sending of the lunatics in the gaols to these asylums. I addressed the Government a few months ago upon the subject. I sent them a return of the persons in the gaol, with the dates of their committal, and also one from this house to show the number of people that had been since admitted here; and still those are cases remaining in the gaol from year to year. Perhaps thirty or forty women have been admitted here since one went into the gaol four or five years ago. If we report a vacancy, the Government go through forms of office, and, perhaps, a month or six weeks may pass before we get an answer; in the meantime, the vacancy is filled up, and then the person they propose to be removed remains longer in the gaol. I suggested that some discretionary power should be given to the Board, so that the most urgent cases in the gaol should be sent at once here when there were vacancies; but they had some objection to that. It seems strange to me that persons should remain in the gaol year after year, while others were constantly admitted here. Forty women, or thereabouts, have been admitted into this asylum since one woman I know of entered the gaol.

Delay in transferring lunatics from the gaol to the asylum.

Legal difficulty.

6211. Is it competent for the Board of Governors of the Asylum to admit a dangerous lunatic from the gaol without a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant?—No.

Abuse of the Dangerous Lunatic Act.

6212. How long have you known lunatics to be detained in gaols?—I think five or six years. There is one woman who, I think, is five or six years in the gaol, and there is a man four years.

6213. Are you of opinion that the provisions of the Dangerous Lunatic Act have been rather abused in the committing of dangerous lunatics?—I think so.

Detention of lunatics in workhouses.

6214. Have you heard of any cases where friends have endeavoured to get rid of a relative whom they wished to be put out of the way, by procuring his committal as a dangerous lunatic?—I do not think they have done it without some ground to go upon. They may have aggravated an irritable person in order to get him admitted; I think there have been several instances of that kind. Our workhouse was formerly a house of industry, and there were special rooms there for lunatics, and that is the reason we have got more of them than other workhouses have. I must say that one strange thing in Ireland, and a matter which leads to inconvenience generally, is the disregard of the law. It is a very great evil, in my opinion, that the law, as in England, is not enforced, whether people consider it good or bad. In England, by the law, no man can be kept in a workhouse three hours after he has given notice of his desire to get out, while here we have a number of people kept in the poorhouse whom we have no right by law to keep. They are not allowed to go out, because it would be considered dangerous to have them at large.

6215. Is that detention based upon the opinion that a lunatic is not competent to make a legal demand for his discharge?—Yes, that is the point; but I do not know that authority is given to any body to refuse the discharge.

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6216. How many years have you known lunatics to be detained in the workhouse?—The cause, I believe, of so many lunatics remaining in the workhouse is, that when this asylum was established they took from the workhouse all the cases they thought that were likely to be curable, and left there all the cases which they considered to be incurable, which cases remain there to this day. They were idiots, and persons of that class. I think there are thirty-six or thirty-seven cases in the workhouse.

Workhouse arrangements.

6217. What arrangement is made in the workhouse for the custody of the lunatics?—There is a distinct building, both for males and females; each person has a cell to sleep in. There is a very small day-room for the lunatics of each sex, and a yard, having a large shed in it for them, to take recreation in. It was in reference to that yard the statement was made about them lying in straw. A quantity of straw was put in under the shed, and the lunatics were allowed to lie down there, or to take whatever recreation they pleased.

6218. Are the lunatics attended by other paupers in the house, or are there paid attendants?—Both; there are regular paid nurses, and, I dare say, some paupers to assist them.

Dietary.

6219. As regards the dietary of those lunatics in the workhouse, do they practically receive a better dietary than the other inmates?—There has been a little alteration in that respect within those few months, both in the gaol and in the workhouse. More attention has been paid to the dietary in the workhouse; and they have given them more bread, and, I rather think, some of the women get some meat.

6220. Are the lunatics considered to be more particularly under the charge of the medical attendant of the workhouse?—Yes.

Attention to cleanliness.

6221. Have you reason to believe they are visited daily in the same manner as in the hospital wards?—Yes, they are very carefully attended to, and kept extremely clean. Every thing is done for them in that respect.

Exchange of lunatics between the workhouse and the asylum.

6222. Have lunatics been recently transferred from the workhouse to the asylum?—No; what we have done occasionally is this, when we thought some person was excessively violent and difficult to manage, we have made an exchange, but not often. A person was sent here from the asylum who was not violent, and the violent case was sent from the workhouse to the asylum. That was done when there was no other way of providing accommodation.

6223. How was the admission paper filled up in the case to which you have referred—who entered into the bond for the removal of the lunatic, if he or she should recover?—I cannot well state that.

Rev. Walter Giles.

The Rev. *Walter Giles*, Vicar of Cahir, sworn and examined.

6224. I believe you are a Governor of the Clonmel District Asylum?—Yes.

6225. How long have you been a member of the Board?—I think since 1855.

Appointment of Governors.

6226. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the Governors are appointed?—I disapprove of the present mode of appointing them. I think it would be much better for the establishment to have a limited number of working men living within a certain district about the asylum, who should be appointed by Government.

6227. You would, therefore, preserve the existing arrangement?—To a certain extent. I do not approve of the present system of appointing a large body of Governors, who only come here when there is any great question brought forward, and do not attend regularly to look after the establishment and its management.

Appointment and removal of officers and servants.

6228. As regards the officers of the asylum do you consider that any alteration should be made in the mode of their appointment?—Yes, I think there are three officers that ought to be appointed by Government: that is the principal officer, who should be a medical man, and termed the resident physician; the second is the resident apothecary, who should act as principal clerk; and the third is the housekeeper, not the matron, who should take care of the female side, and look after the clothing and the washing. I would have those appointed and paid by Government.

6229. With regard to the other officers of the institution do you consider they should be appointed by the local Board?—I think the nurses, keepers, and other officers, should be appointed by the resident physician, with the approval of the Board, an arrangement similar to the present.

6230. Do you consider that the removal of the keepers and the servants should be left to the resident physician?—Certainly, but he should report in each case to the Board.

6231. The medical manager, the apothecary, and housekeeper, being appointed by Government, would you give the Local Board any power of removing these officers?—Certainly not.

The apothecary.

6232. You have suggested that the apothecary should discharge the duties of the clerk?—Yes.

6233. Is there any strict affinity between the duties of apothecary and those of an ordinary clerk?—No; but I think he could attend very easily to the duty of clerk. It is merely to keep the books or assist in keeping the books. The resident manager keeps them at present.

6234. Would you suggest the apothecary should be resident?—Yes.

6235. Why do you consider the residence of the apothecary necessary?—I think it is well to have another medical person in the house, so that if the resident physician should be absent, the apothecary could be present here at night.

6236. Do you think the resident physician would himself compound what was necessary for the use of the establishment?—I should say so, but I would not put that duty on him.

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Rev. Walter Giles.

6237. What difference exists between the officer whom you describe as housekeeper and the person who now discharges the duties of matron?—The matron is rather of a better class of person. My idea is that we should not exactly have a person of that class as is the case. I would not have one in the rank of a lady to be housekeeper.

6238 Under the existing Privy Council Regulation is it not contemplated that the matron should be strictly such a person as you refer to, acting under the direction of the manager?—Yes.

The minutes; dissentient Governors.

6239. Have you any suggestion to make with reference to the manner in which the proceedings of the Board are recorded?—I think when a member approves or disapproves of any thing, and if the Board generally differ with him, that member who is left, I may say, in a minority, should have his views recorded on the minutes. For many reasons I would wish that.

6240. Do you consider that there should be a power on the part of each Governor to require to have his dissent entered?—Yes.

Non-attending Governors.

6241. With regard to the attendance of Governors, have you any suggestion to make as to the disqualification of Governors who have not attended to their duties in previous years?—Decidedly; I should say that if the Governors did not attend within the year a certain number of times, their names should be reported to Government for removal, and in order to have others appointed in their places.

The Inspectors-General.

6242. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors being members of the Board?—I disapprove of their acting on the Board. I think it proper they should come to the Board, but not interfere in the proceedings.

6243. Do you see any objection to their attending in the same manner as Poor Law Inspectors attend at the Boards of Guardians?—No, I have no objection to their giving suggestions if they were asked, but I do not like their interfering with the local Board.

Chaplains.

6244. What is your opinion as to the propriety of chaplains being attached to this institution?—From long experience, not only in this institution, but in the old asylum, I think they are unnecessary. This asylum is for curable patients, and as soon as they are cured, they are removed, or should be removed, and the idiots and decidedly insane persons, do not, from my experience, require the attendance of clergy. I know there are people here who are not exactly what I would call insane; they are eccentric characters, and it may be desirable to have clergy to attend them occasionally, but I do not think that they are proper inmates for this asylum.

6245. On what ground do you consider persons whose minds may have become in some degree diseased should be deprived of those religious ministrations which they enjoyed when at large?—There is a great number of persons here who do not understand you. I certainly would have clergymen to attend on persons when they desired to receive them. Before chaplains were appointed here no clergyman ever refused to come. There are not many cases suitable for them.

6246 I understand your objection not to be entirely against chaplains being appointed to this institution, but that the number of cases requiring the attendance of chaplains is so small that there is no necessity for it?—Certainly.

6247. It is therefore an objection more on the ground of economy than principle?—Certainly, it is for economy; but I will not oppose the appointment of chaplains if it is proved to me that they are necessary.

Provision for non-pauper lunatics.

6248. With regard to that class of patients to whom reference has been made, who not being pauper themselves or their families, are yet unable to pay for their maintenance in a public or private asylum; how far do you consider their maintenance should be provided for in an asylum at the public charge?—My view would be to have an institution like Swift's and let them be maintained there at a reduced cost, say £10 or £15 a-year; something of a charitable institution under the Government control, into which parties could be taken for what their families could afford to pay for them.

6249. Do you see that any danger might arise of persons being admitted into such an institution whose means would enable them to be maintained in private asylums?—I think their means should be duly inquired into before they were admitted into the asylum. I think there are patients here now who might be sent into such an asylum and not kept here.

6250. In all such cases there would be no test?—I think there should be some test.

6251. What test would you propose?—Why, to ascertain how their families are situate.

6252. That is merely the protection of an investigation?—Yes.

Families of servants in asylum.

6253. Is it the practice in the asylum for the families of any of the servants to live within the building?—I believe they do. I have known the matron's family and the manager's to do so; and I have heard of children belonging to servants being here; I do not know whether they are here now or not.

6254. Have those matters been brought under the notice of the Board?—I do not think they have particularly.

A visiting committee.

6255. I believe there is no portion of the Board appointed as a visiting committee of the house?—No.

6256. Would you consider the appointment of such a visiting committee advisable?—I certainly would.

6257. Are you aware the Privy Council Regulations seem to contemplate the appointment of such a visiting committee?—I am not.

6258. You are not aware that the second section of those Regulations, provide that it shall be the duty of such local Board, not meaning the general Board, to see to the actual execution

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of the orders of the General Board, and regularly inspect the asylum and its inmates?—I used to visit here regularly when I was living in the neighbourhood; I think there should be a visiting committee.

6259. Is it your opinion that the Boards should have a more complete control over the expenditure for the making of additions to asylums or the erection of new buildings?—Yes.

Rev. Walter Giles. Local control in the erection of additional buildings.

6260. What control would you give to a central authority with reference to the plans or arrangements for such additions?—I think before they were satisfied as to the expenditure they ought to appoint an officer to examine and inquire and see that it was not an extravagant expenditure, or wasteful, and they should see that the money was properly expended.

The Rev. *Henry Fry*, sworn and examined.

Rev. Henry Fry.

6261. I believe you are the Protestant chaplain of this institution?—Yes.

6262. How long have you held that office?—For nearly two years.

6263. What proportion of the inmates of your persuasion attend your ministrations?—There are, I believe, twelve Protestants in this establishment, and eight of them attend, I may say, regularly, and sometimes nine.

Religious ministrations; advantage of them to the patients.

6264. Do you think those eight are capable of appreciating your instruction?—No, the eight are not, but they are capable of attending and conducting themselves properly during the service. The object of religious worship is not, I conceive, mere instruction, it is also worship, bringing them together into the presence of God, and not only praying with them but praying for them. Four of those persons can give good reasons for the truth in which they have been instructed. There is one who is rather violent and cannot be admitted here, but he will converse rather reasonably with me upon the subject of religion; and since my connexion with this place two inmates have died, I would say, in the full enjoyment of religious peace and comfort. I should myself, if the Government were not willing to pay for chaplains, be sorry to resign my connexion with the institution, from the benefit I know the inmates derive from the instructions, and the worship we have here on Sundays and Thursdays.

6265. I need not ask you whether you consider it would be a hardship to deprive those inmates of the advantage of attending religious worship?—I consider it would be an injustice.

6266. With regard to attendance upon patients whose end was approaching, I believe the old regulations provided that there should be every facility given to the clergymen to see them?—I believe so.

Conduct of the patients at religious worship.

6267. Have you observed that the members of your persuasion attending your worship are orderly and sensible of what they are doing?—They are very orderly during their presence here, and sit and kneel down as orderly as I do myself. Four understand what is going on, and two give the responses of our Liturgy. The others listen apparently in good order; I could not say they derived any information from what I said.

6268. Where do you perform divine service?—In the board room.

6269. Are you allowed free access to the patients of your persuasion?—Very free and friendly access.

6270. Are the patients provided with Books of Common Prayer and with the Bible?—Yes, they are; that is, we have some books for public worship here, but I should say we have not enough of books. I believe there is a difficulty in giving them books at other times, as they might fall into the hands of persons who might perhaps abuse them.

6271. Do you mean into the hands of persons of another persuasion?—No; persons who may be more violent, and even by themselves at times they might be abused.

William Henry Riall, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

William H. Riall, Esq., J.P.

6272. You are a Governor of this asylum?—Yes.

6273. Have you been long a Governor?—Since the year 1843.

6274. Have you given your attention to the management of the institution?—I have.

Contracts; accounts.

6275. Do you find any difficulty in getting a sufficient number of persons to tender for contracts?—No; I think not.

6276. Are you satisfied with the checks which are placed upon the accounts and the expenditure?—Quite satisfied.

6277. I believe there is a clerk and storekeeper in the institution?—There is.

6278. Does he reside upon the premises?—He does not.

6279. Is his non-residence by permission of the Board?—Yes; by permission of the Board.

The chargeability of lunatic paupers.

6280. You have heard the suggestion which has been made, as to the manner in which the maintenance of lunatic paupers should be charged upon localities, namely, upon electoral divisions or unions, as the case might be: are you in favour of that suggestion being carried out?—No; I think it is better collected in the county cess, as at present, the money being first issued from the Consolidated Fund.

6281. Do you give that opinion from any indisposition to change the existing arrangements, or upon principle do you consider there ought to be any difference in the manner in which the maintenance of a lunatic pauper and a destitute pauper should be charged?—It is merely to prevent change. I think it is hardly worth while to alter the system, and I think the other would be much more complicated.

6282. Was the Poor Law in force at the time this institution was established?—No.

Reception of patients who could pay portion of the cost of maintenance.

6283. What is your opinion as to the reception of patients able to pay a portion of their maintenance?—I think it would be very wise and charitable to admit patients on the payment of a certain sum. The Governors could find out the means of such persons very well, indeed, by application to the Inspectors of Police, the Poor Law Guardians, and the Magis-

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Clonmel District Asylum.

William H. Riall, Esq., J.P.

trates of the district, and they might regulate the sum they would require each person to pay by the information they received.

6284. Do you think the regulation under which paying patients would be eligible for admission, as well as pauper patients, might not lead to a desire to admit first those who could pay a portion of the cost of their maintenance?—I do not.

Proposed provincial establishments for incurables only.

6285. What is your opinion as to the proposition, that a lunatic hospital for the cure of insanity should be maintained, and at the same time another building for the reception of incurable cases?—I think it would be well if there were in each province in Ireland an asylum for the reception of incurable cases, and that these district asylums should be kept altogether as curative establishments, it would save very great expense. The present establishments are very complete, and would answer very well for curative hospitals. It would be better, I think, to have an institution in each province for the incurables; and I am afraid as to what Lord Donoughmore said about having one for all Ireland that it would not be enough. If you were to have another establishment here on the same ground for the incurable cases, you would have two different establishments under different regulations.

6286. Need there be any difference in the regulations?—Yes; there should as to the diet.

6287. Might not the difficulty as regards the diet be got over, considering the inmates would be in totally distinct and separate buildings?—In my opinion it would be better to have one great establishment in each province for these classes of lunatics, than to enlarge the present asylums for the same purpose.

6288. I believe the law under which asylums were established, contemplated their being asylums for the reception of pauper lunatics in the first instance?—Yes.

Preference for pauper lunatics in the admissions.

6289. Would you give a preference to pauper lunatics before the paying patients in all cases?—I think if the provincial asylums I suggest were established, there would be plenty of room for all, and I do not think the necessity would ever arise of determining between the two; but if it did, I certainly would give the pauper lunatic the preference.

Objections to present form of admission.

At present I consider the affidavit in the form of admission is demoralizing in its operation, for people swear they are paupers, who are not paupers at all, in order to get their relatives admitted.

6290. Are idiots received into this establishment?—Yes, I think so; but these establishments I take it, were intended for curable cases.

Constitution of the Board of Governors.

6291. With regard to the constitution of the Board of Governors, would you suggest any alteration in the mode of appointment?—Yes; I think the simplest way would be to let the Grand Jury of the county appoint the Governors, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant or the Lords Justices.

6292. Would you give the Executive Government the power of appointing any other Governors in addition to those named by the Grand Juries?—No.

Appointment and removal of officers.

6293. With regard to the appointment of the superior officers of the institution, such as the resident physician, or the manager, or the chaplains, and the matron, &c., with whom do you consider those appointments should rest?—The Lord Lieutenant.

6294. Would you leave the power of removal with the Board of Governors?—I would, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

6295. Why do you consider it advisable that the appointment of those superior officers should rest with the Lord Lieutenant?—I think he would have a wider range to select from, and would have better information as to who would be the proper person to appoint.

6296. Might not the Local Board, if entrusted with the appointment, equally invite applicants to present themselves from all parts of the kingdom?—I do not think they would have the means of finding out who were the most eligible.

6297. Does your experience lead you to believe, the Executive Government makes happier selections than the Local Board?—I should think they would for such offices as those.

The Inspectors members of the Board.

6298. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors being members of the Board?—I think the Inspectors should have the power of attending at every Board, but I do not think they should vote; they ought to attend and advise, but not vote.

6299. You concur in the opinion then, that their position should more resemble that of the Poor Law Inspectors at the Boards of Guardians?—I consider that where they do not contribute to the payment of the expenses of the establishment, they should not have a vote in its management.

6300. Practically, do the Inspectors take part in the proceedings of the Board by voting?—I cannot say.

Transmission of tenders for contracts to the Lunatic Asylum Office.

6301. You have heard the statement made as to the inconvenience which arises with reference to tenders which are transmitted to Dublin, and which are often not returned before the period arrives for receiving provisions from the intending contractor?—Yes; and I consider it extremely inconvenient. In fact we are obliged to act illegally.

6302. Practically, is much objection raised to the tenders by the authorities in Dublin?—Not very often; there have been.

6303. Are the tenders for the year or half year?—For the half year.

6304. Are the tenders usually received just at the period of the expiration of the previous contracts or long before?—About a month before.

6305. If the tenders were received at an earlier period, would that obviate the inconvenience which at present arises?—I should think it would.

6306. From your experience, what practical good result do you conceive, if any, has arisen from the transmission of those tenders to the central authority in Dublin?—I do not know, that in any one instance the slightest good in the world resulted. A great deal of inconvenience, and no good whatever, I believe has been the result.

6307. Has a tender ever been refused where it was accepted by the Board?—I do not think that has ever occurred.

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CARLOW, TUESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1857.

CARLOW.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

CARLOW DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Carlow District Asylum.

Matthew Esmonde White, Esq., M.D., J.P., sworn and examined.

Matthew E. White, M.D.

6308. How long have you been officially connected with the Carlow District Lunatic Asylum?—Since April, 1836; I think it was about the 5th April or the latter days of March.

6309. What office do you at present hold?—Manager, or, as they call it, Resident Physician.

6310. Had you previously held any other office in connexion with the establishment?—I was Visiting Physician.

6311. What number is the asylum calculated to accommodate?—The house held about 207, but we were then too much crowded.

6312. What are the actual numbers at present in the house?—One hundred and ninety-nine. Of those, 46 are from Carlow, 65 from Kildare, 88 from Wexford, both males and females.

Number of patients in the Asylum.

6313. Are these the three counties included in the district?—Yes, at present included.

6314. When the district was originally formed, did it comprise a larger area?—It did, a much larger area. In addition to the present counties, it comprised the county of Kilkenny and the county of the city of Kilkenny.

6315. Is the asylum in your opinion at present adequate for the wants of the district?—Not at all.

Inadequacy of the Asylum for the wants of the district.

6316. Do you form that opinion from the demands for admission with which the Governors are unable to comply?—Partly from that, and partly from having, in the early part of last November, applied by letter to the public institutions containing lunatics for a return of them. I then got voluntary returns from the gaols and poorhouses of our district; and it appeared there were about 130 lunatics in those places, besides persons at large living with their families, the number of whom I had no means of ascertaining. That was on the 1st November, the date of my inquiry.

Number of lunatics in gaols and workhouses in the district.

6317. Has that statement of facts caused the subject of additional accommodation to be brought under the consideration of the Board of Governors?—Yes, very seriously.

6318. I believe no final determination has been arrived at on the subject?—So far as our Governors are concerned, they appear to have come to a final determination as to what to recommend.

6319. No final decision has been given by the Executive Government?—No.

6320. What was the final decision of your Board?—They recommended the enlargement of this house.

Proposed additions to the asylum; improvements.

6321. To what extent?—To double its present extent at least, if not more.

6322. By enlargement you mean additions to the present building?—Yes, increasing the size of the present building.

6323. Is it also contemplated to make any improvements in the existing building?—Yes, with regard to the internal arrangements; to supply different things that were wanted, a chapel, and an infirmary, and baths, all of which have been postponed for some time in consequence of the pending change.

6324. Was the plan which met with the approval of the Governors one by which the building was to be extended at either end?—Yes, they have approved of a plan, but the absolute plan was only furnished this morning. [A sketch of the plan is exhibited to the Commissioners.]

6325. What is the extent of the asylum grounds?—Within the enclosing walls ten Irish acres and some roods and perches. There are four and three-quarter acres outside rented by the Board.

6326. Is it proposed to take any additional ground in carrying out the extension of the building?—I think not. I think it does not appear necessary for the extension of the building; it may be for employment hereafter.

6327. Would there be any difficulty in procuring additional ground?—I should think not. Mr. Bruen, whose land adjoins us, and who is a member of our Board, would, it is my impression, accommodate us.

6328. Were the Board of Governors unanimous in their determination on the subject of the extension of the building?—Those who attended were. The whole Board, I believe, if they were present, would not be unanimous.

Opinion of the Governors generally on the subject of the proposed extension.

6329. Has the attendance been generally of Governors from the three counties, or more on the part of those from one county?—I may say from two counties generally. Wexford has occasionally sent a Governor here, but not very frequently. Sir James Power, Mr. Derinzy, and Mr. Braddel, I think, were here.

6330. Were the Board of Governors summoned specially to consider this plan before it was adopted?—Several times.

6331. Did the Governors from Wexford and Kildare absent themselves on the occasion?—The Kildare Governors did not; the Wexford Governors were absent.

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6332. You have stated that the district originally comprised the county and the county of the city of Kilkenny, which have now been erected into a separate district?—Yes.

6333. Has any settlement been made of the amount to be repaid to Kilkenny in consequence of that change?—There was a Commission came down here on the subject, consisting of Sir Thomas Deane and Mr. Lanyon, who held a Court and made an inquiry, but they gave no opinion then. I heard since they had made an award.

6334. I suppose it is understood that something will have to be repaid?—I believe the Board expect it.

Paying patients.

6335. In calculating the accommodation which it would be necessary to provide, in addition to that already existing in the asylum, was any computation made for patients who might be prepared to pay a portion of their maintenance?—I do not think there was. I do not think that consideration, in relation to the extension of the house, was brought into the calculation of the Board. They were of opinion that double the present size of the house would afford quite sufficient accommodation for all the wants which presented themselves. In the present state of things the Board, generally speaking, have not much discussed the question of admitting the paying class; but I do not think they are much in favour of doing so. At the same time they consider it a great hardship, upon the friends of such persons, that they are not enabled to place them in some institution where they would be safe. So far, however, as I could gather, there was a fear on the part of the Governors that if they allowed that class admission, the house would be filled up by paying patients, to the exclusion of paupers.

6336. Then I am to understand that at present there are no paying patients in the establishment?—We have one patient who pays a pension. There is another in the house, and her family proposed to pay £5 a-year, to which they said the girl was entitled. £2 10s. was paid one half-year, and then when I applied for further payment, the answer I received, and the representation made to the Board, was, that the girl, being insane, could not give a proper receipt for the money, which was in her own right; and that as she could not give this proper receipt for the money, the payment was not made to her family, and therefore they could not remit the money to us. That was the purport of the communication. She is from Ross, in the county of Wexford.

Modes of admission.

6337. Are the patients admitted into the asylum by the decision of the Board?—Yes, by the decision of the Board, with some exceptions. There is a clause which states that under certain urgent circumstances the officers of the asylum may admit patients, taking care to report to the Board at their next meeting to have the admissions confirmed. I do not think that has been acted upon. I am not aware that there is at present a patient in the house so admitted. There is also another arrangement with respect to any urgent cases. Three Governors sign the admission form, stating in effect that "we, the undersigned Governors, believe this case to be an urgent one, and we recommend its admission." Without waiting for a Board if there is a vacancy I admit the case, and report it on the next Board day, and the admission is confirmed. That is a by-law.

6338. Can you furnish the printed form of admission which is in use?—Yes. [Same is delivered in.]

Epileptic and idiot cases; difficulty as to admitting.

6339. Are epileptic or idiot patients refused admission into the asylum?—We have such patients in the house, but it is a bar to their admission—idiocy certainly; epileptics we do take in. We consider the house is for curable patients, and we do not consider an epileptic or an idiot curable. I have not absolutely known, or at least I do not remember, a case positively refused on the ground of its being epileptic; but there is an unwillingness on my part to state to the Board that I think they ought to admit such cases, and there is an unwillingness on the part of the Board to receive them.

6340. I observe that although the certificate requires a statement to be made that the patient is curable, it does not exclude idiots or epileptics?—No, it does not.

6341. Of course you are aware that the Privy Council regulations declare that epileptic persons, where the fits produce imbecility of mind as well as of body, shall be received?—I think that is the case. It depends very much on the local medical certificates as to whether the case is curable or not.

Discharge or removal of patients from the Asylum.

6342. Have you ever found any great difficulty in obtaining the removal of a patient by the person who has entered into the bond for the purpose?—Frequently; I am often obliged to send a patient home. I have sent them down as far as Wexford. I have been obliged to send a keeper or a nurse with a patient a reasonable distance to deliver the patient up.

6343. Of course at the cost of the asylum?—Yes, at the cost of the asylum.

Want of information respecting the previous history of gaol cases.

6344. In cases which come to the asylum from the gaol upon the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, are you enabled to obtain all the particulars of their previous history?—None whatever, and that is a great deficiency. I have spoken frequently on the subject. We get no information whatever, unless I may happen to see the gaoler and ask him, "Can you tell me any thing about that man?" He will say, perhaps, that he was committed on such a day, and that he believes he is subject to such and such fits, and that that is all he knows about him.

6345. I presume you consider it would be of advantage to have such information furnished?—Yes, of very great advantage.

Transmission of cases from the gaols in the district; Wexford gaol.

6346. Do you receive very many patients from the gaols?—A great number.

6347. Are the cases transmitted from the gaol in excess of those admitted by the Board?—I think latterly they have been.

6348. Have you received a greater number from any one gaol in the district than from another?—We have got ten or twelve in a batch from Wexford. I speak of the time we

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cleared out the Kilkenny cases, and had plenty of vacancies; then I got, I think, twenty in two different days; the males on one day and the females on another day.

6349. It appears from the latest information the Commissioners have received, that there are twenty-six lunatics in the Wexford gaol: have you recently received any cases from that gaol?—I think I have within the last two months.

Patients from workhouses.

6350. Are patients frequently received here from workhouses?—Yes, from Gorey and Ross. We have, in one instance, a long time ago, exchanged a patient with the workhouse people—an incurable patient. That was done by order of the Board with the Carlow workhouse. We received in return a case that was considered curable.

Information respecting them.

6351. When you receive patients from a workhouse, are you enabled to obtain the information which you require respecting them?—No, not always. Sometimes, for instance, in this way, I may get it; I receive a letter from the workhouse, stating that they have a dangerous lunatic to get admitted into the asylum, and inquiring how soon I can admit it. I immediately send one of the forms, telling them to let me have it by such a day to lay before the Board. Sometimes they will fill up that form and send it, and then I will have the information so far as they can give it; but generally speaking, it is very imperfect. The previous history they cannot give. The doctor gives a statement of the actual condition of the case.

Their removal from the Asylum.

6352. Who enters into the bond for the removal of the workhouse patient?—Generally speaking, the master.

6353. Have you ever experienced any difficulty in procuring the removal of those patients?—No, except in this way, a case now occurs to me, that was from the Gorey workhouse. My colleague and I reported our opinion to the Board that the patient was recovered, and we were ordered to dismiss her. I then wrote to the master of the workhouse to come and take the patient. He came according to his bond, and took her out, and the parties in charge lost her on the way, and as I suspect not unintentionally. She wandered that night to the Tinnahely workhouse and was there taken in, and we had to receive her back again. She was not insane, in my opinion, any more than any one here, but she might have been in some degree eccentric. We dismissed her again, and the master of the Gorey workhouse came and took her.

6354. How soon after her reception at the Tinnahely workhouse was she admitted here again?—Within ten days. She was sent from Tinnahely to Gorey, and came back to me from Gorey, and the man who brought her here said she was not insane.

6355. How was she ultimately disposed of?—She was sent out again.

6356. Do you mean discharged at the door of the asylum?—No, I never do that—she was sent to Gorey. I never discharge a case in that way, except he belongs to the town here, and then I generally send down a keeper or a nurse to take the person to his friends who placed him with me.

The number of incurable cases in the Asylum.

6357. It appears by returns furnished to the Commissioners, that there were 116 incurable cases out of 199 in the asylum on the 1st January, 1857?—Yes, that was only by estimation. Some of those we considered incurable may turn out curable, while a great many we estimated to be curable may positively be incurable.

Question of providing for them in a separate building.

6358. Are the curable cases distributed through the various wards?—Yes.

6359. Have the Board ever had under their consideration a plan for providing for the quiet and incurable cases in a separate and distinct building anywhere?—The Board have discussed the question of building an hospital or a house for incurables, into which to draft the incurables, after a certain length of time, from the asylum.

6360. Am I to understand that such a proposition did not meet with as much favour as the extension of the present asylum?—No I do not think it did, and the matter turned up cursorily, perhaps, more than otherwise.

6361. What is your opinion as to the economy of such an arrangement, supposing the new building to be contiguous to the existing asylum, and managed by the same staff?—I do not think there would be more economy in that than in a larger house; it would be about the same thing, perhaps not so costly; unless it was very close indeed to the asylum, we should have another staff for cooking and washing, whereas if the present building was enlarged, the cooking staff and the officers generally, and the washing arrangements with some additions, on account of the increased number of the inmates, would answer. I think it would be more economical to enlarge the house, than to build a new house for the incurables. I do not know whether it would be more desirable in other points of view.

Objections to such an arrangement.

6362. Do you see any objection in other points of view?—I think it would not be advisable to consign a person to a house avowedly allotted to incurables. It would be saying to that person, "You will never recover," and that, in many cases would have an injurious effect upon them. It is, in point of fact, saying to a patient after some years' experience of him, "We consider you incurable."

6363. You fear it would have an injurious effect upon the minds of the patients?—I think it might, and I daresay would, have an injurious effect.

6364. Are the incurable patients generally persons of that sensitive condition of mind, that they would be affected by it?—Many of them are. They are only insane occasionally, and they have lucid intervals for perhaps a month or two, and they then break down again, and are insane for periods varying from a fortnight to three months as the case may be.

6365. Do you consider that the minds of those patients are more sensitive than those of patients in the ordinary hospitals, who are discharged as incurable?—Their minds are sometimes very sensitive; I would not say they are more so. I have not instituted in my

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mind a comparison between the two classes, but the minds of such persons, in my opinion, are sometimes very sensitive.

6366. Supposing such an institution established, does it of necessity follow, that the watching of the patients' mental disease should be abandoned in a medical point of view?—I think not. I should premise that our estimate of curables and incurables, is founded amongst other circumstances, on the continuance of the disease. That was one element in our consideration. I have known cases to recover that were considered incurable, and I can understand a person considered incurable for twenty years recovering after that time. I do not say that it is impossible or improbable.

The Visiting Physician; his position and duties in relation to the Medical Manager; the responsibility of medical treatment.

6367. I believe there is a visiting physician belonging to the establishment?—Yes.

6368. With whom does the responsibility of the medical treatment of the patients rest?—According to the absolute rules, with Dr. O'Meara, the visiting physician; according to practice, we divide it. Of course, according to the rules, the responsibility is with the visiting physician; but, in practice, we treat the cases as we would do in private: we go round together, and see them, and consult together, and do the best we can for them.

6369. Am I to understand, then, that, practically, the visiting physician, Dr. O'Meara, is more in the nature of a consulting physician, as regards the treatment of the lunatics?—No, I would say he is more in the nature of a joint attending physician. He attends with me every second day, and we visit together and consult together. It is precisely as if we were both attending a case having been called in from the beginning, I mean in private life.

6370. Have you ever considered that the responsibility should rest absolutely with one party or the other, in a case of the kind?—Perhaps it ought. In every establishment the responsibility ought to be on one person, but in practice, I do not find any inconvenience arise at present.

6371. Supposing a difference of opinion to arise between you and Dr. O'Meara, as regards the treatment of a case of insanity—whose opinion should prevail?—I do not know. We talk the thing over; we reason with one another, as men do in the world together. If we were both equally positive, and that I said, "I will not mind your treatment," I think it is in his power to say, "It is my order, and let it be done." That is according to the rules. He might say, "I have asked your advice, you do not agree with me, and I will follow out my own course;" then I should obey.

6372. The answer you have given, is in accordance with the rules?—Yes.

6373. But supposing the law to be altered, and that the manager should be declared to be the resident physician of the establishment, would you see any difficulty in the way of defining the duties of the resident physician and the visiting physician?—I do not think there would be any difficulty in defining them, placing the charge of the house in the hands of the resident physician, and the medical treatment, and letting the visiting physician consult with him. If there was a clash of opinion, I would say to the visiting physician, let us call in a third man, and we will both abide by him. Those things do not occur, however, so often in practice as people imagine.

6374. You apply your answer to the case of treatment of insanity?—To the treatment either of insanity or the bodily diseases of patients; but in establishing general rules for an institution, I think there ought to be a responsibility placed upon one person solely.

6375. Such being the case, if there were an alteration of the law, upon whom would you place that responsibility—upon the resident or the visiting physician?—I should say upon the resident physician, particularly with regard to insanity; perhaps I would not be so confident with regard to bodily disease.

Relative competency of the two physicians for treating insane patients.

6376. Is it your opinion that the resident physician, whose attention is more particularly directed to the study of the cases of insanity in his charge, would be more competent to deal with them than the ordinary practitioner would be?—Yes; he lives amongst them, sees them every hour, and thus has a great advantage over a person who visits three days in the week, and to whom a lunatic patient will put on an appearance quite different from his real character and condition. The man who is going daily and hourly through the establishment, and learns the particulars of all the cases, is, I think, a better judge and better enabled to treat them than the man who sees them at the intervals I have stated.

6377. Is it your opinion the medical treatment of insanity requires a more constant attendance than the visits of a visiting physician?—I think it does.

6378. Do you consider the withdrawal of the resident physician from general practice would render him less capable of treating cases of ordinary disease?—I think it would.

6379. Is there any thing exceptional in the treatment of ordinary cases of lunatics which would give him an advantage over an ordinary practitioner?—There is this exception, that in many cases lunatics do not complain of their diseases in the way patients in the world do. I have known a patient here have a cavity in the lung, with pthisis, and not to make any sign till the disease was far advanced; he never said a word, and the first thing we observed was, perhaps, that the patient was declining, and then, on making examination the cavity was found in the lung. I speak now of bodily disease. The patient does not tell you he is affected, nor is he able to tell you truly and correctly what are his sensations. It is like the case of young children, who cannot tell correctly how they are affected.

6380. Might not that difficulty of ascertaining the nature of the disease, from the very concealment you describe, render the presence of a person of considerable practical experience of much greater advantage?—I think so; two heads are better than one, and a man may see a thing, particularly if he is out in the world, daily witnessing the character of disease, better than another who has not the same opportunities. The former may be better qualified to

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treat the bodily diseases of lunatics than the man who is withdrawn from practice and confined in an asylum.

6381. The question in the case is, which would be the best to direct the treatment?—I think perhaps the resident man, from his being better acquainted with the condition of the insane.

6382. Am I to understand, therefore, that you would give the responsibility of treating bodily disease also to the resident physician?—I do not see how you can well separate them?

6383. The visiting physician, therefore, would become very much a consulting physician under the scheme you advocate?—He would be an attending physician. In private practice an attending physician may say to a family, "Your friend or relative is very ill and I would like to have another in with me," and the family select another medical man whom they call in. I would call him a consulting physician; or if two men differ with respect to the treatment of a case, a third is called in as a consulting physician.

6384. Is there an infirmary attached to the institution?—No.

No infirmary.

6385. Are the patients treated in their several cells?—Yes; in their several cells.

Advantages of one; objections to treating sick patients in their cells.

6386. What is your opinion as a medical man, as to the advantage of an infirmary in an institution of this kind?—I think most highly of it. It is upwards of twenty years since I spoke about it first. There were two wards in this house originally intended for infirmary wards, and when I came here first they were labelled on the outside "Infirmary;" but the pressure of patients caused them to be turned into dormitories. They were badly constructed for their purpose, for in case of contagious disease, they were quite open to the rest of the corridors; in my opinion an infirmary should be a separate place.

6387. Will you state, particularly, the grounds on which you consider patients in lunatic asylums should be treated in an infirmary rather than in their separate cells?—First, if contagious disease occurs in the asylum, it is necessary to separate the persons affected from the others; next, a patient in a cell is exposed to the annoyance of the turmoil and noise of patients going about, walking up and down, screaming and shouting, and at night particularly so, which I think is very injurious to sick persons; besides, it is of advantage to have an infirmary with a female nurse constantly attending—no one can attend a sick person like a woman.

6388. That attendance cannot be secured in the same way if the patients be distributed throughout the separate cells of the various divisions?—Not at all.

6389. Are there any means of warming the cells in which the patients may be treated?—There are fireplaces in the corridors, and in cold weather they are lighted.

6390. Are those sufficient to give adequate warmth to the cells of the patients?—Generally speaking, they are not, in some of the corridors. Where there are four-bedded dormitories we have a fire in the chamber itself, and frequently when I have a couple of patients in different cells, I move them into one and have a fire lighted in it; I speak of sick patients; if there is a patient ill in No. 5, and another in No. 7, I bring them together into one or other place.

6391. In the case to which you refer, that of placing patients together in the same ward, would there be patients in the dormitory who would not be sick?—Yes; but the cases I speak of would not be cases of contagious disease.

Provision in cases of contagious disease.

6392. Suppose an epidemic unfortunately to break out in the asylum to-morrow, how would you be enabled to make the necessary arrangements for treating the patients?—I had once or twice typhus fever in the asylum, and I was obliged to remove patients to the garden house, and get a hired nurse to attend them. I have no means of separating them if such occurred, but I would be obliged to do the best I could.

Classification.

6393. What particular classification is made of the patients?—We have convalescent, refractory, and tranquil; the names are over the doors, but, in point of fact, they are not so classified, in consequence of the crowded state of the house. Generally speaking, the refractory are put together, but they are very much mixed up.

Amusements; employment of patients.

6394. Are any amusements provided for the patients?—They read and walk

6395. Is there a library of books for their use?—Well, there was, but it is gone; the books were torn. It is twelve years, or perhaps fifteen years ago, since there was about £5 worth of books bought, and they are not now forthcoming.

6396. If the library is not forthcoming, how are the patients enabled to read?—They get books or newspapers. I frequently give newspapers to patients; some of their friends send them prayer-books.

6397. Are any games such as backgammon and draughts played by them?—The men used to play cards, but they would fight and quarrel, and I was obliged to put a stop to it.

6398. Do the female patients take exercise in the grounds daily?—Yes; they walk daily.

6399. How are they otherwise employed?—Sewing, knitting, spinning, carding, cleaning the corridors, washing in the laundry, and assisting in the kitchen; there are different sorts of female occupation.

Making up clothing, &c.

6400. Do you make up in the establishment all the clothing required for the use of the inmates?—All the female clothing; the male clothing is made up by a tailor in the town, who is paid so much a suit.

6401. Are none of the inmates employed at tailoring?—We have one man a tailor, but sometimes he will not work; sometimes he will make braces and do things of that kind, but no more.

6402. Are the shoes made-up in the establishment?—No; they are supplied by a person in the town by contract.

6403. It would appear from the return which you have furnished to the Commissioners

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that, with the exception of the one tailor to whom you have referred, there have not been male inmates in the establishment who, during the last year, were employed either in weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, or carpentering?—Yes.

6404. Have any attempts been made to introduce those employments into the house?—We had a carpenter in the house, a criminal lunatic from the county Wexford; he is now in Dundrum Asylum. As long as he was here he used to work, but I always considered it a risk to have him working, as carpenters' tools are so exceedingly dangerous.

6405. Is it your opinion that occupations of this kind are advantageous to the patients?—Decidedly.

6406. How do the patients employ themselves in the long winter's evenings?—They talk, dance, have music, and sit by the fire.

Frequency of dancing and music.

6407. When you speak of dancing and music, how frequently are such entertainments given?—They have them every day almost. The sexes do not meet. There may be a violin played within a very short time; in the outside division there is a patient plays the flute.

6408. Are we to understand those amusements take place in the day-rooms of the asylum during the long winter's evenings generally?—Frequently.

6409. How frequently do you suppose they have had those amusements during the last three months?—Perhaps twice a-week and perhaps oftener; sometimes every night during the winter, and sometimes only once a-week—just according as the patient is well, or inclined to play.

Hour of retiring to rest.

6410. The patients retire to bed at eight in the evening, and rise at seven in the morning?—Yes; they rise at seven in the winter's mornings, and six in the summer. A report is made to me that they are all in bed at eight o'clock; they begin to go to bed at half-past seven. If a man is tired after working all day out in the garden, he will go to bed very frequently immediately after supper, and he will not be prevented.

Baths, lavatories, &c.

6411. What number of baths are there in the establishment?—One for the whole establishment, a very bad one. That was one of the things under the consideration of the Board, and which was postponed in consequence of the contemplated change respecting Wexford. We have estimates and plans for making two baths—one for each sex.

6412. Is the bath connected with the corridors and cells?—It is outside: it is only a cold and shower-bath.

6413 Supposing a bath to be required for a sick patient, how is it provided?—We have a slipper bath in the house, which is a most inconvenient thing for a sick patient, particularly if the patient is at all refractory. If a patient should faint, I think the slipper bath is very dangerous.

6414. Do each of the patients in the asylum, fit to be so treated, get a bath once a-week?—Generally speaking their feet are washed; they do not get a bath.

6415. How frequently are they so washed?—Twice a-week; that is the direction; generally speaking, from twice to once a-week, according to the state of their skin.

6416. Are there lavatories in each of the wards?—No.

Patients washed in the yards in fine weather.

6417. Where are the patients usually washed each morning?—Sometimes under the piazza in the morning; that is, the men and the women wash in their rooms, and sometimes, in fine weather, they wash in the yard.

6418. Do you mean by the yard, a place unprotected from the weather?—There is a piazza in the yard; the front is open.

Water supply.

6419. Is any hot water laid on in any part of the establishment?—No, except in the washing baths of the laundry, from the laundry fire.

6420. Has the question of a proper supply of hot and cold water, and the erection of lavatories, been under the consideration of the Board?—Yes; I am not aware that the lavatories were included in the plans for the baths.

Proposed baths.

6421. Is it proposed to have those new baths in the wards or in the detached building, to which you refer?—Dr. O'Meara and I are anxious to have the baths in the wards, that is, we wish to have them opening from the wards outside into a little building. We think it would be offensive to have them in the wards.

6422. Do you mean that they should be so placed that an inmate could not be brought up to receive a bath without passing through the day-room?—No; in fact, Dr. O'Meara has a plan by which there would be a bath room and a bedroom off it, so that when a patient got a bath he might be brought to the bed temporarily, and be afterwards removed to his own cell.

6423. Do you see any objection to having one bath for the use of a whole division?—I think when I came here first there was in each corridor a shower bath and a cold bath, at the lower end of the corridor. I forget exactly how it was; but at all events, whether it was from the pressure of patients and the want of room, or from their becoming offensive, which I am quite aware they did become, they were removed, and the bath-room was converted into a single room. The bath-room is there still, with the marks of the opening in the floor where the bath was.

Water-closets; sewerage.

6424. Are there water-closets in the several wards or divisions?—No; there is only one water-closet in the whole house.

6425. Are there privies?—Yes, privies in the yards.

6426. Are these accessible in wet weather, so that the patients need not go through the yard?—They can go under the piazza.

6427. Is the sewerage of the establishment perfect?—It is not; a large sewer passes under the house, and goes out to the far wall; when I came first, as resident physician, it was blocked up altogether, and I had it opened and cleaned out.

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6428. How are the privies discharged?—Into a hole, which is covered with turf mould.

6429. Who are employed in that work?—The patients themselves, superintended by a keeper. A nasty job it is. The privies have been greatly improved since I came here.

6430. What are the arrangements for ventilating the house?—The windows and doors, and little openings in the doors, opposite the windows.

Ventilation, lighting.

6431. No ventilating shafts or flues?—Not to my knowledge.

6432. No means of extracting the foul air?—No.

6433. Do you find, generally speaking, that the ventilation is sufficient?—I think so. We have sometimes offensive smells, which, I think, is owing merely to the want of cleanliness; at the same time, better ventilation would remove the smell.

6434. Is the establishment lighted with gas?—Yes.

Day-rooms, corridors, airing courts.

6435. Where do the patients dine?—In their day-rooms; I think it would be better to have a general dining-hall for each sex. We have already recommended that, in a report we made some two years ago.

6436. What furniture is there in the day-rooms?—Tables and forms.

6437. Have you chairs with backs, for weak or delicate patients?—We had two; I think the Inspectors did not approve of them; we have not got them now.

6438. Have you furniture in the corridors?—No, except a box for coals.

6439. Are the corridors much used on wet days by the patients?—Yes; they walk up and down in them, and on fine days, too. If a patient is moody, and keeps away from the rest, he will not go into the day-room, but will walk up and down the corridor.

6440. There are no means whatever to enable patients to rest in the corridors?—No.

6441. Are the airing courts provided with seats?—In summer I bring out the forms from the dining-rooms into the airing courts, and in very fine weather in summer I frequently bring out the tables, and let them breakfast, and dine, and sup, in the airing courts.

6442. Are the airing courts surrounded by buildings on all sides?—Either by buildings or walls. There are two of them surrounded by buildings, and four of them partly surrounded by buildings, and partly by a high boundary wall.

6443. Are they, in your opinion, suitable places for the recreation of lunatics?—I should think them cold and damp.

6444. Are there any shrubs or trees?—I put a tree into each court on the female side, and on the male side, but the bark was cut and spoiled; and on the same side I put a grass plot round each, and they walk round that plot. Some shrubs which I put were partly destroyed by frost and partly by mischief. The trees on the female side have not been much injured.

Clothing.

6445. Is the clothing supplied for the inmates sufficient?—Whenever I want clothing I have only to apply to the Board, and I always get it.

Bedsteads and bedding.

6446. What bedsteads are generally used in the institution?—They are made of iron, with the exception of one like a hammock, made of chain, instead of rope. I have only the one which I got for an experiment, and I do not like it.

6447. Have you found the iron bedsteads answer?—Yes; but they are liable to be broken very much.

6448. Have the patients ever succeeded in breaking them?—They jump on them, and break them sometimes.

6449. Do the patients injure themselves or others with the broken portions of the bedsteads?—They do not break off portions; I have never known them attempt that.

6450. What bedding is generally used?—Straw; and they have latterly had cocoa fibre for mattresses.

6451. What is your opinion of the comparative advantages of the two?—For clean patients I think the cocoa fibre makes a very nice bed, with straw under it to keep the bed from being pressed down through the openings of the steads; otherwise, unless it is made very thick indeed, I do not think it is as good a bed as the other; I mean, that they should be thick enough to keep the laths from pressing up and being felt by the patients.

6452. The lower classes in this country generally use straw?—Generally, or chaff.

The dietary.

6453. What is the general dietary of the establishment?—Stirabout for breakfast, bread and milk for dinner, bread and cocoa for supper.

6454. How often in the week is animal food given?—Three times a-week to all patients, and then any one that requires more gets it every day as a medical allowance or extra.

6455. What is the allowance of animal food?—It is made always into soup. The soup is made of a quarter of a pound of meat per patient, with three ox-heads put in for the advantage of all generally. The meat is served up with the soup, cut into small bits.

6456. Are potatoes at all used?—Yes, by the servants and patients when they express a particular desire for them.

6457. Am I to understand that the general diet of the house is in any way regulated by the general desire of the patients?—No, except in that instance. If I am going round, a patient may say to me, "let me have potatoes, I don't like bread," and I may say, "you will have potatoes." The females often express a wish for tea; that I set my face against as much as I possibly can, but I sometimes give it.

Potatoes little used.

6458. Has a general meal of potatoes been given to the whole house within the last year?—No. Before the potato disease potatoes were used in place of bread for dinner.

6459. Is there any particular reason for not reverting to the practice which existed before the potato disease?—The potatoes are not yet plenty enough, and the number of patients in the house has increased very much, and there is a delay in cooking potatoes.

6460. Are potatoes in general use now amongst the lower classes in the country?—I am not aware; I rather think, not as much as they used to be.

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6461. Do you think patients, upon being admitted into this asylum and being placed upon a bread diet, are subjected to an alteration from their ordinary dietary which has an injurious effect upon them?—I think quite the contrary; they almost invariably get fat.

6462. Did you find the change from the potatoes to the bread diet to be attended with good or bad consequences?—I have found no bad consequences. We used to give milk in the evenings, and to give cocoa also on account of attacks of dysentery.

6463. Are any vegetables used?—Yes, cabbage, turnips, celery, parsnips; they are made up into soup; and also, any patient that gets meat, if he likes cabbage, or turnips, or parsnips, gets them.

Religious ministrations.

6464. Are there chaplains attached to this institution?—Two; a Protestant and a Roman Catholic chaplain.

6465. Have chaplains been always attached to this institution—Not always; I think since about 1844.

Attendance at.

6466. How many of the inmates usually attend Divine worship?—I am better able to speak of the Catholic worship. Generally from sixty to eighty attend Catholic worship, and about, perhaps, six or eight attend Protestant worship. These are the average numbers. There are not more than eight or ten Protestants in the house.

6467. That is, something under fifty per cent. of the inmates attend Divine worship?—I dare say there are rather more—eighty or ninety—about one-half.

Effects of.

6468. Is it your opinion, that allowing the inmates an opportunity of attending Divine worship, and of receiving the ministrations of chaplains, has an advantageous or injurious effect?—Most advantageous, according to my experience.

6469. Has a case ever arisen in which you considered an individual patient might be injuriously affected by communication with a chaplain?—Yes; I mean for Divine service, I do not mean conversation with a chaplain. I have frequently forbidden a man to be allowed to go to either Protestant or Catholic service, when I considered him to be unfit. If he was very violent he would disturb the congregation, and it would be injurious to himself as well as to the others. I have forbidden such a man for a fortnight or three weeks successively from going.

Manager may interfere as to patients unfit for religious communications.

6470. In cases where you considered that the state of a patient's mind would not admit of his receiving any advantage from communication with his clergyman, what course would you usually take?—I do not think I have ever found it necessary to prevent absolutely all communication with a clergyman. I do not think I would prevent the communication; I would go with the clergyman to the case, apprize him of the sort of case it was, and give him my opinion about it. I do not think I would have a right to interfere further, unless it were a very violent case, so that the clergyman would be in danger.

6471. Supposing, which is not likely, that a clergyman was so indiscreet as to pursue his conversation with a patient, very much to the injury of the patient, without any practical religious good at the time, would you consider it your duty to interfere?—Yes.

6472. Do you consider that power should be left with the manager?—I think so.

6473. Is there any chapel provided for the celebration of Divine worship?—No.

6474. Where is Divine worship celebrated?—Catholic worship is celebrated in one of the corridors. We have a little portable altar, which is placed against the wall; the males are below and the females are above. I generally attend Mass myself. The members of the Established Church go into No. 5 day-room.

School instruction for the inmates.

6475. Are there many of the inmates capable of reading or writing?—I would say, perhaps, thirty per cent.

6476. Do you consider it would be of advantage to provide instruction for them?—I cannot see how it could be done. The ages they generally come in at interpose difficulties. I do not think a man of forty or fifty is very willing to learn or very capable of learning. As an occupation for the mind it might be of use, the same as their playing backgammon or any other game.

The Apothecary; the medicines.

6477. There is an apothecary, I presume, attached to this institution?—There is.

6478. Does he compound the medicines upon the spot?—He comes up on the same days as the visiting physician, generally with him, and compounds the medicines before he leaves the house, and he also comes whenever sent for.

6479. The medicines being provided by the establishment?—Yes, and kept in a surgery in the establishment.

Clerk and Storekeeper.

6480. Is there a clerk and storekeeper?—There is.

6481. Does he reside on the premises?—He resides on the premises.

Appointment and dismissal of inferior officers.

6482. By whom are the inferior officers appointed?—I appoint the servants, reporting to the Board, who confirm the appointment.

6483. By whom are they dismissed?—By me, under the same circumstances. I feel of course that a servant has the power of appeal, if he conceives himself wronged.

Daily statement.

6484. Do you keep the daily statement book regularly?—Yes.

Restraint; the punishment of lunatics.

6485. Are the cases of restraint entered in that book?—The doctor enters them in his Medical Register.

6486. Then that portion of the daily statement book, which requires a return of the persons under daily restraint or seclusion, is not filled up?—It is sometimes, but not invariably.

6487. Is restraint much practised in the establishment?—Very seldom.

Custody of instruments of restraint.

6488. By whom are the instruments of restraint kept?—They are generally in one of the lockers in the office, and sometimes they are in the different divisions. The nurses and keepers have them sometimes. We have very few of them; nothing but the strait waistcoat, and the strap and buckle.

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6489. Have you no ankle straps?—Yes; the one is for the hand or ankle.

6490. Is seclusion ever practised?—Frequently; a patient is put into a cell until the paroxysm is over.

6491. Is there a padded room?—No.

6492. Is the shower bath ever used as a punishment?—Not latterly; it is threatened as a punishment, but not used.

6493. How long has it not been used?—I suppose, for the last year, or two years, it has not been used. It is very frequently threatened. In fact, I think the system of punishing lunatics is most erroneous.

6494. Is it not contrary to the general principle of the law to punish a lunatic?—It is; and speaking medically, I think it is a most erroneous system.

6495. You do not consider punishment to be proper medical treatment?—I do not.

6496. You are aware that, by the Privy Council rules, the instruments of restraint should be kept by the manager himself?—So they are, generally speaking, kept in the office.

A case of restraint.

6497. It appears that on one of the Commissioners going through the house this morning, a patient named Michael Doyle, was found in bed in a single cell, where it was stated he had been for some weeks?—He was up the day before yesterday.

6498. Is he able to walk?—He is; but when I was going round at dinner-time, he was reported to me as having got a weakness, and I sent him to his cell.

6499. The door of his cell was found locked, and he was tightly strapped down in the bed with body straps?—I did not see that. I suppose it was done to prevent him tearing his clothes, or to prevent him getting out of the bed; or something of that kind.

6500. His bed is also stated to have been in a bad condition, and the room very offensive; do you consider that a suitable mode of treating such a case?—I do not. I did not see him to-day, as I was preparing for the meeting of the Commissioners here.

Inefficiency of some of the inferior officers.

6501. Are you generally satisfied with the officers and attendants in the establishment?—Generally speaking, I am; but with respect to the case of the keeper who is over the patient referred to, I do not consider him a good officer, and some others are far too old.

6502. Have the Board had under consideration the superannuation of any of the servants of the establishment?—I do not think they have had it regularly under consideration; it may have been spoken of.

The minute book.

6503. By whom is the minute book kept?—By one of the Governors, who acts as secretary for the day. It is kept in a rough proceeding book, and copied by the clerk afterwards into a fair copy book.

The Manager's communications to the Board.

6504. In what manner do you bring before the Board any matter that you may think it proper to direct their attention to?—On a little slip of paper. There are half a dozen of them on the table, and the business of the day is noted down on them.

6505. There is no regular memorandum book, then, kept, as contemplated by the regulations?—No.

The visits and communications of the Inspectors; their proceedings at the Board.

6506. Do the Inspectors enter minutes in any particular book?—They frequently make a remark in what we call the visitors' book; not always.

6507. Do they usually make an entry of each of their visits?—Not invariably; they generally do.

6508. In what manner are any matters they may desire to bring before the Board submitted for their consideration?—They generally attend at the Board, and bring the matter before them.

6509. In that case there would be no record of the representation of the Inspectors?—No; except what might be entered on the minutes.

6510. If nothing had been done on the representation, would any record appear?—There might be, if it was negatived, or postponed for further consideration.

6511. Do they regularly attend meetings of the Board?—Not every meeting.

6512. Do they take part in the proceedings, by voting?—I do not know that it has ever come to a vote; but I fancy they would be justified in doing so. They take as much part in the proceedings as any one else.

6513. Has either of them ever acted as the honorary secretary for the day, in the manner that you have described?—I think Dr. Nugent has commenced, and then given it up to Mr. Haughton when he came in, or to some other member.

6514. How frequently do they visit the asylum?—They have not visited us frequently, since Dr. White's illness. I think the last visit Dr. White made, was in October, and Dr. Nugent, I think, in September.

Admission of patients from distant parts of the district.

6515. It has been stated that several patients come into this establishment, who have to be brought a considerable distance—what is the greatest distance of any part of the district from the asylum?—From the lower end of Wexford is a long way. I suppose about fifty miles.

6516. Do any large number of patients come from the extreme part of Wexford?—A good number do, from the baronies of Bargy, Forth, and Shelburne. About sixty-five per cent. of the Wexford patients come from those three baronies.

6517. The patients, of course, are not brought here, till intimation is given that their admissions have been granted?—No; I write to say that they have been approved of, and that I have a vacancy, and that the case may be sent as soon as possible.

6518. Are the class of persons admitted to the asylum, generally enabled to be brought here in one day from their homes, from the lower parts of Wexford?—Generally speaking, they are.

6519. In what condition are the patients generally on their admission?—Sometimes very bad, with bed sores, old, and worn out, and sometimes tied down on cars.

Delay in seeking for their admission.

6520. Is it your opinion that the poorer classes generally do not seek admission for their

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friends to an asylum, until their cases are considerably advanced?—Generally speaking, that is the case.

6521. From what does that arise?—Well, I think it is from a kind feeling that they do not wish to part with them.

6522. Are the friends admitted to the asylum to see patients?—Yes.

6523. How often?—On visiting days—three times in the week; and if a person comes up from a distance, I relax the rule, and let that person come in; I do not like the idea of sending him or her away again, to come on another day.

Robert C. Browne, Esq., J.P., D.L.

Robert Clayton Browne, Esq., J.P., D.L., sworn and examined.

6524. I believe you are one of the Governors of the Carlow Asylum?—Yes.

6525. How long have you been a Governor of the institution?—About eight or ten years.

Attendance of Governors.

6526. Is there generally a fair attendance of Governors on Board days?—Yes, a pretty fair attendance.

6527. Have there been many occasions on which, to your knowledge, a Board has not been formed, from a want of members?—Sometimes on occasion of bad weather.

6528. The Board meet once a month?—Once a month.

6529. Do you find the attendance to be more on the part of Governors who live adjacent to the town than of those who live at a distance?—More on the part of those who live near the town.

Appointment of Governors.

6530. What is your opinion as to the mode in which the Governors of this institution are now appointed?—I think the Grand Juries of counties should nominate.

6531. Do you recommend the Grand Juries should nominate all the members of the Board, or would you give a power of nomination of any portion to the executive Government?—I should be inclined to give a power of nominating the whole to the Grand Juries of the respective counties.

Paying patients; propriety of admitting them.

6532. It has been stated that the Board of this asylum have not usually been in the habit of admitting paying patients?—No, they have not.

6533. What is your opinion as to the propriety of any provision being made by law for that class of lunatics who, though not absolutely paupers, are at the same time unable to pay the full sum for their maintenance?—We discussed it the other day; I am in favour of it. I think it would be fair that paying patients should be admitted, they paying the average cost of their maintenance in the institution, which, I believe, is about £18 in the year.

Preference to paupers.

6534. Do you consider that the pauper patients should have a preference of admission before the paying patients?—I think they should.

6535. Do you think the Board should have a discretionary power of admitting paying patients at less than the actual cost?—No, I think not.

6536. In calculating the numbers for whom additional accommodation should be provided in the Carlow Asylum, is there any consideration given to the number of paying patients for whom it might be requisite to provide places?—No, I do not think that was taken into our consideration.

Investigation of the cases of applicants for admission.

6537. Do you find that the Board of Governors are generally enabled to be furnished with sufficient information with reference to the condition of the applicants?—We do not see the patients. The admissions are grounded on representations on the admission papers.

6538. What is your opinion as to the propriety of a preliminary investigation being made by the Board of Guardians or any other local body respecting the patients?—It would be desirable, but in the case of violent or dangerous lunatics it might be attended with a great deal of inconvenience.

6539. You mean the delay such inquiries on the spot might necessitate would be objectionable?—Yes.

Recovery of the cost of maintenance from parties liable and able to pay.

6540. In the case of paying patients being admitted, would you consider it advisable that some power should be given to the Governors to recover, from the persons liable for the support of the patients, the cost of their maintenance, in the same manner as it may now be recovered under the Poor Law?—Certainly.

The chargeability of lunatics.

6541. Are you satisfied with the manner in which the chargeability of lunatics is at present fixed by law?—I think it very fair; every county should bear its share in proportion to the number of patients sent from it.

6542. Do you prefer that system to one which would make the charge more local, such as upon electoral divisions or unions?—That would be a still fairer mode of assessing it.

6543. Do you consider that the charge for the maintenance of inmates is properly provided for at present through the county rate?—I think it is.

6544. Do you prefer that to an arrangement by which it would be provided for through the poor rate?—Yes.

State of the law with reference to the erection of Asylums and formation of districts.

6545. You are aware of the present state of the law with reference to the erection of new asylums and the formation of new districts; are you satisfied with the existing arrangement?—No, I do not approve of the arrangement. That is the point on which we feel so much.

6546. I presume you do not object to the distribution of districts being fixed by some central authority?—No.

6547. As regards the plans of buildings, would you be willing to leave the decision upon those plans to a central authority?—Yes.

6548. What is your opinion as to the propriety of the superintendence of the erection of buildings being left to a central authority?—That is very fair.

6549. Would you be anxious for an arrangement by which the erection of asylums would

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be left to committees of Governors in the same manner as the erection of county prisons?—It might be done, but I should have no objection to its being done by a central authority in Dublin.

6550. It has been stated that the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums frequently attend the Board of Governors; what is your opinion as to the propriety of the Inspectors being themselves members of the Boards?—I see no objection to it.

Propriety of the Inspectors being members of the Boards of Governors.

6551. Do you consider that they should have the same power of voting with reference to the subjects which come before the Boards, as the ordinary members, or would you confine their duties within the limit of those discharged by the Poor Law Inspectors?—Perhaps it would be better to confine their duties to supervision, to inspection, and to their giving suggestions or hints, and that they should not vote at the Board.

6552. Would the Board, in your opinion, derive any assistance from their attendance?—Not a great deal.

6553. Is it usual, when matters come before the Board which require investigation, to refer them for consideration to the Inspectors, or to appoint members of the Board to investigate them?—Generally, when there is any thing particular to be brought before the Board, we request some of the members of the Board specially to take that particular subject into consideration.

The providing of additional Asylum accommodation.

6554. I believe the Governors, having felt that the present asylum was inadequate for the wants of the district, have had under their consideration a plan for its enlargement?—Yes.

6555. I presume you are the Chairman who signed this representation now before me, addressed to the Commissioners?—Yes.

6556. The opinion of the Board appears to have been, that adequate accommodation could be provided by additions to the present building?—Precisely.

Number of cases in gaols and workhouses; the county Wexford

6557. It is stated in this representation that there were seventy-three lunatics, forty-five idiots, and thirteen epileptics in the gaols and workhouses of the district on the previous 1st of November?—Yes; Dr. White took great pains in writing to the different gaols and places where those people were, and that was the result of his inquiries.

6558. From the returns which the Commissioners have since received, it would appear that the majority of those cases are in the county Wexford?—Yes.

6559. From your knowledge of the lunatics in the workhouses, do you think that they are of a class who ought to be removed to an asylum?—I think it would be desirable to have them where there are persons accustomed to the care of such people.

6560. I presume you are also of opinion that the gaols are not suitable places for the detention of lunatics for ever so short a period?—I am of opinion that they are not suitable places for them.

Question of Asylum for incurables.

6561. Have you had under the consideration of your Board the propriety of erecting a building for chronic or incurable cases?—We have been talking about it lately, but I do not think we have made up our minds on the subject. My own opinion is, that it might very well form a part or branch of an establishment like this, and would be much better than having them in poorhouses.

6562. According to the present condition of this institution it would appear that eighty-eight out of 199 patients are from the county of Wexford?—There is a very large proportion from the county Wexford.

6563. Do you conceive that the removal of those eighty-eight patients would adequately provide for that proportion of the 131 now in the gaols and workhouses of the district, who belong to the counties of Carlow and Kildare?—Yes, I think it would more than provide for them.

Alleged economy of erecting additional buildings at Carlow Asylum rather than a new Asylum for Wexford.

6564. It appears from the representation addressed to the Commissioners that the Board considered it would be more economical to erect additional buildings for the present district than to carry out an arrangement by which they would have to repay the county Wexford its proportion of the cost of the asylum?—Very much more economical, both as regards the first cost and the establishment charges. The building of a lunatic asylum *de novo* would involve the purchase of ground, and would involve a very heavy outlay. I believe this asylum cost £20,000. An addition might be made, which, I think, would meet our wants and the wants of the county Wexford, for I would say, on a rough calculation, about £10,000 or £12,000; whereas, building a new asylum, and purchasing the ground, might cost from £25,000 to £30,000. Then the establishment charges are to be taken into consideration. Here, in round numbers they are about £1,700 a-year. That divided amongst three counties comes, comparatively speaking, light, but if thrown upon two, the counties of Kildare and Carlow, in the event of Wexford being separated from us, it would become heavy.

6565. It is estimated in the representation before us, that this county and the county of Kildare, would have to repay the county of Wexford between £7,000 and £8,000?—Yes; we have not yet got the return of what we will have to repay the county and city of Kilkenny.

6566. Has it ever been estimated how much the proportion of the cost of the new addition to this asylum would be on the counties of Carlow and Kildare?—No. The total cost has been put down at some £10,000 or £12,000, but I do not know the proportion Wexford would have to pay.

6567. Has any rough estimate been given of the cost of the proposed addition?—I understand, £10,000.

6568. I believe the manner in which the charge for the erection of additional buildings is distributed, is according to the population of the several counties?—I believe that is the case.

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CARLOW.

Carlow District Asylum.

Robert C. Browne, Esq., J.P., D.L.

6569. Considering that the population of Wexford is upwards of 180,000, and that the population of Kildare and Carlow united, is about 163,000, the proportion which would fall on these two counties would be something less than £5,000?—Yes.

6570. Are we to understand that accommodation for 200 patients additional is to be provided by this expenditure of £10,000?—So I understand.

6571. Have the Board ever had under their consideration an arrangement by which a provincial asylum might be established for receiving the incurable patients of each asylum?—No, we have not taken that into consideration.

Inspection of the Asylum by Governors.

6572. Do the Board of Governors appoint a visiting committee, or any body who, from time to time, inspect the house?—No, we occasionally go through the house.

6573. Is it the practice on each Board day, for some members of the Board always to go round the house?—No, it is not the regular practice.

Opportunity of taking more land at the Asylum if required.

6574. Do you agree in the opinion, that if it became necessary to take any more land, in addition to that which is at present in the occupation of the Board, any difficulty would arise in obtaining it?—No, I do not conceive there would.

6575. How near the confines of the ground now belonging to the Board, would this additional building extend?—At one side, within about 235 feet of the boundary wall, and at the other side about the same.

Question of new Asylum at Wexford.

6576. When did the question of the establishment of a new asylum at Wexford come under the notice of the Board of Governors at Carlow?—I was abroad at the time, and on my return, I found the Governors very anxious, and very much annoyed about it; in the middle of November last—very much annoyed, indeed, at the separation of Wexford being decided upon by that county, without giving the Carlow Board of Governors any notice.

6577. You mean that the question of having a distinct asylum in Wexford had been adopted, and urged by the Wexford authorities, without holding communication with the Carlow gentlemen on the subject?—Yes.

6578. But no ultimate decision has been arrived at by the executive Government?—No.

6579. It has been stated, that the distance of remote parts of the county of Wexford, from which a considerable portion of the lunatics received into this establishment come, is very great?—Yes, but a railway is now in progress to it, with branches to Enniscorthy and Ross.

6580. Has there been a large attendance of the Governors from the county of Kildare, when this matter was under consideration?—Not here.

Opinions of Governors from the three counties of the district.

6581. Are you of opinion that they agree generally with the gentry of Carlow on this specific point?—Yes. I have been in communication with a leading gentleman of the county of Kildare, and he expressed himself very strongly against Wexford separating from us. I am also in communication with gentlemen from the county Wexford, and they are quite of opinion with the Carlow Governors.

6582. The Grand Jury of Wexford county appear to have made representations to the Government, in favour of the new asylum?—Yes, but I believe the feeling is far from being unanimous.

6583. Have the Grand Jury, or local authorities of Kildare, ever made any representation for or against the proposed asylum?—I am not aware that they have.

Patrick W. Redmond, Esq., J.P., D.L.

Patrick Walter Redmond, Esq., J.P., D.L., sworn and examined.

6584. I believe you are a Governor of this asylum?—Yes.

6585. You are also a member of the Grand Jury of the county of Wexford?—Yes.

A new Asylum in Wexford; opinions of the Grand Jury on the subject.

6586. Are you enabled to state to the Commissioners, what is the opinion of that body with reference to the proposition of erecting a new asylum in the county of Wexford?—I have heard that some of the leading persons in that county are in favour of having an asylum in Wexford. It has not come under the consideration of any Grand Jury at which I attended.

6587. Has the contrary course been advocated to any extent in that county, namely, the enlargement of the existing asylum at Carlow?—I am not aware it has.

Extent of lunacy in Wexford; distance of the Carlow Asylum from parts of Wexford.

6588. It has been stated that a large number of the inmates of this asylum, and also of the lunatics in gaols and workhouses in this district, belong to the county Wexford. From your knowledge of Wexford, would you say lunacy prevailed there to any considerable extent?—I have heard that it does.

6589. It has been urged that, although parts of Wexford may, at the present moment, be a considerable distance from Carlow, yet there are railways in progress, which will bring them much nearer in point of time, and facilitate access?—A railway bill has been passed by Parliament, but I fear it will be some time before the railway is extended to Wexford.

6590. How far do you consider the completion of railway communication between Carlow and Wexford, would obviate the objection of Wexford proprietors to the Wexford asylum for lunatics being in the county of Carlow?—I do not think it would obviate their objections to any great degree.

6591. Was there not formerly a small asylum at Wexford?—I think there was.

Memorial from the Grand Jury of Wexford.

6592. Were you present at the Grand Jury of the Spring Assizes of 1856, when a memorial was adopted in favour of a separate asylum for the county of Wexford?—I attended the Grand Jury this time twelvemonths.

6593. Are you aware whether there was any difference of opinion, as to the adoption of this memorial?—I am not aware; I cannot say whether I signed it.

6594. It is merely signed by the foreman?—Then I think it is very likely it was unanimously agreed to.

6595. You are not aware whether any county meeting has been held, to consider this

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question, at which the cess-payers and magistrates assembled?—I am pretty sure there was not.

CARLOW.

Carlow District Asylum.

Patrick W. Redmond, Esq., J.P., D.L.

6596. What is your opinion as to the propriety of lunatics being detained in a workhouse; do you consider it a suitable place for their accommodation?—I should say an asylum would be far better.

6597. Does that observation equally apply to gaols?—Certainly.

6598. Have you been in the habit of attending frequently as a Governor of this asylum?—No, this is my first visit. The distance renders it rather inconvenient to come. I was over the asylum to-day with Dr. Corrigan.

Admission of paying patients.

6599. You have heard the evidence which has been given, as to paying patients of humble means being received into the asylum; what would your opinion generally be, as to the propriety of provision being made by the State for such cases?—From what I have heard to-day, I should think it very desirable. The only thing I wish to observe is, that I heard in the evidence to-day, that there have been discussions at the Board, relative to the enlargement of this establishment, and I do not know whether they have been upon special notice for the purpose.

John Hyacinth Nangle, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

John H. Nangle, Esq., J.P.

6600. You are a member of the Board of Governors of this asylum, resident in the county of Kildare?—I am.

6601. Have you been for many years Governor?—No, only for the last year, I think.

6602. Do you frequently attend the Board?—Not very frequently. I have attended only four or five times since my appointment.

Necessity for additional Asylum accommodation. How it is to be provided.

6603. Do you concur in the opinion, that additional accommodation is requisite for the lunatic poor of the present district?—Certainly.

6604. Have you been present at any of the discussions with reference to the manner in which that additional accommodation should be provided?—I have heard it spoken of in this house on Board days.

6605. Do you concur in the opinion, that an addition to the present building is preferable to a new asylum in Wexford, that county being made a separate district?—I have not made up my mind exactly.

The county of Kildare.

6606. Has that matter been under the consideration of the Grand Jury of the county of Kildare?—It has never been brought officially before the Grand Jury to my knowledge. It may have been a matter of discussion; it has never been brought under the notice of the cess-payers at road sessions. I think the county at large are very much in the dark on the subject.

6607. You are not aware of any public step having been taken by the county on the subject?—I am sure none has been taken.

Detention of lunatics in gaols and workhouses.

6608. Do you concur in the opinion generally expressed, that workhouses and gaols are not suitable places for the detention of lunatics?—I have formed a very decided opinion on the subject, from my being chairman of a union and residing in another, the Edenderry Union; and I consider it very wrong that they should be detained in those places. It is a system attended with a great deal of inconvenience to both parties.

6609. Are the arrangements of the poorhouse such as do not admit of curative treatment being carried out?—I should say so.

6610. Have you found their presence in the house to interfere materially with its discipline?—The Guardians have always expressed themselves to that effect, and have been most unwilling to receive them on that account.

The Dangerous Lunatic Act.

6611. What is your opinion as to the operation of the Act under which dangerous lunatics are committed to gaol?—I think it a very necessary Act, but I think it would be better if it was arranged that they should be sent to the asylum at once.

6612. Considering the numbers at present in this asylum, do you think the law could be at once altered so as to authorize magistrates to commit to asylums direct?—Certainly not, if there is not more room made.

Provision for lunatics not absolute paupers.

6613. What is your opinion as to the propriety of the State providing an asylum for paying patients, who may not be enabled to pay the whole sum that is required for their maintenance, but yet are not absolute paupers?—I think it would be very desirable, but certainly not while there is want of room for the paupers.

6614. Do you consider that paying patients should be received at the actual cost, or that they might be received for a proportion of the cost?—I think that would be a matter for a great deal of after consideration. It would be hard that persons who would be able to pay only a portion, should be excluded, because they did not pay the whole.

6615. Would you give a preference for admission to a pauper before a paying patient?—Certainly.

Chargeability of lunatics.

6616. What is your opinion as to the present state of the law with regard to the chargeability of lunatics; do you consider that they should be made a charge upon the county rates, as at present, or made a charge upon the poor rate, by which arrangement they would become chargeable upon unions and electoral divisions?—It appears to me, that the charge should be put upon the electoral divisions from which they came.

6617. In that case, the repayment of advances would have to be made out of the poor rate?—Yes.

6618. Do you see any difficulty in providing for this repayment?—I should say not.

6619. You are aware that under the present law the repayment is made by imperative

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John H. Nangle, Esq., J.P.

presentment, and there is no such mode of drawing money from a Treasurer under the Poor Laws?—That certainly may cause a difficulty.

6620. Do you approve of the Inspectors of Asylums acting as members of the Board of Governors?—I would say, that in my opinion, it would be better if their duties were confined to inspection, and that the same men who inspect should not have the power to vote as Governors at the Board.

Recovery of cost of maintenance from parties liable.

6621. With respect to your former answer as to the reception of paying patients, would you give the Board of Governors a power of recovering from the persons liable for the maintenance of a lunatic the sum expended, if he were enabled to pay?—Yes; for otherwise the arrangement would become a dead letter.

William Duckett, Esq., J.P.

William Duckett, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

6622. How long have you been a Governor of the Carlow Asylum?—About three or four years.

Additional Asylum accommodation.

6623. You have taken part in the discussions which have occurred at the Board in reference to the provision of additional accommodation?—Yes; I took an active part.

Question of enlarging the Carlow Asylum or building a new one in Wexford.

6624. You concur in the view which has been expressed as to the propriety of adding to the present asylum, instead of detaching Wexford from this district and meeting the wishes of the Grand Jury in that county by erecting a separate asylum?—Yes.

6625. You consider that, on the whole, an economical arrangement for the district?—Yes.

6626. Would you explain more fully your calculation on the subject?—The calculation we went upon was this—that in the first place, supposing Wexford built an asylum for itself, it would be an asylum about the same extent as the one that was built for Sligo—we will say for 250 patients; and in a communication I had with a gentleman from the county of Sligo, he told me that asylum had cost them upwards of £30,000. From the returns which Dr. White, the manager of this asylum, has received from the various places where lunatics are confined in this district, such as workhouses, gaols, bridewells, &c., we are of opinion that all the accommodation which can possibly be required for the three counties, may be had by doubling the size of this asylum according to the sketch of a plan that is on the table. I have that statement from a builder who is a perfect judge in those matters, and who tells me he will execute the work for £10,000. Half of that £10,000, we will say in round numbers, will be levied off the county Wexford, which we calculate is as large as the counties of Kildare and Carlow. Wexford will, therefore, have to pay £5,000; and if that county can get accommodation for £5,000 for all its lunatic population, I do not see how they can possibly refuse what we offer to give them. We all know that the establishment charges of an institution like this are extremely heavy. They are, as Mr. Browne has just told us, something about £1,700 a-year, in round numbers. The proportion of that charge now paid by the county Wexford is about £800 a-year; but if that county builds an asylum for itself, they will have to pay £1,600 or £1,700 a-year for establishment charges.

6627. Have you ascertained the cost of the asylum at Sligo?—I happened to meet Mr. Whelan, the resident magistrate, down in that quarter just as this question was on the tapis here, and he told me the Sligo Asylum cost upwards of £30,000; and I have been told the accounts are not all settled yet.

6628. If the asylum at Sligo, which is calculated to contain 250 patients, cost £30,000, do you think an estimate by which you are to have accommodation for 200 patients for £10,000, can be relied upon?—I do; because the man who drew the plan told me this morning, he would engage to do the work for £10,000. He is a man who has executed work for me, and is doing so at this moment, and doing it in most admirable style, and therefore I have every confidence in him; and in fact, being building all my life myself, I ran over in my mind the cost of doubling this asylum, and I calculate it would not be more than £10,000.

6629. Having now calculated the loss which Wexford would sustain by having a separate building, will you compare the gain to Carlow by her paying her proportion of this £10,000, with the repayments you would have to make if the asylum was not enlarged?—I think the proportion of the £10,000 which the county of Carlow would have to pay, would be about £2,500; Kildare the same; Wexford would pay one-half. Under the other arrangement we would have to pay about £3,000, and Kildare about the same, together with having the house far larger than would be required for the two counties.

6630. Upon the calculation you have given, the loss to the counties of Kildare and Carlow would be about £1,000, in addition to the maintenance of a staff which you consider would be too large for the number of inmates?—The staff, I take it for the house, even if Wexford was detached, could not be diminished in any material way. We could get rid of some keepers to an extent of about £150 a-year, but the main staff, the medical persons, should remain. I calculate we could not get rid of more than about £200 a-year.

6631. Would the withdrawal of the eighty-eight Wexford patients give you a larger amount of accommodation for the unprovided lunatics of Carlow and Kildare than would be requisite?—I think so. I think it would give us very near a third more than we would require, according to the returns Dr. White has obtained of the lunatics that would require admission from Carlow and Kildare, if the Wexford patients were removed.

6632. According to returns which the Commissioners have received, it would appear that in four unions in Kildare there are at present sixty-five lunatics?—I do not think that was in the statement Dr. White received up to November last.

6633. It is possible all those lunatics may not belong strictly to the county Kildare; considering there would be also twenty in the union of Carlow, it may be presumed that no

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great margin of accommodation would remain over?—If the returns to which you refer be correct there would not, but we had a very different return from Dr. White. I do not think his return showed there were over thirty.

6634. I do not want to charge you with all I have stated in Carlow, because Shillelagh is not in the county?—It is not.

Appointment of Governors.

6635. What is your opinion as to the mode in which the Governors of asylums are now appointed?—Well, I think it would be better to leave the appointments with the Grand Juries, as the payments are obtained through them. At present we want one or two Governors appointed here, and we are waiting until the Grand Jury assemble to represent the matter to the Lord Lieutenant. In winter, when there is bad weather, we find a difficulty in getting a Board.

6636. Would you reserve to the Executive Government, or to any central authority, the power of naming any Governors?—I think it would be desirable that they should have the power, if they wished to possess it.

Chargeability of lunatics.

6637. What is your opinion as to the present state of the law with reference to the chargeability of lunatics, whether would you have it upon the rates or the county cess?—I think it would be desirable they should be paid for as the paupers in the workhouses are.

6638. Would you be in favour of making them chargeable upon the several electoral divisions or upon the union at large?—I would have them on the same principle as they are in the workhouses.

6639. Electoral divisions are to a certain extent made responsible for the maintenance of their paupers, because it is presumed that they might afford employment for them, so as not to throw them upon the rates?—Yes.

6640. Does a lunatic stand in the same position with reference to an electoral division as the ordinary pauper?—I do not know that he does at present, but I think he ought.

6641. Can an electoral division be supposed to be enabled to provide for lunatic paupers in the same way as for ordinary paupers, by giving them employment?—I think the electoral division should be charged with the lunatic paupers belonging to it, inasmuch as they are paupers, for they will come as such to the asylum.

Provision for lunatics who are not paupers.

6642. What is your opinion with reference to provision being made for patients who are not absolute paupers?—I think there should be a place for them, they paying a sum equal to the cost of maintenance to the asylum of a lunatic pauper.

6643. Do you consider that any provision should be made in the law, by which, if it was found there were persons liable and able to pay for pauper lunatics, the Boards of Guardians should have the power to recover the cost from them?—Yes.

6644. Do you think the amount of the payment to be made by a patient, should be an invariable sum, namely, the cost of maintenance, or that it should be a sum to be regulated at the discretion of the Board?—It should be whatever the rate per annum for the maintenance of the patient is; it sometimes varies here from £16 to £18, according to the rate of provisions.

6645. What would you do in the case of a person who could pay £10 a-year?—It is difficult to say; I would admit that man as a pauper.

Propriety of the Inspectors being members of the Board.

6646. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors being members of the Board?—I think it would be more desirable if the Inspectors of Asylums were like the Poor Law Inspectors at unions—that they should be at liberty to bring matters before the Board and give suggestions. I am not quite certain whether the Inspectors-General of Prisons are *ex officio* members of the Board; I do not think they are.

Detention of lunatics in workhouses.

6647. What is your opinion as to workhouses being proper places of detention for lunatics?—I think they are most improper places for them.

6648. What arrangements are generally made in a workhouse for the particular care of lunatics?—There is an idiot ward, and I rather think they are crowded there. The dangerous lunatics, I think, are disposed of by being committed to gaol.

6649. Are you aware whether restraint is used in the workhouses in the case of violent lunatics?—I have not heard of any cases of the kind.

6650. Are you aware whether the persons in immediate charge of the lunatics in workhouses are paupers or paid servants?—I am not aware.

6651. Would you be surprised to hear that the persons in charge of the idiot boys in the Carlow workhouse had a whip for their correction?—I never heard of it. I would say it is wrong.

Appointment and removal of superior officers.

6652. With whom do you think the nomination of the superior officers of the asylum ought to rest, namely, the resident physician or manager, and the visiting physician, and storekeeper?—I think it should rest altogether with the Governors of the institution, subject to the sanction or approval of the Lord Lieutenant, like the officers appointed in workhouses under the approval of the Poor Law Commissioners.

6653. Would you give the Board the power of removing, under a like control?—Of course; there being an investigation, and the Inspectors getting notice and attending at the investigation. Under these circumstances I would leave that power with the Governors.

Robert Cassidy, Esq., J.P.

Robert Cassidy, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

6654. You are a Governor of this asylum?—Yes, since 1840.

6655. Do you frequently attend meetings of the Board?—Of late I attend as regularly as possible—eight meetings out of twelve in the year.

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Carlow District Asylum.

Robert Cassidy, Esq., J.P.

The providing of additional accommodation; proposed removal of the incurables to a separate establishment.

6656. Have you attended at the discussions that have taken place with reference to the providing of additional accommodation for the lunatic poor of the district?—On all occasions when the question was discussed I attended.

6657. What are your views upon that subject?—I think, with the concurrence of the medical men, that the provision for lunatics is ample in the present establishment, if the incurables, or persons who do not require medical treatment, were separated from the others. One-half of the present inmates are deemed to be incurable, and to be persons who do not require medical treatment for their lunacy; and from all that I have been able to learn on the subject, there are many incurable cases that could be safely kept in another establishment at a much cheaper rate, and it would be very desirable if that was done. Where there are so many establishments vacant, such as the poorhouses, this could be accomplished. In such poorhouses as those of Edenderry and Roscrea there is accommodation to five times the extent that is required.

6658. Are any of the poorhouses within the district vacant?—No.

6659. In case of a separate establishment being formed, at a distance, for those incurable cases, what do you think would be the economy in reference to the staff?—That was very much discussed in the Lords' Report of 1843. It is much better understood, and will be more fully explained by medical men, who have turned their attention to the subject.

6660. Are you satisfied yourself there would be great economy in such an establishment?—I am.

6661. Do you consider the removal of 113 incurables at present in this asylum would obviate any necessity for an enlargement of the asylum for a considerable period?—That is my impression; and I have made inquiries into the state of Wexford, and the probability of lunatics coming from that county.

6662. Are you aware that the memorial of the Board of Governors states that there are 131 lunatics in workhouses and gaols requiring accommodation?—I am aware there is a certain number, but whether they are curable or incurable I have no means of ascertaining.

6663. Probably some of those cases might be sent to an incurable establishment?—That is my impression.

The government of such institution.

6664. Supposing an incurable asylum to be erected at a distance from the existing asylum, whom would you appoint as the controlling or governing body?—A body perfectly distinct from those who have charge of this asylum.

6665. Would you contemplate a body appointed as the present Board of Governors are?—The incurables should be under the present Board of Governors, with a separate staff and management.

6666. Supposing this incurable institution established at or near Edenderry, or some part of the district in that vicinity to which you have referred, do you consider it would be likely that the Board of Governors that at present fails to secure an attendance from Wexford, would be likely to secure an attendance of Carlow Governors at that distance?—I am satisfied that unpaid Governors will not attend at inconvenience to themselves.

6667. Do you think it likely that such an institution as an asylum for incurables would interest Governors so much as an hospital for the curative treatment of the insane?—I think it would not create the same interest if they deemed the inmates incurable.

6668. Do you think that want of interest would lead to non-attendance?—Yes.

6669. Laying aside for a moment the consideration that additional accommodation may be provided by obtaining possession of some of the workhouses, would you prefer in all cases that these asylums for incurables should be on the same grounds as the existing asylums?—If it was not attended with additional outlay it would be very desirable.

Conversion of workhouses into Asylums.

6670. Has the question of closing workhouses, to which you have referred, been seriously considered?—Not in this district, but it has been very seriously considered in the unions of Donaghmore, in the Queen's County, and in Borrisokane.

6671. Has the matter ever been under the consideration of the Poor Law Commissioners?—It has been brought under their notice, but I am not aware that they reported on it. At Donaghmore it was brought under notice from a wish to relieve the union, and to have the paupers transmitted to Birr workhouse, which was the case before the Donaghmore workhouse was opened; however, the Donaghmore Guardians wished to have the control themselves of the paupers.

Appointment of Governors.

6672. What is your opinion as to the mode of appointing Governors?—I think it would be well to have them nominated by the local authorities, and approved of by the Lord Lieutenant, and in all cases to have some qualification of cesspayer or ratepayer.

Chargeability of lunatics.

6673. What is your opinion as to the present chargeability of lunatics upon the county at large?—I think the present system ought to be altered.

6674. In what respect?—I think, instead of their being a charge on the county rates they should be a charge upon the several divisions to which they belong, and should be paid for as paupers are in the poorhouses.

6675. The advances being made out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of the lunatics in those asylums, how would you provide for the repayment of the advances by the unions?—By the rate levied as at present by the different unions.

6676. Would you contemplate the collection of two separate rates—one for the payment of the Government advances, and one for ordinary Poor Law purposes?—No, one rate to comprise both.

6677. Your answer has reference to the levying and collecting of the rate; but would you advocate the recovery of a debt due to the Government from that rate in some such summary manner as the rate-in-aid was?—The rate-in-aid is a bad precedent I allow.

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6678. What other effective power do you think should be given?—An Act of Parliament is very omnipotent. There must be a change in the Act regulating the repayment and the applotment.

6679. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors being members of the Boards of Governors?—I am quite satisfied that without the Inspectors we would very often fail in having monthly Boards both here and in Maryborough.

Propriety of the Inspectors being members of the Board of Governors.

6680. Do you think the appointment, as Governors, of Inspectors that are to examine and inspect the institution in all its details, and call the attention of the Boards of Governors to irregularities, is preferable to the want of a sufficient number of Governors?—I think it is very useful to have the attendance of the Inspectors, and if possible no Board of Governors should be without an Inspector at a monthly meeting.

6681. Would you be content with the attendance of Inspectors in the same manner as Poor Law Inspectors at Boards of Guardians?—I think that would be a very great improvement; they have often to vote where there is very great unpleasantness.

Appointment and removal of superior officers of Asylums.

6682. By whom do you consider the superior officers of the asylums should be appointed?—They should be nominated in the respective localities, subject to the approval of the Government or some central authority.

6683. And with respect to the removal of those officers?—They should be removed by the Governors for incapacity or misconduct, subject to such a control as is exercised in the Poor Law office.

6684. Is the situation of this asylum at Carlow favourable for obtaining supplies of the articles required for the use of the establishment?—Yes, we find it very well supplied with the articles required.

Privy Council control over contracts, &c.

6685. What is your opinion of the arrangement by which a control is exercised by the Privy Council over the contracts and arrangements of the Board?—I think it absolutely necessary and desirable.

6686. What advantages have you known yourself to arise from it?—I have known that since the establishment of another asylum, with which I am connected, a different class of contractors have come in altogether. Persons imagine that they do not get fair play when the decision in such matters is left to the local Board.

6687. Do you find that as regards county prisons the contractors are under the impression they do not get fair play from the Boards of Superintendence?—Many of them think that there is favouritism, but I think that in that they are mistaken. People do get into the habit of supporting particular persons, and others do not interfere with them.

6688. Do you think the same feeling with reference to Boards of Governors of Asylums would be equally unfounded?—I am not so sure of that.

6689. Would there be any reason why one Board should act differently from another?—I know they have done so.

6690. Have the Privy Council ever reversed the decision of the Board of Governors with respect to the acceptance of a tender?—I think they might have done so, but I am not quite sure; the date of the transaction is not exactly on my mind. I know contracts have been delayed.

6691. Has any inconvenience arisen from the detention of the contracts in Dublin previously to their approval?—I have never known any.

The carrying out of proposed improvements in the Asylum.

6692. Is there any thing you would wish to state to the Commissioners with reference to the subject of their inquiry generally?—I would state particularly the necessity of some controlling power to carry out proposed improvements in the asylum. There were suggestions made by the Lord Lieutenant on his visit to the establishment in 1855, and the necessity for the change he proposed has been evident. The medical gentlemen of the establishment have also suggested improvements. The means for giving baths, and for washing are most insufficient. Nothing can be more defective than the chapel accommodation in this asylum. I am aware the Commissioners have the benefit of the bishop's opinions on the subject, and it is not necessary for me to do more than refer to them. Those have been agreed to by the Governors, and still no progress is made in carrying them out.

6693. What controlling power would you suggest?—When the Governors agree to do certain things they ought to be able to carry them out in some shape or other. How those things should be done, I am not prepared to say. I would be very sorry to give the power to the Board of Works.

6694. Do you mean such a controlling power as the Poor Law Commissioners exercise? I think it would be absolutely necessary.

Thomas O'Meara, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

Thomas O'Meara, Esq., M.D.

6695. How long have you been connected with this asylum and in what capacity?—Visiting physician, seven years on the 29th of last September.

The medical duties of the Asylum; the Visiting Physician and the Resident Physician.

6696. Have any particular arrangements been entered into between you and Dr. White as to your respective medical duties in this establishment?—No formal arrangement has been entered into between us. When I became visiting physician, I commenced to act towards Dr. White as if I had met him in private practice going round the wards. The medical treatment of the patients falls to me. Dr. White generally goes round with me whenever I see any necessity to consult him.

6697. Perfect harmony therefore exists in the discharge of those duties which the law imposes upon you, but which by this arrangement you share?—Yes, he participates in them so far; however the duty of attending the patients falls almost exclusively upon me.

6698. But as the existing regulations stand no medical duties are assigned to Dr. White?—Not according to the rules and regulations sanctioned by the Privy Council.

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Thomas O'Meara, Esq., M.D.

Privy Council rules on the subject; proposed alteration in them.

6699. Do you think it would be satisfactory if some distinct duties were prescribed for each?—I do. I think an alteration of the rules essential.

6700. What alteration would you propose?—I made suggestions to the Inspectors-General with regard to alterations in the rules some two or three years ago. I could lay my hand upon a copy of those suggestions. They are rather voluminous; however, I may state briefly that I suggested the resident physician should take a part in the treatment of the patients with the visiting physician of the institution. The rules should be so altered as to give him the status of resident physician.

6701. What would you propose as to the duties and position of the visiting physician?—On the occasion of the former visit of the Commissioners here, I was asked as to the utility of a visiting physician. I drew up a letter with reference to that subject, which I intended to send to the Commissioners, but finding the Commissioners were likely to come down here, I kept it, and I present it to you now. The two questions are stated in it that with regard to the necessity and the utility of the visiting physician, and next the status of the medical man in the institution.

Statement as to the necessity for Visiting Physicians.

"When the members of the Lunatic Asylums Commission visited the Carlow Asylum in the month of November (56), I was requested to state my opinion as to the utility of appointing visiting physicians to the Irish District Asylums. The substance of the observations which I then made, I am anxious to place before the Commissioners in a written form, and therefore beg leave to make the following statement:—

"The experience of several years has made it manifest that the general management of lunatic asylums should be under the control of duly qualified physicians, and the questions for consideration are as to the necessity and advantage of appointing, hereafter, visiting physicians to those institutions, and also what rules shall govern the medical officers in the discharge of their duties to the patients, and in their official relation towards each other.

"If lunatic asylums are to be considered henceforward merely as places of detention for the insane—if the disease be placed beyond the pale of relief from medical treatment, and the patients classed universally as incurable, then, indeed, it may at once be conceded that resident physicians are amply sufficient for the wants of those institutions, and that visiting physicians are totally unnecessary. But as the principal object of the District Asylums of Ireland is the extension of our knowledge of insanity, of the remote and proximate causes of its development, and its co-relation with other diseases and conditions of the constitution, so as to lead inductively to the rational and successful treatment of the disease, and to the means whereby its further increase may be prevented, it will become obvious on due consideration that the services of the visiting physician are essential to the well-being of those institutions, and cannot be dispensed with either on principles of humanity or economy.

"When the managers of the Irish District Asylums were non-medical persons, their duties were found amply sufficient to occupy their entire time. All the duties fulfilled by the former managers now devolve upon the resident physicians. Under the present rules the office of visiting physician is by no means a sinecure. Without going into details, let it be sufficient to state that the duties are both onerous and important; and if they were thrown entirely upon the resident physician, in addition to his duties as superintendent, either the one series or the other must be neglected or imperfectly performed. Moreover, during the temporary absence of the resident physician hereafter, nearly all his duties will necessarily devolve upon the visiting physician.

"Totally precluded as the resident physicians must be from the general practice of their profession, their views of almost the only disease that will come under their consideration must become narrow and contracted, and the medical treatment of insanity will have an inevitable tendency to lapse into a system of indolent routine. This statement will be still further strengthened by a consideration of how frequently insanity is either connected with or dependent upon a generally diseased condition of the constitution, manifesting itself to the physician in general practice, in many other forms and varieties of disease, and combated in these forms by remedies that are subsequently found most useful in the treatment of insanity. The elucidation of this deplorable malady, by information drawn from sources, apparently so extrinsic, will at once be prevented if we establish another specialty, and restrict the practice of the physician to the narrow limits of a lunatic asylum: so far, an effectual barrier will be placed to the advancement of psychological medicine.

"It is unnecessary to remark upon the impolicy of cutting off every physician outside the walls of these establishments from a practical knowledge of insanity. But few years have elapsed, comparatively, since this disease became recognized as belonging exclusively to the domain of medicine, and great indeed have been the improvements in the medical and moral treatment of insanity since the days of Pinel to those of Charlesworth; any step that would convert the disease into a specialty would also tend to withdraw it again from the observation of physicians practising generally, and to re-establish so far as the altered feeling of the public and the profession would permit, the old and exploded condition of affairs.

"There is one duty now fulfilled by the visiting physician which could only be performed by a person unconnected with the general management of the establishment, namely, that of local supervision. Thrice weekly he reports upon the general condition of the institution. These records are kept for the information of the Governors, and are ready for their inspection at each monthly meeting of the Board.

"The appointment of consulting in lieu of visiting physicians would by no means compensate for the many disadvantages that would arise from such an alteration. If the consulting physician was called to attend at such times as the resident physician might deem his services necessary, it would afford an opportunity for many and obvious abuses, and even if such an officer were appointed by the Executive Government at a fixed salary, many objections would still remain, and several of the foregoing remarks would apply to this arrangement. His opportunities of observing the disease would also be comparatively rare, and his advice when called upon to attend, would consequently be much less valuable than if he were a regular and frequent attendant upon the institution."

6702. The second question proposed in the first part of the document is not referred to, namely, what rules shall govern the medical officers in the discharge of their duties to the patients, and

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in their official relations towards each other?—That resolves itself in one question, is it necessary that one of them should be a person whose word should be law, in case a difference arose between them. The question has not arisen in practice within my experience here—such a difference as amicable discussion would not remove has not arisen between us; but yet the question remains for solution, and I think it needs an answer. I have thought over it several times, and two plans have occurred to me, one is—that the senior practitioner, in insanity, should be the individual whose direction should be followed in case a difference arose, that is the one whose connexion with the lunatic asylum was longest. The other plan was, that the resident physician should have the authority in cases of insanity, and that the visiting physician should exercise a similar power in general disease; but if an irreconcilable difference arose in either case, I would give a right of appeal to the Inspectors-General.

Rules for the government of the medical officers; their relative positions.

6703. Do you mean a right of appeal on the question of practice?—Yes, that question of practice might involve a principle.

6704. Do you consider that could be practically carried out and the treatment of a case that might be urgent left to abide the result of a correspondence with the Inspectors-General?—I do not mean that a particular case should await the result of a correspondence, but that all individual cases should be dealt with according to the dictum of one or the other, and that if any principle arose, or was involved, that might extend to other cases, a right of appeal should then exist.

6705. How would that appeal to persons not themselves necessarily of the highest medical authority be regarded generally by the profession?—The question itself with regard to difference of opinion would scarcely ever arise; but still the question of principle might arise, and that would require some such decision.

6706. Your proposition is, that it should go by seniority; not of seniority in the profession, but in point of connexion with the asylum?—Yes.

6707. Do you think that the existence of such a rule of seniority would prevent, practically, any difference taking place?—Practically, I do not think a difference would take place at all, or very rarely; but yet the question requires solution.

6708. In the case to which you have referred of a similar power being exercised by the visiting physician in general disease, would you consider him to be the senior there, although he might not be such in practice?—Decidedly.

Consulting Physician.

6709. You have stated also that you consider many difficulties would arise if there were a mere consulting physician attending to the asylum along with the resident physician: will you explain more fully what difficulties you contemplate as likely to arise?—The arrangement of having a consulting physician, if appointed with a salary, is not liable to the obvious abuses I referred to, but his opinion would be less valuable as I have stated; and the same objection that exists against confiding the management of the lunatic asylum exclusively to the resident physician would apply, to a certain extent, to confiding it to the resident physician, with a power of calling in a consulting physician occasionally. The objection exists certainly in the latter case to a less extent than in the other.

6710. The objection against confiding the general medical treatment to the resident physician is, that his practice is confined to the mere treatment of insanity. Would that objection at all apply to an arrangement by which the services of a person in general practice would be secured?—It was stated here this morning that the diagnosis of disease with lunatics is very difficult. We are obliged to depend in a great measure on the physical signs of disease more than the symptoms they complain of. They will not complain. Unless a man's ear is educated and in constant and extensive practice, and his hand also educated, he will not have the facility that is absolutely necessary to enable him to detect disease under such unfavourable circumstances. This is a very strong objection to confiding the care of lunatics exclusively to the resident physician. If the lunatics were confided to the care of the resident physician, giving him the power of calling in a consulting physician occasionally, the treatment of the patients would be left in a great measure to the resident physician. The consulting physician would, of course, be called in occasionally when danger would be evident and manifest; but when danger would be evident and manifest would not be the time to call in a consulting physician; it is rather before that he should be called in. The attendance of a visiting physician, constantly going round and examining the patients, is essential for their maintenance in a state of health, and also for the detection of disease.

Necessity for an infirmary.

6711. Do you consider it would be advisable to have an infirmary attached to this institution?—Absolutely necessary. I have reported over and over again as to the necessity of providing an infirmary for this institution.

Ill-treatment of a patient; the keeper.

6712. A case was referred to in the evidence of Dr. White, which was seen by one of the Commissioners this morning: have you any statement you would wish to make with reference to that case?—I feel it hard, of course, to speak harshly of a keeper who is depending upon his situation altogether for his bread, but yet the abuse is so manifest that it requires some notice. I have over and over again found it necessary to report this keeper for the condition of his wards. I have recorded reports which I made respecting him, and which had the effect of causing improvements for a considerable time; and for a long time I have not seen the place so bad as it was to-day. Further on in my book I have statements showing that there was an improvement, but I find he has relapsed again.

Instruments of restraint.

6713. Do you consider it proper that instruments of restraint should be left in the custody of the keepers?—I consider it highly improper; and I am aware that Dr. White has repeatedly desired the nurses and keepers to return the instruments of restraint to the office, and not keep them. I have suggested to him myself to caution them, and I have heard him do so.

6714. Have your instructions been attended to in the asylum?—They have not. To some

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extent, in cases of that kind, I do not confine myself completely to the rules and regulations of the Privy Council. The instruments of restraint, so far as the rules and regulations are concerned, do not come exactly within my province. It is my duty to see that restraint does no injury to the patients.

6715. Are you aware whether this keeper was punished on any of those occasions on which you called attention to his conduct?—He was fined, or rather his premium was stopped by the Board. Those who are recommended by Dr. White for premiums at the end of the year get £1 if they conduct themselves properly. When the time came for giving the premiums, Dr. White did not consider that this man was deserving of it, and the Board did not give it to him. I believe these are the facts of the case.

Means of occupation and amusement for the patients.

6716. Are you satisfied with the means of occupation and amusement afforded to the patients?—Not at all.

6717. Do you consider that there is a sufficient number of books provided for their use?—They have no books. I would be strongly in favour of a school. I have spoken of it before. I endeavoured to get them to teach each other, or to get the warders to teach them. I think it would be of great importance and great advantage, in a curative point of view. It would be troublesome and difficult; but still I think it could be carried out, and would not be expensive. I have endeavoured to procure a ball-court for them; however, the alterations which are under consideration prevented the matter being pressed.

6718. Would not the provision of suitable means for the amusement and occupation of the patients materially facilitate their cure?—Yes, much facilitate it; occupation is one of the best curative means we have.

The ministrations of clergymen.

6719. What is your opinion as to the advantage of the ministration of clergymen for lunatic patients?—I think it is most useful. I have attended here at Divine worship frequently; I observe the patients, and they are most orderly. The system is attended with good effect. If a patient be deprived of the advantage of going to Divine worship, he complains of it. It forms a period in their existence here, and they look forward to it, and are glad of it, and I have never found it do them any injury.

6720. Suppose a case to arise where you might consider it desirable that a patient should not be addressed on the subject of religion, lest it might lead to excitement of mind, what course would you pursue?—I would prevent the communication. The safety of the patient is the first law with me.

6721. Have any cases arisen where you found it necessary to interfere?—None; nor do I think it ever would arise practically at all. As far as my experience enables me to form an opinion, I am sure any suggestion the medical man would give to any of the clergymen visiting here they would attend to most willingly.

6722. What effect do you think would result from giving the patients general access to a place of worship during the day?—I would not wish it. You would have some of the patients constantly in the place of worship if you permitted it.

The dietary of the institution.

6723. What is your opinion of the dietary of the institution?—The dietary for insane patients, if we expect to cure them, must be nutritious—rather an expensive dietary. It has been our object since we came here to give them a more nutritious dietary than they had when I became visiting physician. The dietary has been greatly improved since then, and, I think, with great advantage. The Board give a discretionary power with regard to the regulation of diet for those patients for whom we deem an improved diet necessary, with a due regard, of course, to economy on our part. We give an increased dietary to the patients whenever we deem it necessary, and the Board have made no objection.

The airing courts.

6724. Do you consider the airing courts of the asylum, as they at present exist, suitable for the inmates?—I do not; they are too gaol-like.

6725. Does that arise from their being surrounded by buildings?—Yes; buildings and high walls.

The plan of extension.

6726. Have you seen the new plan which the Governors are disposed to adopt for the extension of the institution?—Yes; I made some suggestions with regard to the execution of this plan. There is a portion I do not entirely approve of, and that is with regard to the return building. Instead of having the return building at the point marked on the plan, I would have a sunk fence, and the place open.

6727. By this plan one of the airing courts would remain the same size as at present?—Yes; but one wall would be thrown down, and a sunk fence substituted, so that the patients in both yards could look out into the grounds. I may remark that I believe, without that return building, you could, on that plan, find accommodation for 200 additional patients.

Question of removing the incurable patients to a separate institution.

6728. What is your opinion of an arrangement by which the incurable patients would be transferred to a separate building contiguous to this asylum?—I have thought a good deal about the question, and it is surrounded with a great many difficulties; but, on the whole, I would prefer to have an hospital for incurables, and leave this institution for the cure of insanity—the hospital for incurables to be elsewhere, or connected with the asylum, but still detached from it.

6729. Upon what grounds do you attach importance to the hospital for incurables being detached from the institution?—There would be a great many local difficulties in the way of adding a building for incurables to the present asylum, so far as I know; but if you had sufficient space for the purpose, I do not see any objection to having the two establishments on the same grounds.

6730. Do you think the effect of transferring patients to that institution from a curative hospital would be injurious, presuming the character of the institution to which they were transferred came to the knowledge of the patients?—Some of the patients it would affect very much. A great many incurable patients are affected with imbecility, and they would

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not take much notice of it. I think it would be desirable in an economical point of view. The dietary for incurables need not be as high as is essential for curables. More attention could, and would, I believe, be bestowed on the medical treatment of insanity, where there was an hospital devoted specially to the cure of the insane, and I think you would have a greater number of cures.

6731. Would you require a case to pass through the curative hospital before being sent to the institution for incurables?—Decidedly not. A great many of our patients come in here in a state of perfect imbecility; such patients might be sent at once to the hospital for incurable cases.

6732. Do you think it would be safe to condemn a case at once as incurable without having had some experience of it?—Any medical man can form an opinion in such a case; and his error, if any, would be very frequently on the side of the patient. He would take in an incurable case to give it a chance, although it was his conviction from the first moment that it was incurable.

6733. Is there any thing in the condition of insane patients which would render their removal to an incurable hospital more afflicting than the removal of a person suffering from any ordinary malady from the hospital where he has been treated to an establishment for incurables?—As a general principle, it would be less afflicting to insane patients to be removed to an incurable hospital than it would be to a patient affected with bodily disease.

Samuel Haughton, Esq., sworn and examined.

Samuel Haughton, Esq.

6734. You are a Governor of this asylum?—Yes.

6735. Have you any suggestion you would wish to make to the Commissioners?—I have, on matters arising out of the examination here to-day. I wish to warn before the mischief is done, that I think nothing can be worse than the project I have heard proposed, of gathering all classes of the insane in here. As to paupers, properly so called, we have none here, and many more able to pay would be thrown upon the rates. How are you to check the admissions? Half or one-third of the patients who come in here certified as curable are not so, and many of them, when they come, are, probably, about seventy years of age, and utterly imbecile. You would make a pretty mess of it if you emptied the house by separating Wexford, which they have in that county a right to do if they think proper to have an asylum of their own. With respect to enabling persons to come in under the pretence of taking charge of them, partly for the cost of their maintenance, the result would be that you would have a most numerous class of the insane maintained at the public expense, and the institution would cease to be a charitable institution for the public. Probably some people would pay the full cost, and there might be some little difference of treatment, which would cause disorder in the establishment at large; but the treatment should be perfectly uniform. I do not see how you could apportion the payment. You cannot come at the truth with regard to the means of insane persons. It has been suggested here that the lunatics or insane of all classes should be supported by their respective electoral divisions, and not by the counties at large. That would be going from bad to worse, because they have not the machinery in the asylum to ascertain the truth with regard to the localities from which the persons came.

Admission of patients.

Objection to admitting paying patients.

6736. Would not that be obviated if the right of admission was left to the Board of Guardians?—It might be throwing upon their shoulders a load they would not bear. It would appear, from the opinions that have been given here to-day, that all classes of the insane are to be gathered into this asylum—not only the curables, but also the incurables—not merely persons on the verge of pauperism, but also people that are comfortable and snug in the world; and if that is done, 1,000 acres of ground would not do for this asylum. The largest class would be the paying patients. Your 200 patients would soon swell up to 400 or 500. With regard to the Wexford case, if they think proper to incur the expense of a new asylum in that county, they have no right to be interfered with.

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KILKENNY.

KILKENNY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1857.

Present :—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

Kilkenny District Asylum.

KILKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Hon. Chas. Wandesforde, J.P., D.L.

The Hon. *Charles B. S. Wandesforde*, J.P., D.L., sworn and examined.

6737. I believe you are one of the Board of Governors of this asylum?—Yes.

6738. Have the Board of Governors had under their consideration the heads of inquiry which have been circulated by the Commissioners?—Yes.

6739. Are there any suggestions they would wish to make with reference to the objects of the inquiry?—Yes.

Suggestions from the Governors with respect to alterations of the law, &c.

6740. Would you be good enough to acquaint the Commissioners with those suggestions?—They propose that the admissions be by relieving officers in conjunction with magistrates, parish ministers, and churchwardens, that the word "dangerous" should be taken out of the form of admission, and that the words "poor persons" should be substituted for the word "paupers." The next suggestion is, that the Governors should have the power of refusing persons sent to the asylum from the gaols, unless their families, if they were able to do so, consented to contribute towards their support in the asylum. The reason for that suggestion is, that we found persons were sent for trifling crimes to gaols, and then transferred, by order of the Lord Lieutenant, to this asylum. A further suggestion is, that

Proposed removal of cases to workhouses.

believing the present asylum is not sufficiently large, part of the present workhouses should be set apart for the reception of lunatics, not dangerous, to be supported and employed therein, in order that the asylum may be made entirely available for dangerous lunatics.

6741. Do you mean that the cases to be sent to the workhouses should be incurable cases?—Incurable and harmless cases. Our next suggestion is, that the books and registers should be uniform in all lunatic asylums. That there should be a more strict investigation into the circumstances of the families of patients, in order to compel them, if they were able, to contribute to the support of their relatives in the asylums. This suggestion is made because people have been sent in here whose families could contribute to their support.

6742. You mean that the law should enact some more stringent provisions with regard to those cases?—If there is not a provision on the subject already, I think there ought to be; if there was such a stringent provision, I think you would have fewer lunatics sent in.

Joseph Lalor, Esq., M.D.

Joseph Lalor, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

6743. What office do you hold in this asylum?—"Manager" is the strict legal word, and also resident physician.

6744. There is also a visiting physician attached to the establishment?—Yes.

6745. Have you been the manager and resident physician since the opening of the institution?—Yes.

6746. In what year was the asylum opened?—September 1st, 1852.

The medical treatment of the patients; the Resident Physician and the Visiting Physician.

6747. Were any special instructions given you on your appointment as to the duties you should perform in your medical capacity?—I do not remember any special instructions; but I was given to understand that I was to act as resident physician as well as manager.

6748 Has any arrangement been made between you and the visiting physician as to the manner in which the treatment of the patients should be conducted?—No.

6749. Practically, how far do you interfere with the medical treatment of the patients?—I generally conduct the treatment.

6750. Do you mean the medical treatment of the patients as regards insanity, or as regards bodily ailments?—Both.

6751. How far does the visiting physician take any part in the medical treatment of the patients?—I very frequently take advantage of his advice in some cases, and not in others; and if he himself, on his visit, sees any case requiring treatment, or if any thing occurs to his own mind respecting a case, he will, in conjunction with me, or of himself, prescribe for a patient, either for mind or body.

6752. Am I to understand that the visiting physician prescribes for a patient, although you may also have prescribed for him, without consulting you?—I dare say, in some instances, he has done so. We generally consult. If he knew that I had prescribed for a patient, he would not prescribe without consulting with me; but I have known cases in which the visiting physician, not knowing that I had prescribed, did so afterwards himself; and I consider that under the rules he is authorized, strictly speaking, to do so.

6753. When a patient is first received into the establishment, do you consider his case in conjunction with the visiting physician?—I always bring those cases before the visiting physician; he gets the admission paper containing the particulars of each case.

6754. Do you determine then what course is to be pursued in reference to that particular case?—We do not make it an invariable rule to consult formally in that way. When I show him a case, it frequently happens that he may suggest, or I may suggest, the mode of treatment, but we do not make it an uniform rule to consult.

6755. Are we to understand that patients in this establishment may be exposed to be treated under the directions of two medical men at the same time without their consulting each other?—So far as prescriptions go; we write our prescriptions in the one book, and the visiting physi-

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cian would see mine if it was there, or I would see his. So far as the general management of the patients, and with respect to the class a patient will go to, or the general domestic treatment, I generally regulate that myself when the patients come in; and I do not consider it necessary, nor is it my habit to send for the visiting physician to show him a case when it comes; on his first visit after the reception of the patient, I bring the case under his notice, and in the meantime may have adopted the mode of treatment. We may consult together about that case afterwards.

The arrangements between the two medical men.

6756. Do you consider that mode of proceeding, on the whole, satisfactory?—I consider the arrangements between the visiting physician and me are very loose and undefined, and only for the good understanding existing between us, might lead to unpleasant variances. Under the Lord Lieutenant's Rules, which are the laws for the asylum, I am, strictly speaking, only the manager, and nothing else; but having been given to understand that along with the duties of that position the medical treatment of the patients is also to be under my charge, I regulate it according to the best of my ability during the absence of the visiting physician. I bring the cases under his notice on his next visit; and if he offers any suggestion or proposes any alteration, we consult together.

6757. Suppose the rules to be changed to suit the altered character of your office, would you see any difficulty in the way of drawing up definite regulations for the conduct of each officer, the resident physician and the visiting physician?—I would not see any difficulty if the principle or line of distinction was laid down.

The responsibility of the medical treatment; with whom should it rest.

6758. With which officer would you propose that the responsibility of treating the cases of insanity should rest?—With the resident physician.

6759. How far would you propose that the visiting physician should take part in that treatment?—I think the visiting physician ought to be a consulting physician.

6760. Do you mean a consulting physician to be called in at the option of the resident physician, or one who should be bound also to see each case in the asylum, and attend periodically to advise with the resident physician?—I see no disadvantage in having merely a consulting physician called in in cases of emergency, when the resident physician considered it advisable.

6761. On what ground do you consider it advisable that the resident physician should have the treatment of the cases rather than the visiting physician?—Because he is better acquainted with the cases from his constantly seeing them.

6762. Is it in your opinion of considerable importance in the treatment of insanity that the patient should have the benefit of the physician in constant attendance?—It is.

6763. In the treatment of the bodily ailments of the insane, would not a physician in general practice, have an advantage over the physician whose attention being entirely confined to the asylum, would not be in general practice at the time?—Yes; and those are the cases in which it would be of advantage to the resident physician to have a consulting physician to confer with.

6764. It is not your opinion, therefore, I presume, that the resident physician would enjoy any particular advantage in the treatment of the bodily ailments of the insane above the visiting physician?—Precisely in the same way as in the other; the bodily condition of the patients is constantly under his observation; and so far the resident physician is better qualified than the visiting physician to treat such cases, as they are constantly under his observation.

6765. Would a medical man, accustomed to the treatment of insane patients, have a greater facility in discovering the exact nature of the bodily ailments of a lunatic than a physician in ordinary practice?—He would.

A consulting physician.

6766. But you would still desire to have the benefit of a consulting physician as regards the bodily ailments of the patients?—I would consider it advantageous that the resident physician should have the power, when he considered it necessary, to call in a consulting physician; beyond that, I do not see in this asylum any advantage from a visiting physician. Not having experience of larger asylums, I do not take upon myself to say whether the altered circumstances would not render the constant attendance of a visiting physician necessary.

6767. Do you consider the consulting physician should be a salaried officer of the establishment?—If the consulting physician were merely to be called in in cases when his attendance was deemed necessary by the resident physician, I do not see any occasion for a fixed salary; he would have only a fee for consultation.

The infirmaries—The medicines.

6768. Are there infirmaries attached to this establishment?—Two; one for the males and one for the females.

6769. Are they used as infirmaries?—They are used as such.

6770. What is your opinion as to the necessity or otherwise of having distinct infirmaries in lunatic asylums?—I think it would be well to have distinct infirmaries, more distinct than those here, for the infirmaries here are not distinct.

6771. Is there an apothecary attached to the establishment?—Yes.

6772. Are the medicines compounded in the house?—They are.

6773. The medicines are provided by the Board of Governors?—Yes; from the druggist.

The attendance of Governors.

6774. Is the attendance of Governors regular?—It is.

6775. Have any occasions occurred when no Board was held in consequence of a quorum not having assembled?—Yes.

6776. I believe three is the number required to form a quorum?—Three form a quorum for the ordinary meetings, and for a half-yearly meeting, as laid down by the rules, five are necessary to constitute a quorum.

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KILKENNY.

Kilkenny District Asylum.

Joseph Lalor, Esq., M.D.

6777. I believe the asylum is merely for the county and the county of the city of Kilkenny?—That is all.

6778. Do you find the attendance more regular on the part of Governors from the city of Kilkenny than on the part of those from the county?—Yes.

6779. Do the Governors appoint a visiting committee to inspect the house?—Yes.

6780. How often do the visiting committee go through the establishment?—The visiting committee have attended nine times since their first appointment, which was, I think, in November, 1855.

Attendance of the Inspectors at the Board; their inspection of the Asylum.

6781. Do the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums usually attend the Boards?—They often attend the Boards.

6782. Do they take part in the proceedings of the Board?—Yes.

6783. Do they vote?—They do.

6784. How frequently are they in the habit of inspecting the asylum?—I could not tell exactly. I could tell the number of their visits entered in the visiting book, but they have inspected pretty often, without making any entry, unless it happens to be board day, when their names are entered in the minute book.

6785. That would give a statement of the sum total of the visits they paid; do you mean to say, that on each occasion of visiting here they inspect the whole establishment?—Well, I do not think they on each occasion inspect the whole establishment.

Their communications to the Board.

6786. In what manner do the Inspectors bring before the Board of Governors any representations or suggestions they may desire to make?—They attend the Board meetings, and whatever occurs they express their opinion upon it. There have been some few instances in which I have written to them on matters, and they communicated by letter.

6787. When you speak of their making communications to the Board on the occasions of their personally attending, those are, of course, oral communications?—Yes.

6788. Of which there is no record?—There is not. It may have happened that a distinct resolution may have been proposed by an Inspector at a meeting, and, of course, that is entered in the minute book.

The Clerk and Storekeeper.

6789. Is there a clerk and storekeeper attached to the establishment?—Yes.

6790. Does he reside in the house?—He is non-resident.

6791. Is that by permission of the Board?—They have never made any order upon the matter.

6792. Are you aware, that by the Privy Council regulations he is required to reside in the asylum, unless the Board shall consider otherwise, but in which case they shall enter in the minute book the permission, and the grounds on which it is granted?—I am.

6793. There has been no such record of permission?—No.

6794. By whom are the minutes of the Board kept?—They are written out in rough by me, during the meeting, and are afterwards entered by the clerk. I write them in the minute book, in general, in pencil, and he copies them out

6795. Are the stores and supplies which are furnished for the use of the establishment received by the storekeeper?—That is the general rule.

6796. What are the exceptions?—There are no exceptions absolutely with regard to any one article, but there are articles which occasionally he may not receive.

6797. Specify the articles to which you refer?—Chiefly coal, turf, and straw.

The making up of clothing in the Asylum for the inmates.

6798. Is the clothing made up in the establishment by the patients?—Not all. The clothing of the male patients—the jackets, waistcoats, and trousers—are made by a tailor, who is paid so much a suit; he comes up to the establishment, and makes them here. The shoes are purchased by contract. The female clothing is all made up in the establishment, and the linen for the men's shirts and sheeting. In fact, all things are made up in the establishment, with the exception of what I have stated—shoes, jackets, vests, and trousers. When I say they are made up in the establishment, I mean they are made by the patients. With reference to the shoes, we have a shoemaker hired by the day, and he has the assistance of patients in the house.

The servants in the Asylum; their appointment and removal; their capacity to read and write.

6799. By whom are the servants of the establishment appointed?—By me.

6800. Without any interference by the Board?—I submit the appointments for the approval of the Board, after I have made them, within a certain space of time—from one month to two months.

6801. By whom are they removed?—If I consider they ought to be removed, I report them to the Board, and they are not dismissed unless the Board approve of their dismissal.

6802. Are the servants employed in charge of the patients usually capable of reading and writing?—They are. There was a rule made at the opening of the house, that it should be stated in the advertisement, no party need apply unless he or she could read and write. That rule had reference only to that particular occasion, but, however, it has been acted on ever since, with one exception. There is one woman at present in the house who does not read or write.

6803. How came that exception to be made?—The appointment is not confirmed by the Board yet. I found a difficulty in getting a person who understood the duties of a nurse, for bodily ailments, and who could read or write; this woman is in the position at present, and my mind is not yet made up respecting her. If I could get a woman able to discharge the duties, and read and write, I would not appoint the present woman. Even if I were inclined to appoint her, the Board might not be also inclined.

Alleged insufficiency of their remuneration.

6804. Are the salaries given sufficient to secure the services of competent persons?—Well, I think some of the salaries are too low; I will omit my own salary. I think the salary of the clerk and storekeeper is too low; it is £60 a-year; and I consider the salaries of the

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servants are low, generally speaking. I think I would find a difficulty in filling up all the places here at the male side, but for pensioners. These persons will take low wages, because they have their pensions in addition; but if I were to seek for servants who had no other means for their support than their payment here, I do not think I could fill up the places with competent persons.

6805. Is there a general registry kept of the persons admitted into the asylum?—Yes.

6806. Is the morning statement book regularly kept?—Yes.

General registry and the daily statement book.

6807. By whom was this form of the daily statement book now before me furnished?—It is the form required by the Act of Parliament, with one or two additions made by myself, copied from other asylums, and from my own notion. All the particulars required by the Act of Parliament are included.

6808. This book appears to be a combination of the medical journal required to be kept by the Act of Parliament, with certain statements required in the ordinary daily statement book?—Yes.

6809. It does not give in detail the nature of the employments at which the patients are engaged?—No.

6810. Are you aware that the ordinary daily statement book in use, and approved several years since, does contain that information?—No. I was never aware that there was any morning statement book approved by authority. There is no form prescribed in the Lord Lieutenant's rules. The employment is stated in detail, on the list which I now exhibit.

The Resident Manager's communications to the Board.

6811. When you desire to bring matters under the notice of the Board, in what form do you do so?—I make a monthly report, in conjunction with the visiting physician, and I make a monthly report from myself. The one in conjunction with the visiting physician has reference to medical matters; the one from myself has reference to my duties as manager; besides, I enter in the minute-book any special matters I may desire to bring forward.

His authority over the female side.

6812. What authority do you exercise over the female side of the establishment?—I exercise general authority.

6813. Do you inspect that part of the establishment, as well as the other, regularly?—Yes.

6814. Do the applications for wants from the matron pass through you?—They are generally entered on my want book; sometimes the matron's want book is laid separately by me before the Board; it is never brought by any one but me.

Restraint; seclusion.

6815. Is mechanical restraint much practised in the institution?—Not at all.

6816. Are there the means of applying mechanical restraint?—Yes.

6817. In whose custody are they?—In mine.

6818. Is seclusion practised?—It is, but very rarely.

6819. Are there any padded rooms in the establishment?—No; they have been done away with.

6820. For what reason were they done away with?—They were considered unnecessary.

Treatment of violent patients.

6821. What course is generally pursued with a violent patient?—Soothing language. I take him away from the rest of the patients out into the exercise yard, and walk him up and down the corridor. I adopt means of that sort, and afterwards a bath is ordered—but very rarely during the actual fit of excitement. It is more generally ordered as a medical means, after the excitement is over.

6822. Is a shower bath ever given without your authority?—No.

6823. Are the wards regularly supplied with baths?—Baths are there, but there is a great want of hot water.

6824. How many baths are there?—There are eight.

Baths; the supply of hot and cold water.

6825. Is there no hot water laid on for the use of those baths?—Yes, but the boiler is out of order.

6826. Has that been long the case?—A year and a-half.

6827. Has the matter been brought under the notice of the Board of Governors?—It has.

6828. Have any directions been given to you to provide a proper supply of hot water?—No; it was shortly after the accident occurred to the boiler that the Building Commissioners came, and the Board considered it likely that some general improvement would be made in the means of supplying water, and that if they were to do any thing then it would be probably useless.

6829. When warm water is at present required for baths, how is it supplied?—It is drawn up from the kitchen in buckets. Clean water is boiled every day, for baths and other purposes, in the boiler in the kitchen.

6830. That arrangement of carrying water through the house is found inconvenient?—It is.

6831. Is there a sufficient supply of water from the wells and pumps?—No, not for the purposes of cleanliness; there is for drinking.

6832. Have any measures been taken to increase the supply?—No; I took some measures myself, by altering the level at which the water was delivered, but it is still insufficient.

6833. Has that matter occupied the attention of the Board of Governors?—Frequently.

6834. Have any directions been given about it?—No.

6835. How is the water supplied?—From a spring well on the bank of the river, by a forcing pump. It was originally delivered all at the top of the house, into two large cisterns that held about 2,500 gallons, and was passed from these to the different divisions. I got portions of the water diverted into a tank that is near the kitchen, at a considerably lower level, about from twenty to thirty feet lower; and the consequence was, that the supply of water was very much increased, so far as that portion is concerned. Previously to that, there was often an insufficiency of water for cooking, but since that has been done, there has not been a deficiency.

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6836. Am I to understand that the supply of water at present is not adequate for the ordinary purposes of cleanliness in the house?—For ordinary purposes, according to the arrangements laid down for a system of water-closets and other matters, to flush and do all such things, the supply is not sufficient.

6837. Do the patients generally get a bath once a-week or oftener?—They do not.

6838. How frequently?—About once a fortnight, or once in three weeks.

The lavatories; the sewerage.

6839. Are there lavatories in each department?—There are.

6840. Is the water laid on?—Yes; sometimes there is a want of water.

6841. Are you satisfied with the arrangements of the lavatories?—No.

6842. In what respects are they defective?—The supply of hot and cold water is insufficient; they are not large enough, and the number of wash-hand basins is not sufficient. I think it would be a better arrangement to have them on one basement story, and to have one common lavatory in place of having eight, as at present. Slops are thrown into them, which, I think, is objectionable.

6843. In what state is the sewerage?—It is good, except that sometimes the pipes immediately in connexion with the water-closets get out of order, but the main sewers are very good.

The warming of the corridors and cells, &c.

6844. What means are there of warming the corridors and the cells of the patients?—There are open fire-places in the corridors; some of the associated dormitories have fire-places. Open fire-places are the only means of warming, and they are in the day-rooms, corridors, and in some of the associated dormitories, but there are no means of heating the cells.

6845. Are those fire-places in the outer or inner walls?—In the inner walls, generally, in the day-rooms. About half are in the outer walls, and about half in the inner.

6846. Are fires kept up in those grates during the winter?—Fires are kept up only in the day-rooms.

The corridors, day-rooms, &c.

6847. Do you find that the corridors and cells are cold and comfortless in winter?—The cells are cold and damp; the corridors may be a little.

6848. Are the corridors much used by the patients?—Not much.

6849. Are there any benches or chairs to enable them to rest in the corridors?—None.

6850. What furniture is there in the day-rooms?—There are two tables in each day-room, forms, and a few chairs. There are two day-rooms containing a book-case in each.

6851. What bedsteads are generally in use?—Iron.

6852. Are you satisfied with those supplied?—I think there might be a better description of bedsteads. The chief fault I find with them is, that they rust the bed-ticks so much.

Bedsteads and bedding

6853. What bedding is generally used?—Cocoa-nut fibre bed-ticks, supplied by the Board of Works, and still in use, with the exception of the bed-ticks of dirty patients.

6854. Do you approve of the cocoa-nut fibre beds?—I do not; it gets hard very soon; and if any accident happens to the bed-tick, the whole bed must be re-made, and there is a difficulty in washing and cleaning it.

Ventilation.

6855. What arrangements were made for the ventilation of the building, in its construction?—There were two shafts built—one at each end of the house, the male and the female; and then there are horizontal flues run through the walls into those shafts.

6856. Does that system of ventilation work satisfactorily?—I do not think it does; the current is not sufficient; and there is another fault in it, the openings into the horizontal shafts are at the top, and there is no means of introducing a current of air from the bottom to replace the vitiated air that may go up.

6857. Were those deficiencies brought under the consideration of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the building?—Yes.

The amusement of the patients.

6858. What arrangements are made for the amusement of the patients?—They have parties, at which they get tea and bread and butter once in every three months, on each side of the house, by which arrangement there is a party once in every six weeks in the house. The last was on the 15th February. Three patients play musical instruments; one plays on the fiddle, two on the flute; and nearly every night, except Saturday night, when there is washing, they play for the men. There is no musician at the female side. Once a-week they get a party without any addition of tea. It takes place after their supper; but on the other nights in the week the fiddler stays with the men, and they have dancing. In addition to that, the men kick football; they have draughts, dumb-bells, and cards.

6859. Are those generally used?—They play draughts and cards very constantly; every night there is draught-playing and card-playing.

6860. Have you found that card-playing has led to excitement and quarrelling amongst them?—I do not think it does.

6861. Are there any books?—A few.

6862. Is there a school in the asylum?—No.

6863. Is there any considerable number of patients incapable of reading and writing?—There is a large number incapable of reading and writing.

Propriety of giving school instruction to the patients.

6864. What is your opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of having such patients instructed?—I would be very doubtful as to its good results. In a small institution like this it would be exceedingly difficult to carry it out—with our present architectural arrangements, I would say impossible.

6865. Would it not afford additional occupation for the patients?—It would; but I consider the best occupation for lunatics is out-of-door amusement, and a freedom from mental engagement—that is, as far as my own observation goes. In the tables given in the last Report of the Census Commissioners there is a very marked difference shown between the number of the educated and uneducated lunatic classes. It makes me doubt that instruc-

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tion has not an opposite tendency. Originally I entertained a different view; and when I was appointed here I entered into communication with the Commissioners of National Education. I was anxious to get teachers from the National Board, and applied to them with the object of getting a school here, and I did not succeed in doing so. I should consider very carefully now before I adopted the system.

6866. Are there chaplains attached to the institution?—Yes.

The ministrations of Chaplains.

6867. What arrangements are made for the celebration of divine worship; is there a chapel?—There is a chapel.

6868. What proportion of the inmates usually attend divine worship on Sunday?—Between one-third and one half, nearly one half—fifty-one Roman Catholics and seven Protestants—that is, fifty-eight out of 145, and that is about the usual number of patients; and then the attendants go to divine worship.

6869. Do you consider the ministrations of chaplains advantageous or otherwise?—Advantageous, as a general rule.

6870. Have the chaplains an opportunity of communicating with the inmates whenever they require to do so?—Yes.

6871. Supposing you considered that the state of a patient did not make it desirable that any communication would take place with him on religious matters, what course would you pursue?—In such a case I would object to the chaplain seeing him; but the case has not occurred.

The dietary of the establishment.

6872. Are you satisfied with the general dietary in use in the establishment?—I think it is a fair dietary.

6873. What quantity of animal food is given to each patient?—It is an indefinite quantity; it is given with the soup, and I cannot tell exactly what the quantity is. When potatoes and other vegetables are sufficiently plentiful they get an occasional meal of them; but those are not stated articles of diet.

6874. Have potatoes been given as a general article of dietary within the last twelve months?—Yes; we have given them about once a-week within the last two or three months, since the potatoes were dug and brought in. I am afraid we will not be able to continue that allowance. During the same period they have got, once a-week, an allowance of cabbage. These are not in the regular course of diet; they are merely allowed by the Board of Governors in case they are on the grounds of the asylum. They are given at my discretion and that of the visiting physician.

The old House of Industry in Kilkenny.

6875. Was there an institution for the reception of the insane in Kilkenny previous to the opening of this asylum?—There was a House of Industry and Correction. It was under the House of Industry Act.

6876. Were any of the patients in it brought here at the opening of this asylum?—There were about forty-seven.

6877. Were these chiefly chronic cases?—All chronic cases. For about two years previous to the opening of this house the admissions into that institution were stopped.

Proportion of supposed incurable cases in the asylum.

6878. It appears that on the 1st of January last, out of 148 inmates, 126 were supposed to be incurable; how do you account for that large proportion of incurable cases?—I account for it by the number of chronic cases sent into this institution on its opening. There were 119 sent in, and five-sixths of them were chronic.

6879. For what number of patients was this asylum built?—One hundred and fifty is the number it is limited to by the Lord Lieutenant's order.

Cases in workhouses and gaols of the district; the amount of Asylum accommodation.

6880. It appears from a return the Commissioners have received, that there were twenty-one lunatics in the workhouses of Kilkenny, and ten in the gaols on the 1st of January last, making a total of thirty-one cases; there is not accommodation for that additional number in the asylum at present?—The Lord Lieutenant's warrant would not allow it. There are 145 in the house; and under the warrant of his Excellency there are only, therefore, five vacancies; but there is room in the house, under the new arrangement, for that number.

6881. Do you mean by the new arrangement of the wards?—Yes.

6882. Are there, at present, unoccupied apartments that might be appropriated to patients?—The infirmaries might be appropriated to them, and beds might be placed in the upper corridors.

6883. If an infirmary be necessary in an asylum, would it not be objectionable to appropriate it in that way?—I would be for detached infirmaries.

6884. In that case, additional accommodation would be provided, at the cost of an additional building?—Yes, if my view as to the desirability of having detached hospitals was carried out. In the other case, the use of the upper corridors would admit of an additional number of patients being received, without the necessity for an additional building.

Should the asylums receive both curable and incurable cases?

6885. Is it your opinion, that these institutions should be asylums for incurable cases, or should be curative hospitals?—I think they ought to be both.

6886. Considering that 126 patients, out of 148 in this asylum on the 1st of January, were incurable, is it not in a very small degree available as a curative hospital?—Yes, in a very small degree.

6887. Have you ever considered the question of attaching to this institution buildings for the reception of incurable lunatics?—I have.

6888. Is your opinion favourable or unfavourable to that?—Unfavourable.

The erection of detached buildings for incurable cases—Question of convenience and economy.

6889. State the grounds of your opinion?—It would add considerably to the expense of the establishment, and to the inconvenience, to have such a building detached, without any corresponding advantage that I can see. You would then have two lunatic asylums, one for incurables, and one for curables, on the same grounds, and there should be an increase in

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the staff of officers, while the difficulties thrown in the way of the treatment of the patients, would be increased much more considerably than if you were to have lunatics curable and incurable, treated under the same roof in an hospital, rather than in two detached hospitals. I consider it would cost more to maintain 100 lunatics in one of those detached or separate establishments, than if they were included in the one establishment with another class.

6890. Why do you consider it would cost more to maintain them in a detached building, considering them as incurable cases?—I think the number of attendants would require to be increased.

6891. Would they require a greater number of attendants than the same number of patients in the original asylum?—I think so.

6892. Do you think incurable lunatics could be maintained at a lower rate, considering that the dietary for them might not necessarily be so high?—I think that would make very little difference. I think they might get a different dietary, if it was deemed advisable, in the same building, as well as in a distinct building. Then, again, if there was to be a different dietary, there would be, possibly, a necessity for a different kitchen establishment.

6893. That would be a difficulty still, if they were maintained in the same house?—The inconvenience would not be so great. For instance, the carrying food backward and forward to and from a detached building in wet weather, would be a serious inconvenience; in fact, it would be exceedingly objectionable, to carry stirabout and such things through the grounds. It would be virtually giving two distinct establishments to be superintended in place of one. The chief advantage I have heard proposed is on the score of economy in the building, but I do not see how there could be economy, for a building necessary for a class of incurable or harmless lunatics could be erected for the same sum, or perhaps even less, attached to the asylum, so as to form a part of it, than it would cost to erect a building out in the grounds Additions could be made to this asylum at the rere. Another objection to the detached building would be, that you would find a great deal of difficulty in pointing out where you could erect it, without necessitating an enlargement of the grounds.

6894. That is an objection which pertains to the particular case?—Yes.

The admission of paying patients.

6895. What is your opinion as to the reception of paying patients into this establishment?—I think there ought to be received into this establishment a class able to pay the average cost of their support, but not patients of a superior class, such as are received at present into the private asylums. I do not think that class ought to be received into establishments intended for paupers. They might be admitted into public establishments devoted exclusively to them.

6896. Would you give a preference of admission to the pauper patients, over the paying patients in that case?—I do not think that arrangement should be carried out, until there is ample room for the accommodation of every lunatic in the district, who ought to be received, whether the party is able to pay, or not able to pay. I should mention, that my answers to the question respecting the scale of dietary, and an increase of comforts, were a good deal influenced by the view I have just mentioned. If you are to take one of two alternatives, either to support a limited number of lunatics, and treat them on a very high scale, or to provide, what I consider they are fully entitled to, a proper scale of treatment, I think it would be better that all the lunatics in the district, or say of the whole country, should get a fair average treatment, than that a small number should be received and maintained on a very high scale of diet. That is one of the reasons why I said the scale of dietary here is fair, for I think that if you raise the scale of dietary very much, and increase the other comforts, there will be a disinclination to admit patients, on account of the expense, and that disinclination will find a way of working out its object of limiting the number of admissions.

Regulation of dietary in reference to its cost.

6897. Should not the dietary in all cases be such as is suitable for the cure of lunatics; ought not that to be the principle on which it would be settled?—It may happen that articles of diet which would be considered, in a private case, conducive to cure, are so far above the means of those parties, that they ought not to be supplied, even though they were considered necessary; and that is the principle acted on in the public institutions. It is acted on in the military and in other hospitals. I know that there are exceptional cases in which the physician and Governors of this institution would feel themselves prevented by the means at their disposal from ordering expensive articles of diet, even though they considered them necessary.

6898. You do not mean that matters would be omitted which were essential for the cure?—No, not essential for the cure within the moderate meaning of the word. For instance, the physician may have a desire to try an experiment: he may have read of a cure being effected in a certain way, either in mental or bodily disease; it may be an expensive cure, and he may consider that he is not warranted, in an institution like this, to order what would cost much.

6899. That is a case in which a physician does not feel warranted in trying an experiment; but would he not, in such a case, pursue some treatment tending to the cure of the patient?—Yes.

Dining arrangements.

6900. Do the inmates of the establishment dine in separate apartments, or all together?—The men dine in one room, and the women in another.

6901. Have you found that to answer?—Exceedingly well.

6902. Has it been long in operation?—Over three years.

6903. Do you often find patients decline to go and dine in the common hall?—No; we have only one person that is unwilling at present. There are only four patients in the whole house that do not dine in the common dining-hall, and only one of them from refusal on his own part.

6904. Do you obtain sufficient information with regard to the previous history of the

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cases received into this asylum?—In cases of parties admitted by the Board we generally do; but in cases of parties sent in from prisons as dangerous lunatics the information is very meagre.

6905. Is the portion of the admission paper headed "queries" in any case furnished for gaol lunatics?—No; there is another form giving some statistical information sent.

6906. The form to which you have last referred accompanies the committal of the lunatic?—Yes.

Information respecting the previous history of cases; gaol cases.

6907. Are those committals sent on to the gaols?—Yes; by the direction of the Inspectors they are sent now. Originally, at the opening of this house, they were not.

6908. Are you aware whether any other medical certificate is transmitted with a dangerous lunatic to the gaol, beyond that which is contained in this form exhibited?—There is not. The affidavit in the form states, that a medical man was called in. When I was physician to the gaol, that form which I now exhibit was used.

Idiots and epileptics.

6909. With reference to ordinary admissions, is there any rule against the admission of idiots or epileptics?—No absolute rule. There is a general understanding that idiots or epileptics shall not be admitted unless there is insanity, and that in a dangerous form, combined with the epilepsy.

Removal of patients under the bond.

6910. Do you find any difficulty in getting patients removed under the obligation signed by the person who enters into the bond?—No, we have not experienced any difficulty. A very large proportion of the parties admitted here are not admitted under that bond. Neither the gaol nor House of Industry lunatics were admitted on any such bond.

The chargeability of lunatics; mode of determining it.

6911. In what way do the Board ascertain to what district a lunatic is to be charged?—The Board have never inquired into it here. I fix the chargeability; that has been the practice here.

6912. How do you ascertain the chargeability?—According to the jurisdiction of the magistrate who signs the certificate, whether he be a city or a county magistrate. The magistrate signs the certificate that the party is a resident in the county or the city as the case may be.

6913. Then it is according to what they certify?—And according also to their jurisdiction, which is, to a certain extent, evidence, for a city magistrate could not act in a county case. The same magistrate signs the certificate and affidavit, and it is by both these the chargeability is settled.

6914. Supposing a lunatic belonging to the county Kilkenny is found in the act of committing a crime, or about to commit a crime, and is liable to be committed under the Dangerous Lunatic Act, in the city of Kilkenny, and that case comes before a city magistrate, on which, the county or the city, would you charge that person?—In case of a direct application being made here for admission, if the certificate was signed by the churchwarden and that the magistrate certified that he belonged to the city, I would charge him to the city.

6915. Although the body of the certificate stated he belonged to the county?—I do not think that case ever arose.

6916. Supposing it did arise as it might?—I would lay the case before the Board.

Cases of lunatics belonging to the county of Kilkenny charged to the city.

6917. Has there ever been an investigation as to cases of lunatics in this asylum who, it was supposed, were not properly charged to the county to which they belonged?—There was not by the Governors, but by some parties in the city.

6918. What was the result?—The result was this: It was ascertained there was a woman who belonged to the county, and was charged to the city. She was a dangerous lunatic, sent in from the city gaol by order of the Lord Lieutenant. She is still charged to the city, and I am not aware that there is any remedy for it. Another case was precisely similar. A woman came in from the House of Correction, and was classed as a dangerous lunatic, and the case remained charged to the city until she was discharged.

Appointment of additional Governors from the city of Kilkenny.

6919. Have any representations ever been submitted here to the Board of Governors by the executive Government as to the propriety of an addition being made to the number of Governors from the city?—Yes; one was brought before the Board of Governors on the 17th April, 1855. The consideration was postponed from that day. It was a memorial from the city Grand Jury to the Lord Lieutenant, praying him to appoint additional Governors. On the following board day, the 15th May, the memorial was brought before the Board, and this minute was made:—"That the gentlemen mentioned in the memorial are unobjectionable, and, in addition, we beg to name Lord James Butler and James M. Tidmarsh, Esq., our present mayor." It appears from that, the Board of Governors approved of the prayer of the memorial, and recommended two additional names.

6920. Were the four gentlemen named in the memorial afterwards appointed?—The two parties recommended in the minute, Lord James Butler and James M. Tidmarsh, were appointed, but not the persons named in the memorial.

Louis Chapelier Kinchela, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

Louis C. Kinchela, Esq., M.D.

6921. I believe you are the visiting physician of the asylum?—Yes, since it opened.

Medical duties.

6922. How far do you take part in the medical treatment of the inmates?—So far as consulting with Dr. Lalor, and agreeing with him as to the treatment of the different cases that come under our notice.

6923. Do you make it a point to consider the case of each patient immediately on its admission?—Yes.

6924. How frequently do you visit the establishment during the week?—At least three

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times a week, and as often as I am sent for, or as often as I consider there is a case of serious illness requiring my attendance.

6925. Are you generally accompanied by the resident physician in inspecting the inmates?—Always.

Medical prescriptions for patients.

6926. It has been stated, by Dr. Lalor, that, at times, you are both in the habit of prescribing for the same patients without consulting together?—That is accidental. A case may occur between the days of my attendance for which Dr. Lalor prescribes, then, when I come, we will speak about the case; or I might come and see the case, and give a prescription—if necessary, the patient would get it immediately, or, if necessary, the case would be dealt with according to Dr. Lalor's opinion.

6927. In all cases would you inquire what treatment had been pursued by Dr. Lalor, previous to giving the prescription?—Yes; in fact, two prescriptions for one patient, from us, is a mere accidental thing.

The proportion of incurable cases.

6928. I suppose you prepared, in conjunction with Dr. Lalor, this return, from which it appears that 126 inmates, out of 148 in the house on the 1st January last, were incurable?—I did not go over the entire, but we spoke together on the subject, and he showed me that return. I think, upon the whole, that it is as nearly accurate as we could estimate.

6929. Do you consider that large proportion of incurable cases is owing to the reason which he has assigned, the number of chronic cases that were received?—Yes.

6930. Is it your opinion that the cases of applicants for admission are usually of considerable standing before the friends apply to have them admitted?—Not invariably, they sometimes are of long standing. Sometimes we get in cases that are quite recent—not more than a few days or a month affected. That is so, I think, generally in cases of dangerous lunacy.

General suitability of the building.

6931. Are you satisfied, generally, that the building is one suited for the purposes for which it was erected?—I think it might be better arranged; but it has answered our purpose up to the present, at least, judging from the proportion of cures and the proportion of deaths. There is a great deficiency in the water pipage.

The means for medical and moral treatment.

6932. Are you satisfied with the means afforded, generally, for the medical and moral treatment of insanity?—Yes; but, I think, the moral treatment might be more extended. There might be more amusement for the patients in the way of cheap books, a ball-alley for the men, and things of that kind.

The classification of patients.

6933. What classification of patients is made?—The classification we have here has answered very well, but I do not put it up as a model. In fact, there are only two classes here—those that are refractory, and the tranquil. I think there ought to be a third—a class for epileptics; and in case of paying patients being received, I think they ought to be classed together too.

6934. Supposing the class of paying patients received to be those who could merely pay for their actual maintenance and support, would you advise that they should be treated differently from the other patients?—Not unless their previous circumstances in life rendered it necessary to do so. If there is a sufficient number of them they might, of course, be classed separately; but if you get only three, four, or five, as we have now, it is impossible, except by incurring great additional expense, to make a separate class of them.

6935. I understand your view to be, that if a class of paying patients were admitted into this establishment whose social condition differed materially from that of the general class of lunatics received, it would not be advisable to mix them.

6936. Do you consider it would have a disadvantageous effect upon their chance of cure?—It would have a disadvantageous effect upon those persons of a superior position.

Infirmaries.

6937. Is it your opinion that infirmaries, to be used as such, should be attached to each asylum?—I should say so.

Religious ministrations.

6938. What is your opinion as to the advantage of chaplains being attached to this establishment?—It has not yet come under my notice sufficiently to enable me to form an opinion upon the subject. There are some cases in which I should expect considerable benefit from their ministrations. On the other hand, I think there are cases in which their ministrations are without any result at all. In the case of a patient driven to insanity by misfortune or calamities, or such external influences, and without organic disease, I think their ministrations are likely to be attended with a beneficial effect; but if organic disease existed, I would not expect much benefit from such ministrations. In fact, we have here two or three of the most violent patients, who are religiously disposed, and deeply read in religious matters.

6939. Do you consider there will always be a considerable portion of the inmates who might benefit by religious ministrations?—Yes, a considerable portion, but not the majority; that is in a place where you have so many chronic cases as we have in this hospital. In such a place I do not think you can ever have the majority benefited by religious ministrations; but there will always be a certain proportion benefited.

Question of removing incurable cases to a separate building.

6940. What is your opinion as to the advisability of incurable cases being treated in a separate building, though immediately adjoining the institution?—That involves the expense of an additional building, and the expense of an additional staff. These are very great objections to the arrangement.

6941. Medically, do you see an objection to those lunatics being kept apart, and separate from others?—No, I do not see, medically, any objection to it. I do not see that they are likely to derive any benefit from it. They are generally put with the refractory patients, who are not influenced by their state.

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Louis C. Kinchela, Esq., M.D.

6942. Supposing it to become known to the lunatics, if they were removed to another building, that it was one for the reception of incurable patients, do you consider that knowledge would operate injuriously upon them?—On some it would; for we have some incurable cases here who have still a sufficient amount of intellect to have some sense to a certain extent, and the idea of being shut up as incurable, in a place they were never to leave, would act unfavourably upon them. It would destroy any chance they might otherwise have. Upon the others that would have no effect whatever.

James M. Tidmarsh, Esq., T.C., sworn and examined.

James M. Tidmarsh, Esq., T.C.

6943. You are a Governor of this asylum?—I am.

Appointment of Governors.

6944. Are there any suggestions you would wish to make to the Commissioners, or any points you desire to call their attention to?—Yes. The first is the appointment of Governors. My opinion is, that the parties who have to supply the funds for the support of these institutions and their inmates, ought to have a voice in the selection of the Governors. I think that the Grand Jury of the county and of the city, or the Corporation, ought, as in the case of Boards of Superintendence, to have the appointment of a certain number of Governors, to attend here from assizes to assizes, in order to represent the Grand Juries, both of the city and of the county, on the Board.

6945. Do you consider that any proportion of the Governors should still be appointed by the Executive Government?—I should have no objection to that, but they should be in addition to those appointed by the Grand Jury at each assizes, from the panel, to attend to their interests here, and watch over the expenditure of the money which those bodies are exclusively called upon to supply.

Question of the Inspectors being members of the Board.

6946. What is your opinion as to the propriety of the Inspectors of Asylums being members of the Board?—I do not see any objection to it; so far as I am aware here, concerning the Inspectors, they have always acted very fairly, and afforded valuable information on the subjects on which their advice was required.

6947. Do you consider that their duties should be limited merely to attendance, as in the case of Poor Law Inspectors?—I do not think so. I have seen no ill consequence arise from giving them a voice at the Board. I have not seen them exercise their authority in any way to clash with the interests of the institution or the wishes of the Board. Without intending to disparage the appointment of Governors now existing, I think it right to state that I do not agree with Dr. Lalor, that the attendance of Governors was regular. I know that, in more than one case, Dr. Lalor was obliged to send for a Governor to make a Board here. The next point I would refer to is the manner in which the funds are raised for the purpose of supporting this institution.

Chargeability of the lunatic poor; payment of the rate by occupiers only

6948. Would you desire any change in the chargeability of the lunatic poor?—I would. I think that in the applications for admission to this institution, the persons designate themselves paupers; and I do not see why there should be a law for levying the funds for the support of the persons admitted as paupers into this institution different from the law which exists in the case of paupers in poorhouses. I think it is unfair to call upon the occupiers in the county and city exclusively to support this institution. I conceive that the landlords should be called on to pay their share for the support of the establishment, in the same manner as they are obliged to do for poor law purposes.

6949. Have not the existing contracts, as regards land, been made with the knowledge that this rate was payable by the occupier?—I must call your attention to the fact that this rate has been only very recently levied off the county and city. It might have been, to some extent, before, but not to the enormous extent that it is at present; and, as far as I see things going on now, the tax will increase very much. Many persons, when taking land, did not calculate on having to pay so large a tax for the support of this institution.

6950. Previously to the erection of this asylum, did not the county and city of Kilkenny belong to the Carlow district?—Yes; but the sum then levied was very inconsiderable.

6951. Was there not a rate also levied for the lunatics in the House of Industry?—Yes.

Cost of criminal lunatics.

6952. Then there is an increase, and not a new rate?—Yes, an enormous increase. With respect to the chargeability of criminal lunatics, my impression is that the State ought to support them.

6953. Are not criminal lunatics in the Dundrum Central Asylum maintained by the State?—No, not all. There is a person here charged with a crime for which he would be transported if sane, but he got off on a plea of lunacy, and therefore he is charged upon us, because he did not go through the ordeal of a trial.

6954. Was the lunatic committed for the crime, or as a dangerous lunatic?—He was committed for the crime.

6955. Are you aware that the law provides that such a lunatic may be maintained in the Central Criminal Asylum?—I am not aware that is the case.

Erection of Asylum.

6956. Has not this asylum been erected at the cost of the county and the county of the city of Kilkenny?—It has; but I may add, it was erected without ever consulting them as to the payment of the debt incurred by such erection, which I also consider a gross injustice.

New Asylums or additional buildings; question of local control over the expenditure and construction.

6957. You consider that the local ratepayers should have a voice as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the erection of the asylum, and also a control over the building in reference to its construction?—Yes. I think it is wrong that the Government—as very likely they may do in this instance, if gentlemen report the institution is not equal to the wants of the district—that they should direct an additional building to be erected without even consulting the persons who are obliged to supply the money. I consider that an injustice.

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James M. Tidmarsh, Esq.

6958. Would you give the Government any power of causing such additional building to be erected in the event of the local authorities refusing to do so, when such building appeared necessary?—I know the constitution of the men who take an active part in public matters in this county and city, and if it was shown to them that such a thing was required where humanity was concerned, I doubt very much that they would refuse to provide what was called for.

6959. Supposing the county of Kilkenny to be impressed with the idea that there was no necessity for an additional building, and the city of Kilkenny to be of a different opinion, how would you decide?—I will not take upon myself to say what should be done then.

6960. Is not that a difficulty that might arise in any district comprising more than one county?—It might; but I think if it is shown that an additional building is required, neither the county nor the city of Kilkenny would refuse to sanction its erection.

Suggestion that the cost of the Asylum and the inmates should be defrayed out of the poor-rate.

6961. Am I to understand you as suggesting that the maintenance of this establishment should be defrayed out of the poor-rate?—Precisely.

6962. That is a rate levied upon the several unions in the county?—Yes, and of the city.

6963. Are the unions all conterminous with the county?—I think there is one which is not conterminous with the boundaries of the county—that is, the union of Callan. I only speak of the principle, and I am not conversant with the details, and therefore cannot go into them.

6964. In case of a union belonging partly to another county and partly to the county Kilkenny, how would you provide for the maintenance of an establishment and for the reception of paupers from a district, the whole of which did not contribute to the maintenance of that house?—If I live in the county Tipperary, and you show me that a lunatic from my quarter of the county is supported here, I will have no objection to contribute to the maintenance of that lunatic. That, I think, could be easily arranged.

6965. You consider such arrangement could be made without doing any injustice?—Not only without doing injustice, but with great advantage.

The repayment of the advances from the Consolidated Fund.

6966. Are you aware that the funds for the maintenance of this institution are at present advanced from the Consolidated Fund, and repaid by the counties?—Yes.

6967. They are repaid by imperative presentment, I believe?—Yes, at each assizes.

6968. How would you enable the money to be recovered from the Boards of Guardians in an equally imperative manner?—I cannot exactly answer that, which is also a matter of detail. I merely say the expense ought to be so provided for. With respect to the accommodation in this house, I think that further accommodation could be provided in the building as it is constituted, without putting the county or the city to any further expense. For instance, I have ascertained that there are at present in this institution nearly thirty idiots, or harmless lunatics; and I am of opinion that now that our workhouses are becoming almost empty, a portion of those workhouses might be set apart for the reception of those idiots or harmless lunatics, who could be supported there at half the cost that now falls upon the county and city for them. Their maintenance would also come under what I before alluded to—the poor-rate system. If that were done, you would create vacancies in the house for the thirty-one lunatics in the workhouses and gaols. The chances are, by making room for those lunatics who would come here under the charge of the resident manager, that those persons now locked up in the county gaol might be cured. At our meeting yesterday we ascertained that there was only one vacancy.

Proposed removal of harmless cases to workhouses.

6969. Is it not likely that many of the lunatics to whom you have referred, if removed to the poorhouse, would be exposed to annoyances from the other inmates?—I intend that they should be put apart from them. It would be an injustice to the other inmates to mix the two classes together. I would say that a large proportion of accommodation, quite sufficient for this class of harmless lunatics, might be afforded in the workhouses, giving them ample room for exercise; and they could also get a proper dietary there.

6970. How are they attended in the workhouses?—They are mixed up with the other inmates.

6971. Are there no separate lunatic wards?—I believe I am correct in stating there are not, at present. Dr. Cane will give you any information on that subject you may require.

6972. Is it your opinion that a workhouse would be at all a place suitable for the detention of the curable lunatics?—I do not think it is.

6973. Does that opinion extend also to gaols?—Certainly.

Robert Cane, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Robert Cane, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., sworn and examined.

6974. Are you a member of the Town Council of Kilkenny?—I am an alderman of the Corporation of Kilkenny.

6975. Are you also connected, professionally, with the institutions of the county and city?—I am physician to the county and city prisons, and to the Kilkenny workhouse.

Representation of the city of Kilkenny on the Board of Governors.

6976. As an alderman of the Town Council of Kilkenny, are there any suggestions you would wish to offer to the Commissioners on this inquiry?—There are. It is the impression of myself and the members of the Corporation, that the citizens of Kilkenny are not sufficiently represented on the Board of Governors of this asylum. We consider that, representing the citizens of Kilkenny as a tax-paying body largely contributing to the support of this institution, we ought to have a larger representation on the Board than the mayor alone, who is entitled to be a member by his office. I think there ought to be one or two members of the Corporation, and also members of the Grand Jury, who have to present for the taxes.

6977. Supposing a representative character to be given, which they do not at present

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possess, to the Boards of Governors, would you see any objection to the nomination of a fixed number by the Executive Government?—I think the local body would be more competent to do that, they being men having a knowledge of the district, and of matters of taxation, than the Government. The Corporation look with alarm to the contemplated measure of building an addition to this house; and we consider that the number in the asylum might be considerably diminished by transferring from it to the workhouse such cases as are considered incurable and harmless.

The Asylum accommodation; suggested removal of harmless and incurable cases to the workhouse.

6978. Is there an addition to this asylum really in contemplation?—It is spoken of, more I would say by public rumour, rather than because of the deliberations of any body on the subject. In the way I have just suggested the necessity for enlarging this house would be got rid of, and accommodation would be made for the class that are at present allowed to lie in the prisons of the neighbourhood—an exceedingly objectionable arrangement—in consequence of there being a want of accommodation here.

6979. You consider there is a class of lunatics who might, with due regard to humanity, and their chance of cure, be removed to the workhouse?—Not with a view to cure; but, being pronounced to be incurable cases here, and harmless, they could be as well cared in the workhouse as in this asylum; and their removal would create vacancies for a class now neglected from a want of accommodation—the class left lying in the prisons.

6980. Would you consider it right that they should be attended by paid servants in the workhouses, or by the other paupers?—I should say, decidedly by paid servants, and kept apart from the other inmates. I have a great objection to unpaid servants for such people. The other suggestion from the Corporation is, that the tax for the maintenance of this house should be levied after the manner of the poor-rate, as suggested by Mr. Tidmarsh, either directly, as a part of the rate, or upon some other principle introduced into the Act of Parliament regulating it in a manner similar to the poor-rate.

How the lunatics should be charged.

6981. Do you consider that, in the event of such an alteration of the law, the lunatic should be charged upon an electoral division or a union?—I consider that he should be charged upon the district from which he came. In many cases the patients sent in here come from other counties. They are committed first, as lunatics, to prison, and are afterwards sent in here by peremptory order from the Lord Lieutenant. There was a suggestion made by the Hon. Mr. Wandesforde which I consider important and valuable, and I may be allowed to express my opinion with reference to it—that is, that the relieving officers should be parties to signing the certificates for admission into this house. I believe the relieving officer signing the certificate would be attended with this invariably good result: a class of people get in here who are unquestionably, either themselves or their friends, able to pay; and the most perfect and complete check upon that would be the relieving officer, whose position would enable him to discover the means of the parties. I know that persons are frequently sent in from the county prison who could pay.

The admission of patients; information with respect to their means.

6982. I presume that a considerable difficulty must arise, particularly if the attendance of Governors here is so small, in obtaining any very accurate information as to what are the means of the relatives or friends of lunatics?—I should say it chiefly rests with the manager of the institution to make the necessary inquiries, and he cannot be always satisfactorily informed. Of course, if a case comes, as the great majority of cases do, direct upon the order of the Lord Lieutenant, the manager has no option but to receive the person.

The committal of alleged dangerous lunatics.

6983. In the case to which you refer, of a lunatic sent by order of the Lord Lieutenant, the Board have no discretion as to his admission?—None, that I am aware of. There is only one other suggestion I would venture to offer, as physician to the prisons—that really the old mode of committing lunatics ought to be got rid of, that is, committing by two magistrates on a medical certificate. It was never contemplated under the new Act, that should remain in force. The forms appear to me to be precisely the same for the last ten or twelve years. Men are committed in an exceedingly loose manner. The case is brought before the dispensary medical man, or other physician; he sees him casually for a few moments, finds him out of his mind, and gives a certificate. Accordingly the man is taken before the magistrate, and upon a sworn information that the party probably gave a blow of a stone, or otherwise struck somebody, he is committed as a dangerous lunatic. He gets well in a few days after coming to the asylum; while, on the other hand, the really dangerous lunatic is delayed, although if there is to be any hope for his cure, the sooner he is treated the better.

6984. Is it your opinion that it is usual for parties to be accused of being dangerous lunatics with a view to their committal to prison, in order that they may be the more readily sent to this asylum?—I have no doubt of that being the fact.

The formation of districts and the erection of Asylums.

6985. Are you satisfied with the state of the law under which districts are created, and asylums erected now, without reference to the local ratepayers?—I am satisfied that, in this case, the asylum was necessary; but I would prefer the local parties having a voice in the arrangements.

Anxiety of the people generally to have their lunatic relatives admitted into the Asylum.

6986. From your knowledge of the country generally, and from your experience, are you of opinion that there is an indisposition on the part of the poor generally to send their lunatic friends or relatives to the district lunatic asylum?—Decidedly not; there is the greatest anxiety to get them into it.

6987. Do you think that, from feelings of attachment, and soforth, it is usual for them to retain the lunatic members of their families in their homes, till the cases have ceased to be recent cases, and have become chronic?—I think not; I think there is an early anxiety displayed to have the proper remedies applied.

6988. Supposing paying patients to be admitted into this establishment generally,

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would you, as a professional man, consider it would be necessary to make any distinction between them and the other patients—that they should be kept apart from or treated with the others?—That should be a question for the manager, having reference to particular cases: I do not think it would be advisable to lay down any general principle. There are cases it might be advantageous to treat with the other patients, and others that it would be well to treat separately. I am of opinion that paying patients ought to be admitted here.

Admission of paying patients.

6989. Are you of opinion that there is a considerable class who, though not paupers, yet are not sufficiently affluent to be enabled to support their lunatic relatives in private asylums?—I am quite satisfied there is a very large class who might be able to afford from £20 to £30 a year, and who cannot afford from £80 to £100 a year, which are about the sums charged in the leading private establishments. They could not have the benefit of the same care and treatment they would receive here for less than about £80 or £100 a year in private asylums.

6990. Does the Kilkenny workhouse contain any lunatic wards?—No.

Lunatics in the workhouse; their medical treatment.

6991. There is no particular part of the building, therefore, appropriated for the reception of the insane?—We have no absolutely mischievous lunatic in the house. We have cases of mental debility connected with epilepsy, and we have idiocy; but those cases are treated in the infirm wards. They are treated as such; and when labouring under bodily disease, become hospital patients.

6992. Do you consider that the workhouse affords the means of treating lunacy in a curative manner?—I should say not, under the present system; and I would only contemplate that it should be made available for the incurable cases—cases of idiocy, that are harmless.

Nothing in the law to prevent the detention of lunatics in workhouses.

6993. But at present there is nothing in the state of the law which prevents incurable lunatics being detained in workhouses?—Certainly not. In the building of poorhouses there were lunatic wards provided.

6994. In the event of a portion of the workhouse being appropriated for the accommodation of incurable lunatics, do you think that the removal of the incurable cases to such an establishment, from the asylum, would have an injurious effect upon the lunatics?—They are generally cases not likely to be damaged in that way, being hopeless cases, generally of weak intellect, and not capable of appreciating the meaning of such a proceeding. Dr. James, my colleague as physician to the workhouse, quite concurs with me that such cases could be taken care of, in a proper manner, in the workhouse.

The dietary for lunatic patients who might be removed to the workhouse.

6995. Supposing the arrangement to which you refer to be carried out, by which the incurable and harmless lunatics might be removed to the workhouse, would you leave a discretion with the medical officers of the workhouse as to the dietary of those inmates?—Certainly; their dietary and management should be altogether under the control of the physician of the workhouse.

6996. The ordinary dietary of paupers would not, in many cases, be suitable for those persons?—Certainly not.

Lunatics in gaols.

6997. Are the lunatics detained in gaols usually attended by the prisoners?—Yes.

6998. Is not that objectionable?—Decidedly.

6999. Have you found that it is usually the worst class of prisoners who can be induced to take the charge of lunatics?—Any prisoner the governor appoints for that duty is obliged to do it. There never has been a difficulty in that respect. The ordinary rest of the prisoners is interfered with by such duties.

7000. Is any separate ward appropriated for lunatics?—We have been obliged, in the county prison, to allocate a room for the purpose, in which two or three caretakers are left in charge.

7001. Have any accidents occurred?—None of a very serious character; but I have seen some very ugly cuts and injuries inflicted upon other prisoners, and upon keepers.

Mechanical restraint.

7002. Is any mechanical restraint practised in the gaol?—Not generally; but there are some cases in which, owing to a want of proper arrangements, they are obliged to have recourse to it.

7003. Are those means of mechanical restraint in the custody of the governor, or left with the attendants?—They are in custody of the governor, and used only upon his order and that of the physician.

7004. Is mechanical restraint practised in the workhouse?—It is not. If a lunatic appears in the workhouse to be refractory and to require such, he is immediately transmitted to the prison or to the asylum.

William Lanigan, Esq.

William Lanigan, Esq., sworn and examined.

7005. Are you a Governor of the asylum?—An *ex-officio* Governor for the past year, in right of my office as Mayor; during which time I must say that my experience, while acting as Governor, would go to prove that the attendance of the Governors was any thing at all but satisfactory.

Attendance of Governors.

7006. How many usually attend?—I was sent for on two or three occasions, and being compelled to remain at other duties, the two Governors who were here had to leave without doing any business—the Lord Bishop of Ossory and, I think, Mr. Tidmarsh, on one occasion.

7007. Have you generally found more than three attend the Board?—Only on two occasions, when there were five. One occasion was when a notice of motion was given by Mr. Tidmarsh, that the press should be admitted to report the proceedings. On that occasion,

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unfortunately, three of the Governors voted against two for the exclusion of the press. The ratepayers of Kilkenny are unanimously of opinion that the press ought to be admitted, and that the ratepayers ought to know how their money is disposed of. They also consider that they have an undoubted right to have more than one representative on the Board. I hold in my hand a list of thirty of the Governors for the year ending March, 1856, and there are but four of them resident in the city; and I must say, that were it not for the attendance of some of the four, there would be no Board. On several occasions, Dr. Lalor has been obliged to send round his horse and car, and his man, who is one of the keepers, to try and get Governors for a meeting.

7008. Are no more than four of the Governors connected, by property, with the city of Kilkenny?—Oh, yes, there are; but there are gentlemen on this list who have never entered this room, or been in the asylum.

7009. Would you recommend that non-attendance for one year should disqualify from holding the office the succeeding year?—I would, strongly. I would say that a gentleman, holding correct views, who could not attend, ought to send in his resignation to the Lord Lieutenant. He has no right to hold the place and not discharge the duties.

The chargeability of lunatics; state of the law; abuses.

7010. I believe, practically, there is no limitation of the number of Governors?—I do not know. I am equally ignorant with regard to the chargeability of lunatics. I had to deal with lunatics during my year of office as mayor, and I could not discover the state of the law on the subject. For example, a person, a destitute lunatic, is admitted into the Callan Union Workhouse, which we will take as an illustration; there are parts of that union in the county Tipperary; the person who became lunatic was from one of the electoral divisions in the county Tipperary; but he became lunatic in the Callan Union Workhouse, *ergo* he was admitted into this asylum.

7011. Would it not have been competent for the Board of Governors of the Kilkenny asylum to reject that case?—I do not consider myself competent to answer that question. I am quite at sea as to what the law is with respect to the chargeability of lunatics.

7012. Are you aware that, in the case referred to, the lunatic was a dangerous lunatic, sent by the Lord Lieutenant?—That may be the case. I would be glad to know if there be any law settling the chargeability of a pauper lunatic.

7013. Are you aware that part of the maintenance of the house, and of the lunatics, falls upon the county at large?—I am well aware of that; but I am equally aware that persons who have been sojourning only for a short time within the county, and who, for forty years before resided outside the county, have been admitted into the asylum, and charged upon the county and city of Kilkenny. There are cases I could name whose sojourn was very short within the city boundaries, and who became insane, and receiving the necessary medical certificate, were admitted into the asylum at our charge. This we consider a very great hardship. The county prison has been made use of—lamentable as it may be to make such a statement, but it is, nevertheless, true—by parties well able to maintain their relatives, to get them into this asylum. A father or a brother will get the necessary document signed, and get the person admitted into the county prison as a dangerous lunatic, thereby taking it altogether out of the power of the Governors to require payment from them, or to exercise any control with respect to the admission of the case. Governors here are aware of a case admitted during the past year. It is well known that the father is in affluence—a man with 300 acres of land, and 80 or 120 milch cows. His son was admitted here as a pauper lunatic, through the gaol, coming in as a dangerous lunatic. At first he thought to get him admitted by the Governors; but the Governors said not, unless he paid for his support. The parties went outside and consulted, and hesitated, and finally would not accede to the requirement of the Governors. They then took this step, which they knew they could take, of getting the party committed to prison, which they were aware would prevent the Governors exercising any power whatever over the admission. He was committed as a dangerous lunatic, and then sent in here under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant. There are other persons here, certified as being paupers by parties who did not take the necessary amount of care they ought to have taken in making the requisite inquiries. It turns out those parties have some means, either money in bank or some small income; or, if they have it not themselves, their friends have it for them. There was one case lately admitted here, a woman described as a pauper lunatic, and certified as such by one of the churchwardens and a magistrate. I was very much surprised on reading the certificate, knowing the contrary to be the fact. I waited upon both gentlemen, and mentioned that they had subscribed their names to what was not exactly correct; and I believe the Board have since got a bond of indemnity for her maintenance for six years, at £20 a year. She was always a resident of Castlecomer, ten miles from the city of Kilkenny. She came into the city, resided here for a short time, went to Wexford town, resided there for six or seven months, became insane there, was sent here by her friends, who of course thought to get her in as a pauper lunatic, although they held £200 or so of her money.

7014. In what way would you provide for such a case?—I would hesitate to answer that question. I think there would be no difficulty in assimilating the law as to the chargeability of lunatics to that of the poor law.

Admission of pauper lunatics from the workhouses.

7015. You are aware, as regards the poor law, that the liability of the parent for the child ceases when the child reaches a certain age?—Yes; great injustice has been done in the way I state. We have complained bitterly, and I think justly that the entire cost of maintaining this institution should fall upon the rated occupiers. A large number of the present inmates of this house were inmates of the workhouse. No year has passed by that two, or probably three, have not been sent here from the Kilkenny workhouse.

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William Lanigan, Esq.

7016. Does the union of Kilkenny extend beyond the county of the city of Kilkenny?—The county of the city is an electoral division, together with a large rural district which runs around it.

7017. In case of lunatics being admitted here from the workhouse, do you know whether any investigation takes place as to their belonging to electoral divisions in the city or county?—No, the question is never raised.

7018. How are they charged?—If they are found to be from the electoral division here, they are charged to the city of Kilkenny; but if they belong to any rural electoral division, they are charged to the county. We have taxation for two asylums upon us at present.

Appointment of the superior officers.

7019. With whom do you consider the appointment of the superior officers of the asylum should rest?—I think the governing body in every institution should have it. The important situations under the poor law, under which system rates to a large amount have been levied, those appointments are vested in the Boards of Guardians, and, I should say, the power is not abused. The *ex-officio* members of the Boards of Guardians are so numerous as to take in a very large number of the gentry, and the elected body are supposed to be persons who can lay claim to some intelligence.

7020. You see no reason why the same principle should not be extended to a lunatic asylum?—I do not. I think it would conduce to a more economical disbursement of the money, and would not be at all likely to lead to the withdrawal of any of the comforts of the inmates of this establishment.

Sir John Blunden, Bart., J.P., D.L.

Sir *John Blunden*, Bart., J.P., D.L., sworn and examined.

7021. You are a Governor of this asylum?—I am.

Appointment and attendance of Governors.

7022. Do you approve of the manner in which Governors are at present appointed?—I see no objection to it.

7023. Do you find that the attendance of Governors at this Board is usually considerable?—I cannot say very considerable; but I really cannot call to mind any occasion on which I attended that there was not a Board. I think it would be prudent not to continue, as Governors, men who do not attend under any circumstances, and to keep such persons on the list is injurious to the institution.

Power of Governors as to erection of buildings.

7024. What is your opinion as to the propriety of giving increased power to the local authorities with reference to the erection of buildings, or the addition of new buildings?—I think it would be very useful to have the Governors consulted, and a great deal of weight attached to their opinion.

7025. You have heard the suggestion made, that the chargeability of lunatics should be assimilated to that of other paupers?—Yes, I have heard the suggestion, but I think there might be very great difficulty in the way of carrying it out.

Chargeability of Lunatic Asylums.

7026. Do you think there is, in principle, any reason for the existing distinction?—I cannot answer that question now, for I have not given it consideration. It is a serious question, and one upon which, without consideration, I would not like to give an opinion.

7027. Do you think there is reason to believe that the complaints are well founded, that persons are improperly admitted into this house, and improperly charged to the county Kilkenny who do not belong to the county?—I am sure my friend, Mr. Lanigan, has correctly stated what he knows upon the subject; but I cannot say, from my own personal knowledge, that such is the case.

Appointment of superior officers of Asylums.

7028. What is your opinion as to the propriety of giving the appointment of the superior officers of the establishment to the Board of Governors—such officers as the manager and the visiting physician?—The executive ought to have a very powerful voice in the matter, but, perhaps, not absolute authority.

The Inspectors as members of the Board.

7029. Are you in favour of the Inspectors of Asylums being members of the Boards of Governors?—I am. I should like, before I leave, to remark, that I think if this house could be made more of a curative hospital it would be very advantageous, and that, perhaps, idiots, harmless lunatics, or helpless cases might, with great safety to them, be attended by the able medical staff we have in the poorhouse. I think an arrangement of that kind would be very advantageous to all classes. I think they would be well attended to and cared there, while greater scope would be given for the curing of recent cases here.

Transfer of idiots, &c., to workhouse.

Henry Potter, Esq., J.P.

Henry Potter, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

7030. You are an alderman of the Corporation, and a magistrate of the city of Kilkenny?—Yes.

Representation of the city of Kilkenny upon the Board of Governors.

7031. Do you concur in the opinions which have been expressed as to the propriety of a more effective representation of the ratepayers upon the Board of Governors?—Yes; I do not consider there is at all a sufficient representation of the city upon the Board, considering the amount of taxes we have to pay.

7032. What alteration would you suggest?—I think the Corporation, and also the Grand Jury, ought to have the power of electing a certain number of Governors. On looking at the list of Governors I do not think there are more than three or four belonging to the city who are ever likely to attend.

Persons charged on the city who do not belong to it; the poor law principle of charging.

7033. Do you concur in the opinion that there is any undue pressure on the city in consequence of persons being charged upon it for their maintenance who do not belong to the city?—From what I have heard here, I believe there are several cases charged to Kilkenny who are not entitled to be so charged. I think the charge for the maintenance of the house and the lunatics should be made upon the principle of the poor-rate without any reference at all to the Poor Law Boards of Guardians. I think that the person

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paying the rate should have the power of deducting from the landlord the same proportion he is authorized to deduct of the poor-rate. I think the Governors ought to have the power of electing all the officers, and I think no body can be better qualified to do so than the Governors.

Appointment of Officers; accounts.

7034. Have you found no evil results to occur from such a power existing with the Guardians?—No; on the contrary, the best results. I think, also, with regard to the expenditure of money here, that the Board of Governors should give the fullest information, and very detailed accounts and statements of expenditure to the Grand Jury.

7035. What accounts are now furnished?—I am not aware. I know that the accounts which are furnished are not, in my opinion, sufficiently detailed.

Rev. James Graves.

Rev. *James Graves* sworn and examined.

7036. You are the chaplain of the Established Church in this asylum?—Yes.

Religious ministrations; inmates of the Established Church.

7037. Have you held that office for any length of time?—I was appointed when the institution was first opened.

7038. Are you satisfied with the arrangements made for the celebration of divine worship in the establishment?—Perfectly so.

7039 What proportion of the number of inmates of the Established Church attend divine worship?—Seven attend. There are four or five refractory patients who do not attend. Seven is the average number.

7040. Do you find them orderly on those occasions?—In general.

7041. Do you think that those who do attend are capable of benefiting by their attendance?—I think it only benefits them as a curative means, in general, by inducing them to exercise self-control for the time that they are attending on divine worship.

7042. Have you free access to the inmates who belong to the Established Church?—Yes.

Beneficial effect of religious ministrations.

7043. Do you consider that your ministrations are beneficial to them?—In the manner that I have mentioned I think they are; and I have known one instance, where an insane patient, a female, became, so far as I could discover, perfectly sane about a week before her death. A few days before, she was insane to such a degree that she considered this to be the Protestant inquisition, and Dr. Lalor to be the head inquisitor.

7044. Are prayer-books, Bibles, and other religious books, provided for the use of the members of your persuasion?—Yes.

7045. Do you consider that those inmates who attend divine service would regard it as a serious deprivation to be prevented from doing so?—The great majority of them would. Some are idiots, who do not know where they are going; excepting that even with the idiots I have found, that if they were refractory, speaking to them at the time that they were worshipping God made them quiet; they seemed to exercise a species of self-control.

7046. Is it your practice to preach to them?—I sometimes lecture, and sometimes do not. Although I do lecture, in general, to them, I do not think it is of much use.

7047. I presume considerable discretion would be required on the part of a clergyman addressing an audience of that kind?—Yes; I may say the principle I adopt is speaking to them as if they were sane. I cannot in any other way address them.

7048. Are the inmates who are members of the Established Church capable of reading?—Yes.

7049. What is your opinion as to the advantage of instruction being given in the asylum by means of a school?—I do not feel myself competent to answer that question.

Rev. Edward Larkin.

The Rev. *Edward Larkin* sworn and examined.

7050. How long have you held the office of Roman Catholic chaplain to this asylum?—Three years in March next.

Religious ministrations; the Roman Catholic inmates.

7051. Are you able to state what proportion of the inmates of your persuasion attend divine worship?—About fifty or sixty, altogether, out, I think, of 110.

Effect of those ministrations.

7052. Do you think the whole of the number who attend are capable of benefiting by the instruction you give?—I think not.

7053. What proportion do you think do?—I divide them into classes. Some of them are utterly mad, and I think those incapable of profiting by any office I can extend to them. Some of them mad in some one respect, and perfectly sane in others. Some of these are very well instructed in their religion, and capable of profiting by the offices I render them in the way of the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice, and the administration of the sacraments, and also the instruction I give them. Some of them are convalescent, recovered from fits of madness, and those are perfectly competent to profit by my ministrations. There are two cases I have met—one of them a female, and the other a male. The female was a long time in the Carlow Asylum, and showed no signs of improvement whatsoever while there. She was here for four or five years, and spoke but very little to any person. About a day or two before her death I was called to attend her, and she was very much disinclined to speak to me at first. She was weak, and her mind was very weak; however, I read to her the prayers of the church, and I found, before I left her, that she was in a way to profit by my ministrations; at least I was satisfied she was so. I thought there was a great improvement in her mind; and, I believe, it is known to every physician, that with persons labouring under affections of the mind, it often happens they recover the perfect use of their reason before death. The other case was that of a man, who was very bad for some time here, and shortly before death he recovered the perfect use of his senses, and was able to profit by my ministrations. Other clergymen sometimes come

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here to attend the sick, and, probably, if I could come oftener, I would be able to mention similar cases.

7054. Are the patients orderly and quiet during the celebration of divine service?—Always; except once or twice, persons subject to epilepsy were seized with fits.

7055. Are you in the habit of preaching to them?—I do not think it prudent to preach to them. Sometimes, on a few occasions, I give them a few words of instruction. I think any improvement that can be effected in that way would be accomplished by forming them into classes, and getting persons to teach them their prayers and catechism. Some of them are puffed up by a feeling of pride, and might take views, sometimes, different from the preaching, if they were instructed publicly. I think they could be managed better in classes. Some of them are quite capable of profiting by instruction.

7056. Are you in the habit of attending the inmates of your persuasion on various occasions during the week?—I do not attend, unless called for, except on Sundays. Sometimes I might walk through the asylum, but very seldom, to see how things were going on. Whenever I was wanted, Dr. Lalor, or the matron, sent for me.

7057. With the exception of coming on Sundays to celebrate divine service, and attending when called upon, no further attendance is given?—No further attendance.

Arrangements for divine service.

7058. Are you satisfied with the arrangements made for divine service?—Well, I never made any complaint of them, but I would much prefer having a separate place for myself, and another for Mr. Graves. Some of the Catholic patients object to the place now used because of another service being performed there.

7059. How do the patients know the service of another church is performed there?—Some of them see the clergyman going there. Some of the Catholic patients, to my knowledge, are very much displeased on that account, and so much so, that they told me they would never attend. Of course that is a feeling that was never shared in by myself, although I would much prefer having a separate place of worship.

7060. Is not the arrangement in the workhouse and in the gaols similar to the arrangement existing here?—I never inquired; it may be for aught I know on the subject.

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MARYBOROUGH, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1857.

MARYBOROUGH.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Maryborough District Asylum.

Thomas Crowe Burton, Esq., M.D., affirms and is examined.

Thomas Crowe Burton, Esq., M.D.

7061. What appointment do you hold in the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum?—Manager.

7062. Are you a member of the medical profession?—I am.

7063. How long have you held your appointment?—Since the 1st October, 1850.

7064. There is also a visiting physician attached to the institution?—Yes.

The Manager; how far he takes part in the medical treatment of the inmates.

7065. How far do you take part in the medical treatment of the patients?—Only in those cases which I consider necessary—on an emergency.

7066. With that exception, does the whole medical treatment of the patients, both as regards insanity and bodily infirmity, rest with the visiting physician?—Altogether.

7067. Do you attend the meetings of the Board of Governors?—I do.

7068. By whom are the minutes of the proceedings taken?—By myself.

7069. Is the attendance of Governors usually sufficient to form a quorum?—It is usually sufficient.

Attendance of Governors.

7070. Has any occasion occurred on which there has been no Board in consequence of the insufficient attendance of Governors?—I think I might say not for the last two years.

7071. How frequently are the meetings held?—Monthly.

7072. In case there should be no attendance at the ordinary monthly meeting, is there no meeting of the Board held till the ensuing month?—It is customary, when there has been no meeting, to summon the Board for that day month, or the Wednesday upon which the meeting day would fall: that rule is not without an exception.

7073. Is the attendance chiefly on the part of Governors from the vicinity of Maryborough, or from the other parts of the district?—We have an attendance of Governors from very remote parts of the district.

Counties comprised in the district.

7074. What counties are comprised in the district?—The King's County and the Queen's County, at present.

7075. Did the district formerly comprise a larger area?—It comprised the counties of Westmeath and Longford.

7076. When were they detached?—About September, 1855, when the Mullingar Asylum was opened.

7077. Do the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums attend the Board?—They do.

The Inspectors as members of the Board.

7078. Do they take part in the proceedings of the Board like other members?—They took part in the proceedings of the Board the same as other members till within the last few meetings.

7079. What difference has there been in the mode of proceeding at the last few meetings?—They have not voted as Governors; they used to vote, but do not now.

7080. What other medical officers are attached to the institution besides the visiting physician?—The apothecary.

The medicines.

7081. Are the medicines compounded in the asylum?—On the premises.

7082. Is the Daily Statement Book regularly kept as required?—It is.

Number of inmates.

7083. What is the present number of inmates in the establishment?—One hundred and fifty-four.

Proportion incurable.

7084. Of that number what proportion are considered to be incurable?—The supposed curables, on the 1st February, were seventy-seven; exactly one half.

Clerk and storekeeper.

7085. Is there a clerk and storekeeper attached to the establishment?—There is.

7086. Does he live on the premises?—No.

7087. Has permission to reside off the premises been given him by the Board?—It has.

7088. By minute, or how?—Not by minute; I am aware it has been assented to.

Appointment of the servants; by whom dismissed.

7089. By whom are the servants of the establishment appointed?—They are appointed by me, subject to the approval of the Board.

7090. What are the qualifications required in the way of general intelligence and education?—I may say they should read and write, and they are persons of character.

7091. Have any been appointed during your experience who cannot read and write?—Yes.

7092. Do you consider the number sufficient for the proper attendance of the patients?—I do.

7093. By whom are they dismissed?—By me, or by the Board. I generally bring the case under the notice of the Board, and the Board sanctions my act or the reverse.

Superannuation of officers.

7094. Have the Board had occasion to superannuate any of their officers under the recent Act?—It was decided on the last Board day, but not finally, to superannuate the matron. The amount of superannuation allowance has not been settled.

Quantity of land; inmates employed thereon.

7095. What quantity of land is attached to the asylum?—In or about fourteen Irish acres within the walls.

7096. How many of the inmates were employed on the land according to the last statement in the Daily Statement Book?—Twenty-four.

7097. Is that about the usual number so employed?—I think it is under the mark.

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Number of males and females.

7098. What proportion of the 154 inmates are males?—We have eighty-eight males, and fifty-six females.

7099. Is the asylum capable of accommodating a larger number than are at present in it?—I do not think it is.

Amount of accommodation in the asylum; applications for admission.

7100. Have the Board been obliged to refuse applicants from want of accommodation?—Not since the transmission of patients to Mullingar.

7101. Have any applications been made from the Boards of Guardians recently for accommodation?—There have.

7102. Have the Board been able to comply with them?—The Board found it necessary to refuse two from Mountmellick, because there was an informality in the forms.

7103. I believe the Abbeyleix Union is in the Queen's County?—Yes.

Number of lunatics in the Abbeyleix Union Workhouse.

7104. From a return the Commissioners have received, it appears there are eighteen lunatics in the Abbeyleix Workhouse?—Yes.

7105. Has any application been made for the admission of those lunatics into the asylum?—One within the last few days; no other that I am aware of.

Question of enlarging the building.

7106. Have the Governors ever had occasion to consider the propriety, or otherwise, of enlarging the building?—It never came officially before them to the best of my knowledge.

7107. In what state is the ventilation of the building?—I should say defective.

Means of ventilation insufficient.

7108. Have any artificial arrangements been made for ventilating the house?—There have.

7109. Of what nature?—Apertures in the cells at the time of building—openings in the doors.

7110. Are there any ventilating shafts, or any means of extracting the foul air?—No.

Arrangements for heating.

7111. What are the arrangements for warming the house?—The fire-places.

7112. In the corridors?—All through the house.

7113. Are those fire-places in the corridors used throughout the winter?—They are.

7114. Are there any fire-places in any of the associated dormitories?—There are.

7115. Are they ever used?—Constantly.

7116. Are there any complaints of the house not being sufficiently warm?—It has been the general feeling of the physician and myself that the house has not been sufficiently warm in very cold weather.

7117. Have any improved means of warming the corridors or the house come under the consideration of the Governors?—I omitted to state that there are in the corridors metal vessels attached to some of the fire-places which heat the sick rooms.

7118. Is the establishment lit with gas?—No.

Lavatories, supply of hot and cold water.

7119. Are there lavatories in the wards?—There are not.

7120. Where are the patients washed?—In some of the divisions they are washed in the day rooms; in others they are washed in lavatories.

7121. Where are those lavatories to which you now refer?—One in number three, and one in number one room, male division.

7122. Are they in a ward, or separate from it?—They are in a cell which was formerly a sleeping apartment, or one of the same size as the sleeping apartments.

Ablutions of the patients.

7123. Is there a supply of hot and cold water for those divisions?—There is a supply of cold water in one, and a supply of hot and cold water in another.

7124. Are the patients regularly bathed at stated periods?—They are not.

Baths.

7125. How many baths are there in the house?—Two fixed baths and three tin movable baths.

7126. Is there a sufficient supply of hot and cold water for those fixed baths?—The supply of water is at times not sufficient; it generally is sufficient; there are periods when it is deficient.

7127. Are the patients in the several wards washed each day?—Their faces and hands are washed every day—at least that is the rule.

7128. Is the rule practically carried out?—I will not say it is always practically done; it cannot always be carried out.

7129. What insuperable difficulty is there in the way of having those things carried out?—It is an unintentional omission, whenever it occurs.

No water-closets.

7130. Are there any water-closets in the wards?—None.

7131. Are there none throughout the building?—There is one belonging to my private apartments.

7132. Are there night-chairs in use?—Only in parts of the establishment.

The sewerage.

7133. Are there privies in the airing courts?—There are.

7134. How is the sewerage of the establishment?—Well, I cannot say it is good; it is constantly going out of order.

7135. Is there any efficient means of flushing the sewers?—None whatever.

7136. How is the soil removed from the privies?—By buckets.

7137. Are the patients employed at that work?—They are.

7138. Is it carried directly out from the yard through any part of the house?—It is carried through a part of the house, but merely a cross passage.

Proposed new arrangement with respect to privies.

7139. How frequently is that operation performed?—About every three weeks.

7140. Has it been under the consideration of the Governors to make a new arrangement about the privies?—With reference to the privies it has.

7141. What steps have been taken?—A resolution was passed by the Board to the effect that Dr. Jacob and myself should claim the assistance of a professional gentleman to

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examine the house and see if any arrangement could be made with the view of serving the institution in that respect.

7142. Are there any infirmaries attached to the institution?—No

7143. Where are the patients treated who are subject to bodily infirmities?—In their separate apartments.

7144. What is your opinion of that arrangement?—It is a decidedly bad arrangement.

No infirmaries; patients treated in their own apartments; inconveniences of that arrangement.

7145. Was any portion of the building at any time used as an infirmary?—I believe not. I believe there was a portion of the building that was intended as an infirmary, but I am not aware it was ever used for that purpose.

7146. When patients are suffering from illness, which requires they should be kept in a warm temperature, what means have you of giving them that accommodation in the ordinary cells?—There are metal plates or boxes attached to the backs of the fire-places, each of which warms two cells.

7147. That accommodation so afforded is naturally limited?—Yes, it is limited.

7148. How are the patients who may be so treated in their separate cells attended to?—As the case may be, by the keeper or the nurse of their respective divisions.

7149. Must they not be necessarily left more without attendance than if they were in an infirmary where a nurse would constantly be present?—Unavoidably they must be without attendance more than if they were in a place where a person would have nothing else to attend to.

7150. Are iron bedsteads generally used?—Altogether.

The bedsteads; tendency of patients to break iron bedsteads.

7151. How do you find them to answer?—I think they are bad; they are dear and cumbrous.

7152. What bedsteads would you prefer?—Light wooden bedsteads in cases where they could be made available.

7153. Have you known the patients on any occasion show a tendency to break the iron bedsteads?—Yes.

7154. Has any danger resulted from that?—Very great danger.

7155. Have any accidents occurred?—Fortunately no accidents attended with loss of life, have occurred, but we were very nearly suffering from a man, who broke fiercely through two doors, armed with an iron bar.

7156. Have you thought it necessary to take any steps to prevent a recurrence of the accident?—Increased vigilance.

7157. Does this tendency to break the bedsteads arise from the frail nature of the steads?—The bedstead which this man broke up was one apparently as strong as any of the rest. Of course there must have been some flaw in it which it was not easy to detect.

The bedding.

7158. What bedding is generally used?—Ticking filled with straw; a pair of blankets; a counterpane, and a pair of sheets; a pillow, pillow cover, bolster, and bolster case.

7159. Are cocoa fibres used?—We use them in one division.

7160. How do you find them to answer?—Very badly; they retain a bad smell, and become packed.

Furniture of the day rooms and corridors.

7161. What furniture is there in the day rooms?—A table, forms, one press, and chairs.

7162. Are there any chairs with backs for delicate patients?—There is one generally in each day room, not always. We find it difficult to keep them from being broken.

7163. Are there any chairs in the corridors?—Not in the corridors.

7164. Where do the patients dine?—In the day rooms.

Dining arrangements

7165. Are they supplied with plates and porringers?—They are supplied with porringers, spoons, and some of them with plates.

7166. Is the use of plates general?—I cannot say it is general.

Disuse of salt.

7167. When the Commissioners visited the asylum it appeared that no salt was furnished to the male patients—how do you account for that?—Through the neglect of the attendants, for they were supplied with salt.

Dislike of the patients to it.

7168. They said they had not it?—The patients generally do not like their meat, or soup, or their food, by any means as much flavoured with salt as it is customary to take it. I have often proposed salt with soup and they complained against it, and even with potatoes they have not made a general practice of using it. They are supplied with saltcellars.

Employment of the patients in the house.

7169. How are the patients employed within doors?—Cleaning the house, tailoring, and shoemaking

7170. Is all the clothing required for the establishment made up in the house?—Every thing, with the exception of Scotch caps for the men.

The clothing

7171. Is the whole of the female clothing made up in the house?—The whole of the female clothing, with the exception of sheets and handkerchiefs.

7172. Are the shoes all made in the house?—They are all made in the house.

Amusements; books, &c.

7173. What amusements are provided for the patients?—They have walking exercise. The men amuse themselves with ball playing in the yard.

7174. Is there a regular ball alley?—There is not.

7175. How do they play ball?—Against the gable end of the house; it is not a very good ball alley.

7176. Are there any books provided for the patients?—None, except prayer books.

7177. Are there any amusing games?—They have permission to engage in any games that can be formed without any danger to themselves; but in the crowded state of our airing yards it is not easy to amuse one part without the rest getting mixed up in it.

7178. Are drafts and backgammon, or any games of that kind, introduced?—No.

7179. Is there any school for the instruction of the more ignorant patients?—There is not.

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MARYBOROUGH.

Maryborough District Asylum.

Thomas Crowe Burton, Esq., M.D.

School instruction.

The Chaplains.

7180. What proportion of the inmates is there unable to read and write?—A very large proportion.

7181. Has it ever been under the consideration of the Governors to establish a school for their instruction?—I am not aware that it has.

7182. Are there chaplains attached to the institution?—There is the Protestant chaplain and the Roman Catholic chaplain.

7183. Are there any inmates of other persuasions besides those of the Established Church and the Roman Catholic Church?—I think not; I am almost sure there are not.

Celebration of divine service.

7184. Where is divine service performed?—For the females, in the day room of the convalescent female division, and for the males, in the day room of number two division of males.

7185. There is therefore no separate place of worship specially devoted for that purpose?—There is no separate place of worship.

7186. Are the chaplains in the habit of visiting the members of their respective persuasions in the house during the week?—They are.

Benefit of having Chaplains connected with the Asylum.

7187. What is your opinion as to the propriety of chaplains being attached to the institution?—It is a very great benefit.

7188. If you considered that the communication of a chaplain with a member of his flock, an inmate of this establishment, was not suitable for the then state of mind of the inmate, what course would you pursue?—Such a case has never happened; I certainly would defer to the opinion of the chaplain.

Privy Council regulation respecting Chaplains; its observance.

7189. Are you aware the Privy Council regulations state that the chaplains should be afforded every facility of admission, "in order to enable them to officiate according to their respective creeds, and to afford religious instruction and consolation to all patients, except such as shall be declared by the physician to be unfit and incapable of understanding the nature of the service, and of appreciating the effects of religion?"—Yes.

7190. If the physician considered that communication by the chaplain with a certain individual was not advisable, would you feel it your duty to communicate that fact to the chaplain?—I would feel it my duty to communicate to the chaplain that I considered the patient in such a state of mind. I am wrong in stating the case has not occurred; because some time ago the Roman Catholic clergyman came here to attend a man, and the man was so violent, that Dr. Jacob and I, in consultation, thought it advisable he should not go near the patient.

7191. Would you require the direction of the visiting physician to be carried out?—The visiting physician, I think, generally speaking, leaves that to the chaplain; if the visiting physician made the exception I would see it carried out.

Proportion of inmates who attend divine worship.

7192. State what proportion of the inmates usually attend divine worship?—A very large proportion; from seventy to seventy-five, attend the Catholic chaplain; and about twenty or twenty-five, as the case may be, attend the Protestant clergyman. In fact, nearly all the Protestant patients attend, and the great majority of the Roman Catholic patients; they being more numerous, there are more bad cases that cannot attend.

Restraint; seclusion.

7193. Is restraint at all practised in the asylum?—There is not the smallest approximation to mechanical restraint.

7194. Is seclusion practised?—Yes, we confine patients to their sleeping apartments.

7195. Have you any padded rooms?—We have no room thoroughly padded; we have padded doors in cells.

Idiots and epileptics admitted.

7196. Are idiots and epileptics admitted into the asylum?—They are.

7197. Will you furnish us with a copy of the form of admission?—I will. [Same is produced.]

Removal of patients from the Asylum.

7198. Have you experienced any difficulty in getting patients removed under the engagements contained in the admission paper?—Sometimes there has been difficulty, when the friends, from being poor, have been unable to remove them to a distance.

7199. In those cases have the patients been retained in the asylum?—No, we send them home in charge of keepers.

Admission of patients.

7200. Are the admissions all made by the Board of Governors?—Generally they are made by the Board of Governors; but the physician has permission, by a special Act of Parliament, to admit a case which he considers urgent, and he refers it to the next meeting of the Governors for their sanction.

7201. Such cases are, however, the exception?—They are the exception.

7202. Are there any paying patients?—None, except pensioners.

No paying patients admitted.

7203. Is it contrary to the practice of the Board to admit paying patients, or is it merely accidental that there are none in the house?—It is contrary to the practice of the Board.

Communications from the Manager to the Board.

7204. When you desire to make any communication to the Board of Governors, with reference to matters connected with the asylum, what course do you pursue?—I state it to them.

7205. Orally or in writing?—If it be a matter of importance that requires a note to be taken of it, I make a memorandum of it in a book, which I lay before the Governors.

Visits of the Inspectors.

7206. How frequently do the Inspectors visit the asylum?—They have been in the habit of visiting it frequently; there is no specified time for doing so.

7207. How often in the year?—I should think there is hardly a month that we have not an Inspector here.

7208. Are their visits paid without notice?—Yes; I frequently receive communications from their clerks stating that they will attend on such a Board day: at least, I have on two or three occasions.

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7209. They do visit during the year without notice?—Decidedly.

7210. Without notice on days that are not Board days?—Decidedly.

7211. Are there any special bye-laws or regulations for the government of the asylum, made by the Governors themselves, beyond those approved by the Privy Council?—A great number.

Special bye-laws for the government of the Asylum.

7212. Are they collected in one volume?—There is an abstract made of them in a book which I shall produce. [Same is produced.] That is an abstract of the bye-laws which refer generally to the institution. There are many special rules for special occasions which are not in that.

7213. One of the resolutions here is, that no spirits shall be issued to the inmates of the asylum except for medical purposes: was it the practice for any one, except the medical person, to order the issue of spirits in the asylum?—Well, there have been instances in which I have given a patient a glass of whiskey if he were wet or very much fatigued.

Issue of spirits to some inmates.

7214. Without communicating with the visiting physician?—Yes. If a man whom I was in the habit of taking out with me was wet or fatigued, I would give him a glass of whiskey, and I was in the habit of giving patients a small quantity of whiskey when they were employed in cleaning out the pond, or when they were washing the bodies of deceased patients, which was practised in the institution up to a late period.

7215. Are criminal lunatics removed without delay from the asylum?—We have not any criminal lunatics at present, nor have we had one since the opening of the Mullingar Asylum.

No criminal lunatics in the Asylum; removal of dangerous lunatics.

7216. Do you find any difficulty in getting dangerous lunatics removed who come from the gaols?—We have not had any difficulty that I recollect at present in removing any dangerous lunatic that came from the gaol, when it was deemed fit or expedient that he should be removed.

7217. Has any visiting committee been appointed by the Board of Governors to inspect the house?—No.

No Visiting Committee; inspection by Governors.

7218. Do the Governors themselves inspect the house?—They do.

7219. Between Board days or at the time of meeting?—They have not inspected the house latterly between Board days; that is to say, more than one Governor.

John Jacob, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

John Jacob, Esq. M.D.

7220. I believe you are visiting physician to the Maryborough Asylum?—Yes.

7221. Do you hold any other official appointments connected with the public institutions of the county?—Yes; I am surgeon to the county infirmary; and, in connexion with that office, I am medical attendant to the county gaol, and I am also medical attendant of the Maryborough dispensary district.

7222. How long have you held the office of visiting physician to the Maryborough Asylum?—Since it was opened.

The Visiting Physician; the medical treatment of the patients; the responsibility with the Visiting Physician.

7223. Have you the sole direction of the medical treatment of the inmates of the asylum?—I have, except when Dr. Burton finds it necessary to prescribe in my absence.

7224. Do you consider the responsibility of the treatment of the patients rests upon yourself?—I do, that is qualified, to a certain extent, by the facilities at my disposal.

7225. So far as the means afforded you extend, you consider that you alone have sole responsibility of the medical treatment of the patients?—I consider the responsibility rests upon me. I hold myself responsible for it.

7226. Does the observation you have made as to the facilities afforded you, or otherwise, refer to any deficiencies in the asylum?—If I considered that my control was more direct and complete, I would, in many particulars, adopt another course from what has been my practice; but my control has not been at any period direct. My wishes have, to a certain extent, been carried out through the intervention of other parties; such, for instance, as the orders of the Board, and the co-operation of those resident within the walls.

The extent of his control in the Asylum with respect to ventilation, heating, amusements, &c.

7227. In what respect would you desire your control to be more complete as regards the treatment?—With respect to ventilation my control has not been complete—with respect to warming my control has not been complete—with respect to the regulation of the patients' mode of getting their food my control has not been complete—with respect to their recreations and amusements I have not considered my control by any means sufficiently complete to empower or enable me to carry into effect what, according to my views, I would deem desirable.

7228. Do you consider the ventilation of the establishment to be imperfect?—I think the existing structural arrangements are, in a great measure, sufficient, if they could be taken full advantage of. I am of course aware that, by different structural arrangements, the ventilation might be a great deal better.

Defective ventilation; structural arrangements.

7229. Have you ever suggested to the Board of Governors the carrying out of those improvements in ventilation, which, if your control was complete, you would be prepared to make?—As a general rule, I would say that, during the whole course of my service, the Board of Governors have afforded every reasonable facility that I could, under the circumstances, expect, towards carrying my views into effect. At the same time, I am under the impression that the Board of Governors themselves felt restricted in some degree by the habits and circumstances of the country, and particularly as regards the expenditure of money.

7230. Do you consider that the Board have been influenced in not carrying out all that you could desire with regard to ventilation, by reference to the impoverished state of the rate-payers?—Not with respect to ventilation. I do not in any degree consider that the Board interpose any obstacle with respect to ventilation. I think that the deficiencies, with

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respect to ventilation, were in no manner connected with the Board. I have not proposed to the Board that any additional means for ventilation should be adopted, but I may explain myself more precisely by stating that I have had different views and opinions from Dr. Burton on the subject of ventilation. I am favourable to having the windows open for the purpose of ventilation; and I have reason to believe that, in damp weather, Dr Burton has been of an opposite opinion. His orders have been generally that the windows should be kept shut at such times, when I thought it was desirable they should be kept open; and on that matter I never raised any difficulty, nor did I bring the subject before the Board; but as I am questioned with respect to ventilation, I think it right to explain myself.

The warming of the Asylum insufficient.

7231. With regard to the warming of the asylum, have you made any proposition for more effectually carrying out that object?—When I considered that the medical responsibility was more directly upon me than it is at present. I repeatedly brought the subject under the notice of the Board, in annual reports and otherwise, and it has been repeatedly discussed. But to come more directly to that point, I may state that, as regards the warming of the institution, it has not, in my opinion, been sufficiently practised, nor has it been practised, in my opinion, to the extent that the means at our disposal might permit, because the annual expenditure for fuel has been very considerable, but I have observed that there has been an undue degree of economy relative to the warming of the apartments occupied by patients, which I did not approve of, and an economy that I am not prepared to say was carried out in other departments. That is exactly what I think.

Importance of sufficient warmth in the Asylum.

7232. Is it not of material importance that proper warmth should be maintained in an establishment of this kind?—It is of the utmost consequence; and I do think that the deficient warming of the institution has been a very serious disadvantage.

The manner in which the food is served to the inmates.

7233. You have referred to the manner in which the food is served to the patients—what alteration would you consider it advisable to make if you had that complete control which you state you have not?—During the whole course of my experience in this institution, I consider that the food has been served with a very unjustifiable degree of coarseness—food of every description. The stirabout for breakfast is not served with that degree of neatness that would be cheerful and comforting to the patients, and which could be accomplished without any increase of expense; so also at dinner, there has been a habit, not recently merely, but it has long been the habit of throwing out a quantity of potatoes on the table, and leaving the patients to supply themselves from the common heap. It is quite true that practice has been in accordance, in a great measure, with the habits of the peasantry in their own houses, but it is for many obvious reasons highly inapplicable and unsuitable in such an establishment as this. Even as relates to the simple just division of the supply of food, I think it is inapplicable.

7234. I understand from your answer that you do not consider the habits of the peasantry in their cabins should at all regulate the course of proceeding for an institution of this kind?—So I think. Public institutions of this kind should be instrumental in the improvement of their habits on their return home.

The dietary.

7235. Are you satisfied with the dietary given to them?—I should say so, on the whole. Considering the habits of the peasantry, I think it would be inexpedient and imprudent to establish any very unusual contrast in the food supplied. At the same time I am quite of opinion that the dietary should be decidedly better than they have been habituated to at home.

The amusement of the patients.

7236. You have alluded to the amusements and entertainments of the patients, and stated they had not been all you would wish?—I think that, under a well regulated system of attendance, and strict supervision and obedience on the part of the attendants, that a great deal more might be done, as is done, and as is provided, elsewhere, for patients. Some of them amuse themselves with music. I do believe that that existed formerly to a greater extent than at present. I have not found that the attendants have been ready to adopt my suggestions and directions on those particular points; and when I make this statement, I think it right to observe that I am fully aware of the responsibility I fix upon myself as to whether I did or did not call the attention of the Board of Governors to many points. I have done so; and I repeat that, as a general rule, the Board of Governors have been extremely attentive to the suggestions I have made, and desired to co-operate with me; at the same time that, on the Board, and within this room, I have encountered most serious and embarrassing difficulties.

Reasons why the Visiting Physician considers his responsibility in the Asylum has been lessened.

7237. In one of your previous answers you referred to a period when you considered your responsibility more complete as regarded this establishment than it is at present—to what do you refer as having altered your responsibility?—To the circumstance of a member of the medical profession being placed in charge of the institution as chief resident officer, and the circumstance of oral statements having been made to me that my position was, to a certain extent, altered by that fact. Also, in consequence of the officer, Dr. Burton, to whom I allude, having informed me that the Inspectors had stated to him that he was to undertake a considerable portion of medical duties, and especially, and particularly, to the circumstance of a member of the Board of Governors, more recently appointed, having taken a very strong position in respect to this matter—having spoken forcibly in this room to me—to the effect, that a resident medical gentleman having come into the institution, I was not to interfere in matters of this kind; and I have a distinct recollection that, on one occasion, when my monthly report was read, which it was my practice previous to the appointment of that gentleman as resident officer to send in, that the member of the Board to whom I have referred, expressed very strong dissatisfaction at my interfering, or making any written report on the state of the asylum, according to the legal heading of the

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printed book, furnished under special provisions of the Act of Parliament. I recollect, on that particular occasion, stating that I would continue to write these reports till I should receive written instructions to the contrary. And on that occasion, I remember that the member of the Board to whom I allude, stated, if I persisted in doing so, he would bring my conduct under the notice of the highest authority in the country. I have a distinct recollection of his words. I have to observe that it was my practice, from the time of my appointment to the period to which I allude, to report in writing to the Board on the general condition of the asylum, and facts and circumstances that I deemed should be brought under the notice of the Board, and more recently I have given up that practice in consequence. My monthly report now consists in a report of the state of the health of the patients, and it generally concludes by my stating that I abstained from reporting on the condition of the asylum. And I may observe, in my justification, that this is in consequence, as several Governors here present can testify, of my having been several times placed in a very embarrassing position.

Oral communications from the Inspectors to the Visiting Physician in relation to altered arrangements.

7238. You have referred to certain oral statements made to you—were they made by persons in official positions?—Yes. They were made, I think I am justified in saying, by both Inspectors, certainly by one repeatedly, who advised me to modify my course of official conduct very considerably, in consequence of the change of arrangements. I being aware that no alteration had taken place in the laws that govern this institution, and that no specific provision was made for the guidance of two medical officers relatively in the institution, I endeavoured as far as possible to steer a middle course—to treat the resident medical officer with all the deference I deemed due to him as a member of my own profession; and at the same time to endeavour, as far as possible, not to abstain from the performance of those duties which I had previously exercised.

No official communication to witness on the appointment, as Manager, of a medical man.

7239. Was any official communication made to you with reference to your duties on the occasion of a member of the medical profession being appointed civil manager?—None whatever; and I repeatedly stated that I considered it a great injustice to me not to give me written instructions. I repeatedly stated that, whatever order might be made by any competent authority, I would implicitly obey, if I should remain in connexion with the institution.

Divided medical authority.

7240. Practically, in the mere medical treatment of the patients, considering that Dr. Burton only prescribes for cases of urgency in your absence, is there any clashing of duty between you?—Well, there is a divided medical authority. Dr. Burton is, in a great measure, recognised in the establishment as the doctor, and he may give directions—such, for instance, as regards ventilation, to which I attach a vast amount of importance. He may give directions with reference to that exactly at variance with mine. As relates to the mere administration of medicine, whatever orders Dr. Burton gives are obeyed; and whenever I am made acquainted with any order given by Dr. Burton, and any questions asked of me, my answer invariably is—"whatever order Dr. Burton has given, you obey it."

Conduct of the Visiting Physician in reference to medical treatment of cases by the Manager.

7241. I presume that is open to the qualification of your considering it a proper prescription?—I quite understand the question. I could not feel justified, when a competent board of examiners have pronounced Dr. Burton a fit and proper judge as to what is to be ordered in medical cases—I say I could not feel in any degree justified in preventing his orders being carried into effect. And again, it is quite as probable that Dr. Burton's opinions may differ from mine, and he does not interfere with my orders.

7242. Might not a patient requiring medical aid be exposed, under those circumstances, to a variety of treatment?—Clearly not. The previous answer was intended to explain that, if Dr. Burton prescribes for a patient in case of emergency in my absence, my general rule is, to leave that patient under his treatment till the conclusion of the case. Occasionally Dr. Burton states to me, "I would wish you would take charge of that case, quite as much as if I had not prescribed for it;" so that under those circumstances no clashing can occur.

7243. In no case does the responsibility as regards those cases seem to be transferred to Dr. Burton?—That is the fact.

7244. Previous to the appointment of Dr. Burton, the manager of the institution was not a professional man?—He was not a professional man.

Medical arrangements when the Manager was non-professional.

7245. In cases of emergency, who then prescribed for the patients?—I am not aware of any emergency having arisen, because, as a general rule, I had qualified medical assistants resident with me, who would be quite available to prescribe for patients; and at that period of time the resident manager summoned me on all occasions when it was necessary.

7246. Being yourself in general practice in the country, might it not occur that your services would not be immediately available on such an occasion?—Clearly and manifestly so. As I mentioned to you, as a general rule, I have had a qualified professional assistant, and that arrangement did exist more completely and perfectly, previous to the appointment of Dr. Burton. The apothecary of the institution attended on all occasions when I was not to be found.

7247. The apothecary does not reside upon the premises either?—The apothecary does not reside upon the premises.

Propriety of appointing medical men as Managers of Asylums.

7248. What is your opinion as to the propriety generally, without reference to the asylum at Maryborough, of the person in complete charge and control of such an institution as this, being a member of the medical profession?—I can only give a qualified answer to that question, and my answer is this—that if he were a business-like man, disposed to devote his time and energy to the duties of his office, and that he should consider the emoluments of the office sufficient for his remuneration, I do think it is pretty obvious that his presence would be beneficial, provided that at the same time, not merely as regards disease

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Necessity of extern medical aid for the inmates.

generally, but as regards the treatment of insanity also, there should be medical aid available—that medical aid being habituated to the daily active practice of the profession, and deriving the advantages and benefits of a general experience from continued active daily practice. That would be manifestly beneficial as regards disease, not merely as regards disease generally, but beneficial also as regarded insanity in its different variations. The experience acquired in the treatment of disease generally would be beneficial for the asylum; and it would be a benefit also to society and the public, on the other hand, to have a person so experienced and exercised in the treatment of insanity giving his services to the public generally. But especially and particularly I would consider it all-important—such is my own individual opinion—as regards the well-being, and security, and safety of the inmates of the institution, and to its general proper management—that a person holding a certain position in the opinion of the public, and having a general character throughout the district—that that person's co-operation, and supervision, and vigilance should be available, not merely for strict medical purposes, but, I may perhaps add, for the purpose of inspection also.

Non-interference of one medical officer in the treatment of a case by the other.

7249. Having stated that it is your practice, where the manager, Dr. Burton, who is a medical man, takes up a case, not to interfere with him, on the ground that he also passed as a competent member of the medical profession, does not that practice rather clash with the opinion you have expressed upon the necessity of additional medical advice being given?—I would say not, because the practice is to a very small extent indeed. Dr. Burton leaves the general direction and management, as to prescribing for the patients, in my hands; and it is only in case of what he deems a temporary emergency that he usually prescribes; and I have taken the course that I have explained, because I have deemed it due to him as a professional man to abstain from interfering with him.

7250. I understood you to state that you allow Dr. Burton's treatment of a case to extend beyond the mere temporary emergency, he having once begun to treat it, you allowed him to continue to the close?—That has been my practice, with the exceptions, and those exceptions have been frequent, that I specified, when Dr. Burton mentions to me, "I merely prescribed for that case in your absence; I wish you to take it up and deal with it as if I had not prescribed for it."

Probable effects of such a practice.

7251. If you considered it due to Dr. Burton, as a medical man, to allow him to continue the treatment of a case he had once begun, might not the resident physician of the establishment, under the arrangement you have suggested, equally feel in all cases, that, because of his medical status, he should not be interfered with by a physician merely attending from time to time?—That would be a matter for the arrangement of those whose duty it is to provide for the regulation and government of this institution. It would be for the proper authorities to direct with whom that responsibility should rest; and it would be for those authorities to say whether it was more fit and proper, or otherwise, that a gentleman resident in the institution, with the experience of the sick amongst 180 persons, should be the person to treat the sick of that number. That is what should decide the matter, and not mere surmise. I think I may go so far as to say that I complain that this has been left an unsettled question

Question of defining the duties and responsibility of each.

Reasons for having a Visiting Physician, as well as a medical Manager.

7252. I gather it is your opinion that, in any alteration of the law which would provide that the person in charge of this institution should be a medical man, there should be also a provision made for having an attending or visiting physician?—That is my opinion, and I wish to explain further that I think the resident house-surgeon of an ordinary hospital might, with very much more justice than a resident manager of an asylum, state that he considered he should have the prescribing for and the regulation of the treatment of, all the cases in the house, and that the visiting physician and surgeon should have nothing to do with them; for this reason, if we have an institution with 100 persons all sick, the resident medical officer, the house-surgeon, would be expected to have a great deal more professional experience than a resident medical officer in an institution comprising 200 or 250 persons suffering from insanity alone, a large proportion of those cases being incurable and not under direct medical treatment. His experience would be very small indeed; and if you have a medical officer who has resided in an institution ten, or fifteen, or twenty years, and during that time his experience has been confined to the sick amongst a limited number of persons in the asylum, the case will be much stronger, as to the necessity for a visiting physician.

Effect of such an arrangement as regards the patients.

7553. Do you, or do you not, consider it would be more advantageous to the patients in a lunatic asylum, to be treated by a medical man who would be constantly watching their cases and resident in the establishment, having no other duties to occupy him, than that they should be treated by a medical man who visited merely three times in the week?—It is my belief, and my acquaintance with lunatic asylums is not very limited, that that close watching of the treatment of cases does not exist by any means as a general practice. I will even go so far as to express the opinion that it does not exist to any considerable extent at all; and I may state further to you that I do not, so far as my own opinion goes, consider insanity one of those diseases that is very much benefited by close and continual observation of symptoms and the result of treatment. It is quite a different thing in cases of inflammation, in which close observation at short intervals of time is of importance; but even in the most acute and recent forms of insanity, I apprehend, it will not be found that changes of treatment are made at short intervals of time; therefore I do think that as, in the ordinary treatment of diseases, visiting patients at periods regulated by the circumstances of the case is advantageous, so, I think, in the treatment of insanity that arrangement would be even more advisable. For instance, take the case of any gentleman here present, if ill, he would be visited, say by me, at stated periods, and prescribed for, and the treatment

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carried out at intervals. The result of my answer is, that I do not think constant observation of very great importance in such cases.

7254. With whom would you leave the responsibility of deciding, if there was any difference of opinion as to the treatment to be pursued; whether with the visiting physician or the resident physician?—It is natural to suppose I should say with the visiting physician, because I think he should be the chief medical officer. I think the resident medical officer should hold a position more analogous to that of house-surgeon in an hospital, if it would be deemed expedient to have a resident medical officer, who would be chiefly beneficial for the immediate treatment of accidents or cases of emergency.

In case of a difference of opinion whose should prevail.

7255. You have stated that you do not consider constant attendance upon a case of insanity a desirable practice, and that it is therefore unnecessary?—I might, perhaps, go so far as to say so much. I do not think it very desirable for a person who directs the medical treatment of insanity to be much the same as a medical nursetender. I think he should visit at short intervals, in acute cases, especially when any special remedies were being administered; then it would be his duty, and it has been my practice, to observe closely and at short intervals of time.

Question of constant attendance by the medical officer upon a case of insanity.

7256. Although there might not be any necessity to see every case daily, would you not consider that the medical manager of a lunatic asylum would find an ample number of cases to occupy his attention each day and throughout the day?—Well, I do not believe such to be the fact, and I am convinced it is not a general practice. I am not alluding to any particular institution, but I am satisfied such is not the practice in this country, and I believe it is not the practice in the sister country.

7257. Whom would you intrust with that absolute control which you consider essential in the case we have been discussing, where there should be a resident medical manager and also a visiting physician?—I think it should rest with the visiting physician, he being the chief medical officer. When he considered it necessary to give decisive orders, I think, as a rule of service, those orders should be obeyed, and I think the resident medical officer ought not to be in a position to raise difficulties with respect to such orders of the visiting physician.

Which of the medical officers should have absolute control.

7258. What classification of the inmates is made in this asylum?—They are classified, for record, according to the different forms of the disease—mania, monomania, melancholia, dementia, epilepsy, and idiocy. That is the classification for record. The classification in the wards is tranquil and moderately tranquil, a little less tranquil than the moderately tranquil, and the refractory. The refractory division is subdivided at the female side by the occupation of an upper day-room by an average of three females of very disorderly habits.

Classification of inmates.

7259. Has the general bodily health of the inmates of the asylum been good?—I would say that I think it has been under the average. I think there has been a tendency to disease, the result of debility of constitution, such, for instance, as scrofula and consumption. I think the imperfect heating of the establishment tends to that. Previous to the raising of the funnel of the steam engine, the imperfect withdrawal of the smoke was, I think, very injurious; and I had very paramount proof of it at the period of the death of the late manager, who suffered from extreme difficulty of breathing, and in the evening, especially, his distress was extreme. At that time the chimney was some fourteen or fifteen feet lower than at present, and a large proportion of the soot blew into the day-rooms and dormitories. There is more or less coldness in the rooms, which impairs the health of the patients; and on the whole I think a more generous dietary would be medically advantageous to them. With respect to any deficiency in that way, it is right and proper I should state that I feel fully authorized by the rules to order whatever I think necessary, but at the same time, there is a certain amount of control exercised over persons by public opinion, with respect to expenditure; and the outlay for extra articles of diet has been more than once a matter of inquiry by the Board of Governors here.

The general bodily health of the inmates under the average; the probable causes.

7260. If you considered the ordinary dietary of the house led to this increase of disease, would you not feel it to be your duty to recommend an improved dietary?—I would, and I did so; and the dietary has been increased from time to time, and it has been increased under considerable difficulties; and various improvements that were effected, I have a clear recollection, were carried under a considerable amount of opposition from one or more members of the Board of Governors. I recollect when buttermilk was issued here as an article of diet, that Hugh Morgan Tuite, then member for Westmeath, came from his own residence at Mullingar, and vigorously opposed the substitution of sweet milk for the buttermilk, and expressed very strong opinions that the patients on the whole were rather too well fed. I wish to impress upon you, as a practical matter of fact, that the extreme difficulty of the officers is, their having to contend against what may be the opinion of one or more members of the Board.

The dietary; extras.

7261. Are you satisfied with the ordinary dietary as it at present stands?—I think I should say so. If I could feel that I was altogether unrestrained, I might order a larger supply of extras for patients who need them; but the fact is, I felt a difficulty with respect to having a large amount for extra diet appearing on the records of the institution. Of course you are aware that there is the greatest possible difference between the dietaries of the Irish institutions and those of the English asylums. I conclude that the subject was carefully considered by the proper authorities, because those dietaries have been all subjected to a certain amount of correction by central authorities. I may state to you, that the original dietary of this institution was established at the suggestion of the manager of the institution, who brought the dietary from the House of Industry in Dublin; and it is perhaps not out of place for me to state that, at the time of my appointment to the situation I hold, I did regard, with such very strong disapprobation, a great number of the arrange-

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Introduction of special rules for the government of the Asylum.

ments which existed, that I made inquiries, by permission of the Government, given through the Under Secretary, with respect to the practice of different institutions in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and I placed the result before the Governors here, in the form of a pamphlet, suggesting a great many rules for the guidance of this institution, which were adopted by the Governors. It is right I should state, that the two Inspectors then strongly opposed the adoption of those rules, and that it was with considerable difficulty the majority of the Board sanctioned them, in opposition to the active resistance of the two then Inspectors. At that period of time I proposed a code of rules which, perhaps it is not indelicate for me to state, has been the foundation of the existing rules. Those rules were strongly opposed by the then Inspectors, but were adopted by the Board of this institution; and it is perhaps not out of place I should state that, in the observations I then addressed to the Governors, and published, the first proposal was made for the appointment of chaplains to asylums generally; and this is the first provincial asylum in which chaplains were appointed.

7262. At the period to which you refer, who were the Inspectors of Asylums?—Major Woodward, and Major Palmer, neither of them medical men.

Reluctance to order extra dietary.

7263. If you considered extra dietary to be necessary for the proper treatment of the patients, would you not feel it your duty to place the patients upon that extra dietary without reference to what might be the views of particular Governors?—I am afraid I have not sufficient moral courage to do that. I would not feel exactly justified in taking a course that might bear the character of extravagance. I may state that, at the present moment, there is a very large proportion of persons on extra diet on the female side. In one division on that side there are seven, in another there are eight or nine, in another six, and so on. I would say that, on the female side, there are probably about twenty-eight or so on extra diet.

No infirmary attached to the institution; consequent disadvantage.

7264. It is stated there is no infirmary attached to the institution; what is your opinion of the advantage, or otherwise, of an infirmary?—I think, as a general rule, it would be beneficial, and that it is the more necessary in proportion to the increased size of an establishment. Practically, the disadvantage has not been observed here to such an extent as at first sight might be supposed. All the sick are placed in sleeping rooms and convalescent divisions, under the care of persons more habituated to attendance upon the sick than those in the divisions in which they might take ill. I consider infirmaries advantageous for hospital treatment, but there are not more than perhaps six persons in the institution requiring such treatment.

7265. Supposing an epidemic to break out in the establishment, what arrangements would you make to meet it?—During the whole course of my service here, no such necessity has arisen. We had two epidemics of cholera in this district. We have also had influenza from time to time, which did not render insulation necessary. I do not remember a single case of maculated or ordinary typhus fever; there has been no case of small-pox. In fact the difficulty from the want of an infirmary during so long a period has not been so great as might be expected.

7266. If any one of those diseases arose, how would you meet it?—Why, the most obvious course would be to set apart one division for those affected, which would probably be the convalescent division where the sick are at present.

7267. An infirmary would be of advantage in that event?—I think it would be desirable; but at the same time, in this institution, with the number in it, I do not think the necessity has been so very strong as might be supposed.

The arrangements for washing and bathing.

7268. Are you satisfied with the arrangements for the washing and bathing of the patients?—They are altogether defective and incomplete, and I think the attendants are not sufficiently attentive in that respect. It is right you should be aware that, under an order of the Board, Mr. Wilkinson, the architect, is about submitting a plan for lavatories and baths, and water-closets also.

Propriety of admitting paying patients.

7269. It has been stated that there are no paying patients, beyond a few pensioners, in the establishment; what is your opinion as to the propriety of admitting persons into this institution who, although not paupers, yet would be unable to defray the full expense of their maintenance in an asylum?—It is an extremely difficult question. Persons so circumstanced labour under great disadvantages at present, and are very imperfectly provided for. If it were contemplated to receive them into the District Lunatic Asylums, it is probable that certain alterations in the system ought to be made; but even if they should not be made, I think it probable that, practically, they would be made, and that persons so circumstanced would be put into better positions in the asylums than the other patients. But I do think it is a most serious existing defect, that provision is not made for the due care of persons of limited means when suffering from insanity. Nothing can be more objectionable than the prevailing practice in this county; when persons are seized with insanity, instead of trouble being taken to have them removed into an asylum, which should be accomplished within a period of two or three weeks at the farthest, they will be kept at home, and then measures will be taken to have them finally committed to prison.

Delay in sending recent cases of insanity to Asylums.

7270. Do you mean that that ever occurs amongst persons who would be enabled to pay a portion of the maintenance of the patients?—Yes, in those cases it does occur, but in a much larger proportion amongst the poorer classes.

Question of treating paying patients differently from pauper patients.

7271. Suppose that persons of the class to whom you refer should be admitted into the District Asylum upon paying a portion of their maintenance, do you consider that any difference of treatment regarding them should be sanctioned?—As I have already said, it is a very difficult question. I think the establishment of a difference in the treatment would, in a great measure, interfere perhaps with the persons to whom the institution more properly belongs; I think they might be interfered with, and their legitimate accommoda-

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tion and advantages might be sacrificed for the benefit of the others. It is a matter that should be approached with a considerable degree of caution, and with great attention to the regulation of the details. I should state that in this institution—I have not actual evidence of it—but I have every reason to believe that there are several persons here who would be disposed to pay a small sum annually towards their maintenance Some of those persons receive the ordinary treatment of the patients generally, and others are allowed some little articles of luxury, by their friends leaving money in the hands of the conductors of the institution, which I never approved of by any means. As a general rule, I would much prefer having the patients take the course of the institution generally, rather than that any of the officers should receive money, either for the purpose, or under the pretext, of supplying them with luxuries.

The class whose insane should be admitted as paying patients not numerous

7272. From your knowledge of the country generally, having considerable practice, is it your opinion that there is a large class who, being above the rank of paupers, are yet unable to provide for their insane relatives in private asylums?—I have no reason to think there is a large class in this country; the class intermediate between the class of gentlemen farmers and small farmers is not so numerous, or the number of cases so great as might be expected.

The admission form how filled up.

7273. I believe that, in all cases of admission by application to the asylum, it is required that the form now before me shall be filled up?—As a general rule, I do not think that admission form satisfactory. I originally framed it, and the late manager made some alterations, and these are printed without any reference to me as to any improvement that might be made. That form has deteriorated in successive editions instead of improving.

7274. Do you mean that matters previously included are not now contained therein?—No; but additions have been made, and alterations in the position of queries were made by the late manager. In the affidavit there is a passage to the effect that the applicant has not been born an idiot. If I had had an opportunity of proposing corrections in subsequent editions, I should have objected to that as being altogether at variance with the existing law, and the orders of the Privy Council.

7275. Do you find, generally speaking, that when the applicants answer those queries in a proper manner they afford information which it is desirable to have?—No doubt at all about it, they do aid. It is the duty of the certifying physician to fill up queries; and it is a fact that I can generally form an opinion of the calibre of a man, by the degree of industry bestowed upon the replies to the queries

Insufficient information supplied with workhouse and gaol cases.

7276. In the cases of patients arriving here from the workhouses, are those queries generally filled up?—They are not; and, as a general rule, the applications from workhouses are usually more informal than applications from private or other sources. That is, perhaps, unavoidable, in consequence of relatives not being available to supply information. Then, as relates to cases from gaols, there is no information whatever.

7277. Do you consider that a defect?—A very serious defect The replies to those queries are of importance for regulating the opinion to be expressed by me to the Board, to guide them in coming to a decision as to whether the patient should be admitted or not.

Detention of lunatics in workhouses.

7278. What is your opinion as to the propriety of any class of lunatics being detained in workhouses?—My opinion is against it. I think persons of unsound mind had better be collected in an institution devoted to that purpose exclusively, for it is obviously objectionable, in every sense of the word, to have them in workhouses. Under a very perfect special system, asylums for idiots alone, as apart from lunatics, might be desirable, and under a very perfect system, asylums for patients unlikely to recover might be perhaps desirable; but as to workhouses, they are manifestly and palpably objectionable for the reception of such persons.

7279. Do you think that any class of insane patients, who are harmless, might be left in workhouses with advantage?—There might, perhaps, be a few, but I think it is an extremely doubtful matter. My opinion of workhouses and their inmates generally is, that they are, morally speaking, extremely unsound and corrupt; and therefore persons suffering from any degree of infirmity of mind, who might be unable vigorously to protect their own interests, would be very likely to suffer in them.

7280. In the workhouses with which you are acquainted, what special arrangements are made for lunatics?—I have very little acquaintance with the practice in workhouses, not that I have not been interested in the subject. You must excuse me for again entering into some details. When the workhouse for this union was being erected, I was elected a member of the Board of Guardians; and in that capacity, in conjunction with others, it was my duty to pay attention with respect to the arrangements for the selection of a site. I did take an active part with others, supposing that the arrangement made was very objectionable. The result was, at least I thought so, regarding it as cause and effect, that I received a communication from the Under Secretary, simply and precisely stating, that if I should continue to serve as a member of the Board of Guardians, the Lord Lieutenant would send a medical officer to take charge of this institution. I stated that fact in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons. Of course, I resigned my situation as a member of the Board of Guardians, and at no subsequent period did I offer myself as a candidate for election; and I have ever had a feeling that, when entering the workhouse, I was in some degree to be regarded as an intruder.

Number of incurable cases in the Asylum; additional accommodation.

7281. It appears from the Daily Statement Book that, out of 154 inmates of this institution, seventy-seven are deemed to be incurable—supposing a pressure upon the Board of Governors, for additional admissions, to increase, have you ever considered whether any arrangement could be made for disposing of those incurable cases?—The accommodation was increased from 104 to 200. I, of course, did consider that question when the institution became full, and before the asylum was built at Mullingar, and it was very much

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discussed by the Board of Governors; the opinion that it would be well to raise side wings was, I think, generally arrived at, and it was not contemplated to make any specific proposition to transfer the incurables to another institution.

Detention of incurable cases in separate and distinct Asylums.

7282 What is your opinion, generally, as to the propriety or advisability of incurable cases being accommodated in a distinct and separate asylum?—I am not prepared to express any opinion upon the subject in any very decided tone; at the same time, I incline to the opinion that you should have them all together, and for this especial reason, that many patients supposed to be incurable often recover after a considerable lapse of time. The division of patients into curable and incurable is not easy; and I may now state that the forms of returns sent by the Commissioners to this institution to be filled up, differ from the forms in the Morning Statement Book, the form in the book being a division of the patients into "supposed" curable and "supposed" incurable. The Commissioners' query is "probably" curable, and "probably" incurable. The consequence is, the numbers in the returns differ from the numbers stated in the Morning Statement Book, for those in the book embrace a larger number of persons that have a reasonable chance of recovering.

7283. You feel a difficulty, therefore, in coming to a final determination as to a case being absolutely incurable?—Quite so; in many cases Dr. Burton and I were at a loss which we should mark curable and which incurable.

Or in detached buildings contiguous to the District Asylums.

7284. Supposing, from the pressure of applications for admission to an asylum, it became necessary to erect additional buildings, would you see any objection to the class of supposed incurable lunatics being removed to another building on the premises, where they would still be under the supervision of the medical officer?—The conclusion that was arrived at, when the subject was under consideration here before, was, that, even with the extent of ground we have, a separate building would probably be desirable, and it is what I would deem desirable.

Such an arrangement economically considered.

7285. Was it considered that any additional economy would result from that arrangement, as compared with adding generally to the asylum?—It was never in any degree made clear to me that there would, nor do I believe that any economy would exist, either in the clothing, dietary, or supervision.

7286. Are those supposed incurable cases generally cases that are not on extra diet?—I think that the incurables are, generally speaking, more generally on extra diet than the curables. The incurables are more broken down and shattered, and are cases of longer standing; so I would state from my general recollection of the cases; I do not think that a cheaper description of diet would be appropriate for incurable cases more than for curable cases. During the active stages of the diseases, of course, less stimulating food would be given than when the health might be impaired by long-existing disease.

7287. In case of an additional building for those incurable cases being on the same ground as the existing asylum, would not an economy result as regards the superior officers?—Clearly; the same staff of superior officers would manage the entire.

7288. Any difficulty that would exist in determining who were curable and who were incurable, would equally exist with reference to those who were to go to the additional building that might be erected on the grounds?—Quite so; but practically I do not see that the subdivision of patients into curable and incurable is substantially important; for instance, going through this institution, you will find in every division curables and incurables—at least, in divisions where most curables are found, you will also find incurables, in consequence of their habits being orderly and harmless.

The poorer classes not reluctant to send cases to the District Asylums.

7289. From your knowledge of the country generally, do you think there is any reluctance on the part of the poorer classes to send their lunatic relatives to asylums?—I do not, by any means. I think there is on the part of the upper classes, who have more a feeling of pride about it.

Legislation with reference to individual cases detained by friends.

7290. Do you consider any additional legislation necessary, with reference to the cases of lunatics who may be detained by their friends—persons who have not either been made lunatics by Commission of Chancery, or are under the inspection of the Inspectors of Asylums?—I think it would be extremely difficult to reach those cases; I do not think they are many in number. There is, within a short distance of this town, a young lady in an unhappy state of insanity. The means of the family are very small, and I think this institution is open to that young lady. I am sure she would be much better circumstanced here than at home, and yet they will not remove her to this place, and they cannot pay for her in a private asylum. I believe the truth is that they are too proud to place her in this establishment.

7291. Do you see any difficulty in providing, by legislative enactment, for the proper treatment of such cases?—I do, because of the difficulty of entering a private family and a private house to investigate, under the control and power of the law, as to the existing arrangements in that family with reference to persons suffering more or less under bodily or mental disease.

7292. How far do you consider the helpless condition of such members of society would justify any interference by the legislature on their behalf?—So far as I have an opportunity of forming an opinion, the necessity is not sufficient to call for legislative interference, particularly as the powers of the Inspectors, under the Private Lunatic Asylums Act, go far towards reaching those cases.

Limited powers of the Inspectors as regards such cases; inspection of licensed houses.

7293. You are aware of the limited powers of the Inspectors as regards individual cases?—I am aware they are limited as to entering a house where a member of a family is supposed to be insane, and even supposed not to be well treated; I am aware there is a difficulty with respect to that, that in fact they are prevented from going in, but they are not prevented from visiting patients where payment is made.

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7294. Or, I believe, licensed houses, with two or more inmates?—It is their duty to inspect them, and in case of one, by private arrangement with the Chancellor. Those are also under the control of the Inspectors

7295. I believe you are, yourself, licensed for two establishments for the reception of the insane in the vicinity of this town?—Yes.

7296. How long have you had those institutions?—I would say, since 1842.

The private Asylums under the control of the witness.

7297. Have you a separate licence for each house?—Yes; one establishment is for males, and the other for females.

7298. Do you experience any difficulty in obtaining the licence, or is the matter discussed at Quarter Sessions, or is the licence given as a matter of form?—I have never heard any discussion. I have no reason to think it is given as a matter of form. I rather think it is very much granted on my character, and, I presume, on the reports of the Inspectors.

7299. When the certificate was originally granted, I believe a plan of the premises was submitted to the magistrates?—It was. I submit it every time I apply for a renewal of my licence.

The law with reference to the licensing of private Asylums.

7300. What is your opinion as to the provisions of the law with reference to the licensing of private asylums?—I think the law extremely defective, crude, and ill-constructed. I think, without going further than the forms in the schedule of the records to be kept, they are so unmeaning that the most casual observer must see their imperfections. I think it probable I have a copy of the Act in the room. I keep at present a book or a weekly record of the state of the institution, which gives no correct idea of what the state of the establishment is; for instance, as I recollect, there is required the number of probably curable men and the names of the probably curable women. I put the figures in one column for the curable men, and I put a string of names for curable women. The whole thing appears to have been constructed in the most extraordinary way. If the names are necessary in one case, it would seem to me that they are necessary in the other—that is, the names of the probably incurable. If it is not out of place, I may remark here, that I have the strongest possible objection to raise against that Act, as being altogether most unreasonable, intolerant, and intolerable. Excuse me for again giving you a fact. I have been absent for five days in England; during my absence a young lady was received into my asylum; a copy of the certificate was not sent to the office of the Inspectors within forty-eight hours, as required by law. My failing to do that constitutes my having been guilty of a misdemeanour, and I believe the punishment for a misdemeanour is two years' imprisonment. If, from any cause, I should fail to send forward a copy of the document within forty-eight hours, I am guilty of a misdemeanour. If I should fail to enter the particulars in the register within five days, I am guilty of a misdemeanour. If, under any circumstances of emergency, a patient should be brought, in the utmost state of excitement, to the gate of my establishment, and that I should receive that person under any emergency without a medical certificate, I would be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour. If, upon the Inspectors visiting the institution, I should fail to produce the books and lay them on the table, I am subject to a penalty of £20. Now, those penal clauses do appear to me to be altogether of a most extreme and most unjustifiable character, and strongly calculated to deter respectable men from engaging in the performance of this duty, which is of great importance to the public. It may be said to me—"It is true, you may be imprisoned for two years, but you know you will not." It is right I should mention that on a recent occasion I received a letter from the Inspectors, on the subject of my having taken in more patients than the number contained in my licence, which circumstance I had reported to the Inspectors. The matter was brought under the notice of the law authorities, and the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General gave an opinion in writing that, though I had been guilty of a breach of the law, they thought I should not be prosecuted, but that I should be seriously admonished. I did write, in reply to that, a very earnest remonstrance, that I was not satisfied to have my name stand on record as a person guilty of offence against the law, and as one who deserved a serious admonition, given from the Lord Lieutenant, or the Attorney-General, or the Solicitor-General. I mention those facts, in the hope that I may possibly direct some degree of attention to the necessity that there is for an alteration of the law.

Receiving a larger number of patients than was allowed by the licence.

7301. In the case to which you have referred, I understand that you received patients beyond the number which the law authorized you to receive?—Yes, which I fully accounted for in this way: in the first place, I took two licences for one general institution for the treatment of male and female patients; to render my arrangements for their treatment more complete, I have separate buildings and separate premises. In reason and justice, I think I should be permitted to have one general licence, that licence covering the number that I should receive. In neither institution did I receive, on any occasion, I may say, up to the number for which I had full and ample accommodation. I have always had accommodation to spare, and in the ladies' establishment I never received the full number for which I had taken out licence; and, as a general rule, not having applicants for the number for which I took licence, I did not take, separately, a licence for the large number in the male asylum, but I put one against the other; and during the period of my having the licence, the number of patients increased, and I then determined the next time that I should take out a licence for an increased number.

A licence required for each house.

7302. I believe the law requires there should be a licence for each house?—Certainly; it requires more than that; it requires and provides that the patients shall be in separate buildings; and it is another imperfection of the law, that if on the same premises—if, for instance, this institution were a private asylum, the law, as I read it, if rigidly enforced,

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would require a licence for the building at the east, and another for the building at the west side of the premises.

7303. Without going into the question of law, which provides that detached buildings shall be considered part of the licensed house, is it not a principle of the law, that the magistrates, in giving a licence for certain buildings, shall consider those buildings suitable for the accommodation of the number of persons named in the licence?—Yes.

7304. It would not, therefore, be in the spirit of the Act, that a person taking out two licences for two houses separate and apart, should be enabled to put a larger number into one house than the licence permitted?—Provided the licence was taken out for the maximum number that could be accommodated, he should not; for instance, if the house could accommodate twenty patients, and the proprietor considered he was not likely to have more than eight or nine, it would be very unreasonable that he should take out a licence for twenty; and equally unreasonable, if he took out a licence for nine that he could not take in the tenth patient, and that was my case.

Granting of the licences by the magistrates; fixing the number of patients.

7305. In the case you have put, the magistrates, acting under the law, determine that the house shall be licensed for nine patients?—I determine that, because I ask for no more; but if I asked to have a licence for sixteen patients, they would, on inquiry, and on investigation, and on examination of the plan, grant my application; but I did not ask for such a licence. Again, when an application for the renewal of a licence would take place, they would and should have the report of the Inspectors before them; and if the Inspectors reported the building was insufficient for the number, the magistrates would limit the number.

7306. Without entering into the question what the magistrates might or would have done, which we are not competent here to determine, is it not the case that the licence was given, in the instance to which you refer, for nine male patients?—Yes.

7307. Is it not equally the case that, on the occasion of the Commissioners' visit, there were thirteen male patients in that asylum?—Yes.

7308. Was not that an infringement of the law?—Yes.

The enforcement of the law with respect to private Asylums.

7309. How do you consider the law could be enforced, if its infringement was not attended with some penalty?—I think a perfect check exists in the power of the magistrates to withhold the renewal of the licence.

7310. That check would not be enforced or applied for probably eleven months after the infringement of the law had taken place?—And at the end of the eleven months, the withholding of the licence, and depriving the man of a large amount of capital, would be a punishment more than sufficient, and would fall in due time.

7311. In enforcing the provisions of the law intended to prevent private licensed houses being unduly crowded, the safety of the inmates is to be considered as well as the punishment of the parties infringing the law?—Clearly.

The penalties imposed for the violation of the law.

7312. How would the safety of the inmates' health be provided for by the punishment of an individual in the course of eleven months' time?—If I am not in error with respect to the law, I think the Chancellor is empowered to withdraw licences at any time; and if the Inspector, on visiting the asylum, found twenty patients crowded in an asylum fit only for twelve; and if the Inspector would say to the proprietor—"You have here more than you can accommodate, you must send some of them away;" if he did that, and if the proprietor did not comply with his wish, the Inspector would only have to apply to the Chancellor, and he would withdraw the licence.

7313. Do you consider the other penalties, except that power of withdrawing the licence, which it would be at the option of the Chancellor to exercise, should be entirely removed?—I believe it would be amply sufficient, and I really am convinced that it is altogether unjustifiable to render a man liable to two years' imprisonment for such an act as that.

7314. The penalty of a misdemeanour is not necessarily two years' imprisonment?—It is possibly the punishment.

Books to be kept in each private Asylum, and to be produced when required.

7315. With regard to the books to which you have referred, and for the non-production of which when called for, it is stated the Act imposes a penalty of £20—I believe the Act requires those books to be kept in the house?—Certainly.

7316. Where do you keep the books of the private establishment?—I keep the books, generally speaking, in my own house. In consequence of the fact that I had two separate establishments, I did consider that one set of books would be complete and sufficient for the purposes of the double establishment; so it was recognised in practice by the Inspectors, from the period of the opening of the establishment in 1842 to the present time; but when I received from the office of the Inspectors an expression of the Lord Lieutenant's disapprobation, with the opinion of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General that I was guilty of an offence, because I had a number of patients greater than I had taken out licence for, I then deemed it was high time for me to guard against the possibility of punishment for misdemeanour, and I placed books in each house.

7317. I believe the law contemplated there being books in each house?—I am not aware, nor had I any reason to be aware of it, because we have always been working with one set of books for the whole establishment.

7318. How far is your private residence, where those books were kept, from the asylum?—I would say an English mile.

7319. What amount is payable for the licence?—Ten shillings for each patient; a minimum sum of five pounds, and ten shillings for each patient, per annum.

Powers of the Inspectors under 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, over licensed houses.

7320. What is your opinion as to the powers given by the Act of the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 123, to the Inspectors over licensed houses?—I never considered them in any degree objectionable, and I have always considered them sufficient. I think there could be no

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reasonable objection raised to the powers of the Inspectors. The most stringent is the power given them to come and inspect at night, in case of sworn information, stating a belief in the existence of any abuse. I believe that is a justifiable power under such circumstances; and I am quite under the impression that the powers of the Inspectors are amply sufficient; but I do think the whole tone of the law extremely degrading to respectable proprietors, if they are honest men, and as members of a liberal profession.

Visits of the Inspectors.

7321. How frequently do the Inspectors usually visit the houses for which you are licensed?—As a general rule, the Inspectors visit them when they visit this asylum. I say as a general rule, but they do not do so always. I think they have often visited them when they have not visited here. Sometimes their visits have been more frequent than at other times; and I think that perhaps within the last two years—I will not bind myself to the accuracy of the figures—Dr. Nugent may have visited two or three times in the course of each year. I think Dr. White visited more frequently.

7322. Are they in the habit of making record in the Inspectors' Visiting Book of their visits?—Occasionally, but not always; they have freqently visited without making a record.

7323. Do they always record their half-yearly visits?—I am not prepared to say that they make visits regularly every half-year; I rather think their practice is to visit within the half-year. I am not aware of any distinction between the visits at one period and another.

Private Asylums Act.

7324. Is there any thing respecting the law with reference to private lunatic asylums to which you would wish to call the attention of the Commissioners?—I am not prepared to say, at the present time, that there is; but I do most strongly object, and I would hope there is not a possibility of an Act passing the Legislature, containing clauses of a penal character such as now exist. I would object most strongly to them. I do not propose to make any further observations at the present time. I do not say that I am fully prepared on the subject.

7325. Is there any other matter connected with the general object of our inquiry to which you would wish to direct our attention?—No, I do not think there is. In fact, it is principally with respect to the Private Asylums Act I wished to direct attention. The other matters in my evidence were stated by me in reply to the questions put to me.

Treatment of ordinary diseases of patients in private Asylums; professional etiquette; duty to patients.

7326. I believe the attending physician is, in your opinion, better qualified than the resident to treat the ordinary cases of disease to be found in the asylum?—That is my opinion.

7327. I believe you have also stated that, in some cases which were first seen and treated by Dr. Burton, that you left them in his charge to the close?—That I have done.

7328. And you stated that you did that in accordance with what you considered to be professional etiquette?—Precisely.

7329. Do you think it right, in the treatment of a patient, to make professional etiquette a primary consideration, if you considered the attending physician better qualified than the other to deal with the case?—No case arose involving that question. No case arose that brought home to me the obligation or necessity to say to Dr. Burton,—"I take that case out of your hands, because I do not think you are treating it properly."

7330 How would you act if such a case did arise?—Of course I would act according to what I considered to be my duty to the patient. If I saw evil or mischief resulting to a patient, I would say to Dr. Burton,—"I take a very strong view of this case, different from yours," and I think it is probable, in that event, that Dr. Burton would conform to my opinion.

Rev. Thos. Harpur.

The Rev. *Thomas Harpur*, Rector of Maryborough, sworn and examined.

7331. I believe you are a member of the Board of Governors of this asylum?—I am.

7332. Have you been so for many years?—Yes, I was one of the original Governors.

7333. Have you been a constant attendant at the Board?—Indeed, more so, perhaps, than any other, from my living so convenient to the asylum.

Attendance of Governors.

7334. Have you found the attendance of Governors, generally, numerous?—Indeed, I would say pretty fair. The record of the meetings will tell you.

Appointment of Governors.

7335. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the Governors are appointed, namely, by the Executive Government?—I should suppose it is as good an arrangement as any other that could be suggested.

Visitation of the Asylum by a committee of the Grand Jury.

7336. Are the Grand Juries in the habit of appointing any committee to visit the establishment?—Oh yes; every assizes there is a committee appointed by the Grand Jury to visit. The same members visit this asylum, and the gaol, and the infirmary; all of which are supported, in a great degree, by the county, and they enter reports in the books according to what they find to be the case.

7337. Do the Governors appoint any visiting committee to visit the house between the monthly meetings, to see that their orders are carried out?—No.

Inspection by the Governors.

7338. Any inspection or visitation of the asylum, therefore, between the monthly meetings, by the members of the Board, is optional?—Yes.

7339. When matters arise which call for investigation, is it the practice of the Board to investigate such matters themselves, or to refer them to the Inspectors of Asylums to investigate?—Indeed, I think, in the first instance, they investigate them themselves. I do not recollect their having officially investigated.

7340. Are the Inspectors in the habit of attending the Board?—Yes.

Propriety of the Inspectors being members of the Board.

7341. What is your opinion, as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the Inspectors being members of the Board?—I will say for one that it is an advantage, for their experience and their knowledge in these matters are useful to the Governors. They give us valuable hints.

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MARYBOROUGH.

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Rev. Thos. Harpur.

7342. Do you consider it desirable that they should have the power of voting like other members of the Board?—I should say so; I do not see why they should not.

7343. You do not consider it necessary, therefore, that their position at the Board should be rendered similar to that of Poor Law Inspectors at Boards of Guardians?—No; I would consider it better they should have a vote.

The chargeability of the inmates.

7344. What is your opinion as to the propriety of the charge for the maintenance of the inmates being transferred from the county rate to the poor rate?—I should prefer it standing just as it is at present. I do not find that there has been any objection raised. I know, that with the view of satisfying the county, statements of the expenditure were furnished to the Grand Jury, which is done every year.

7345. Do the Grand Jury of the King's County send a committee here, or any person on their part, to examine the asylum?—No.

The King's County members of the Board.

7346. Do the King's County members of the Board attend here frequently?—I am sorry to say that, generally speaking, they do not; for a length of time they did not attend, but we have got a member who does.

7347. During the time that you have been a Governor, you have had experience of a non-professional manager of the asylum, and also of the arrangement under which the manager is a medical man?—Yes.

Question of the Manager being a medical or non-professional man.

7348. What is your opinion of the advantage, or otherwise, of the manager of the institution being a medical man?—There is a great deal to be said on both sides. I heard my friend, Dr. Jacob, give his testimony, and I think there is a great deal of reason in it. If a medical gentleman is appointed resident manager or physician, his private practice is altogether stopped; and therefore, I think his services as a medical man are greatly diminished in value; let him be ever so well qualified coming in, their value is diminished by his being put out of practice, except such practice as he finds here; but at the same time, there will be cases of emergency, which it would be well to have a medical man on the spot to treat.

Contemplated improvements in the Asylum; lavatories; water-closets.

7349. It has been stated that the Board have had under their consideration certain improvements in the building?—Yes, we are anxious to have lavatories; those originally made in the house were found not at all to answer the purpose. We got Mr. Wilkinson, the architect, down, and he has furnished us with plans for lavatories. I would very much doubt myself, with respect to water-closets, whether they would answer for such an institution as this. We have water-closets in the infirmary, and the patients there require a certain degree of intelligence to make use of them. If we are to have water-closets, there should be great care taken as to the description of persons allowed to make use of them.

Insufficient warmth.

7350. You have heard the evidence given with reference to the want of warmth in the building—what are the views of the Governors on the point?—The building was worse off in that respect for a long time than it is at present. It certainly is a source of anxiety to the Governors to endeavour to restrict the enormous expense. We find there is an enormous deal of fuel consumed in the house; and yet, with all that, the long corridors here are very often colder than they ought to be.

7351. What is the fuel generally used?—Coal.

7352. The consumption of coal appears to be between four and five tons a-week on an average?—Yes, something about that.

The supply of water.

7353. With regard to the supply of water, and its distribution through the house, does that occupy the attention of the Board?—We have two sources of supply of water, one of soft water, sent up by an engine through the house, and there is a pump outside.

7354. Have the Board ever had under their consideration the propriety of having a school established in the institution?—No, the Inspectors never suggested or hinted at that.

Chaplains.

7355. Do you think the appointment of chaplains has worked beneficially?—I should say so. I am the Protestant chaplain, and I am of opinion that it is an exceedingly humane and proper arrangement. Some of the inmates take a lively interest in the service, and even the worst of them probably are, at times, seemingly gratified by it. Patients in a state of excitement are not allowed to attend.

7356. Are bibles and books provided for the use of the members of your church in the house?—Yes, we give prayer-books to such of the inmates as want them, and there are bibles also in the establishment for them.

David Thompson, Esq., J.P.

David Thompson, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

7357. Are you a member of the Board of Governors of this asylum?—I am.

7358. Resident in the King's County?—Yes.

7359. Have you, since your appointment, attended frequently at the Board?—Yes.

Appointment of the Governors.

7360. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the Governors are appointed—do you consider the appointment should rest with the Government?—Well, I cannot say that I see any objection to it. I think the arrangement works well.

7361. Do you think that any direct representation of the Grand Juries, in the different counties, should exist upon the Board of Governors?—I think it desirable.

Propriety of the Inspectors being members of the Board.

7362. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors being *ex-officio* members of the Board of Governors?—It would have occurred to me, that probably they could act more efficiently in the character of Inspectors, in a position somewhat resembling that of the poor law inspectors.

Tenders for supplies.

7363. I believe the tenders which are received by this Board, for the supply of provisions and so on, are usually submitted to the Privy Council before they are passed?—I believe so.

7364. Has any delay or inconvenience arisen from that proceeding?—Not that I am aware of.

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7365. With respect to the admission of patients, do you find that the Board have sufficient means of determining upon the propriety, or otherwise, of admitting a case, from the documents before them?—I think so, I do not remember any difficulty arising.

7366. Are the Board generally satisfied with the affidavits as to pauperism that accompany the applications for admission—or do they make particular inquiries as to the circumstances of the parties?—I think the Board generally follows the form which is filled up and laid before them; but I believe the justices who receive the affidavit, and sign the documents, make very sufficient and full inquiry before they do so.

Admission of patients; the information before the Governors respecting applicants; should the Boards of Guardians select the cases.

7367. It has been suggested to the Commissioners, in other places, that the investigation of the cases for admission should rest with the Board of Guardians in the first instance—what is your opinion as to that?—I think the present system is unobjectionable in that respect. I do not know that the Board of Guardians would be the best qualified body to decide upon the subject.

7368. Is it your opinion that the charge for the maintenance of a lunatic pauper should remain a charge upon the county rate, which is paid entirely by the occupier, or be transferred to the poor rate, and be made a charge accordingly upon both owner and occupier?—I should think it the better plan to have it charged upon both owner and occupier.

Should the chargeability of the inmates be transferred to the poor rate.

7369. You are aware that the advances for the maintenance of the asylum are made from the Consolidated Fund—what summary power would you give the Government of recovering those advances from the Boards of Guardians?—I am not prepared to answer that question.

7370. Do you think the appointment of the superior officers of the asylum, such as the attending physician and the resident manager, should be made by the Board or by the Executive Government?—I think the Board should have a voice in it.

Appointment of the superior officers of the Asylum.

7371. Do you mean that they should appoint, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant?—Yes.

7372. Would you give the power of dismissal entirely to the Board, or would you allow the Lord Lieutenant equally the power of dismissal?—Yes, equally.

7373. It has been stated, that although the general rule is, that the servants should be qualified by a certain amount of education, being able to read and write, yet that servants have been admitted of late here who have not been able to read or write—can you explain that?—I cannot.

Education of the servants in the Asylum.

7374. Do you consider it desirable that persons in charge of the insane should be persons possessed of a certain amount of education?—Yes.

7375. Have you reason to believe that the asylum, from its present size, is quite adequate for the wants of the district?—I should think it was. I do not profess to be able to form a very sound opinion on the subject.

Question of accommodation.

7376. Have the Board had many applications recently which they have been obliged to reject in consequence of not having accommodation?—I believe not.

7377. Are the accounts of the asylum examined half-yearly by the Board of Governors?—They are examined every month by the Board.

The accounts.

7378. Is that monthly statement transmitted to the Commissioners of Audit?—I believe so.

Rev. John Tidd Moore.

The Rev. *John Tidd Moore*, sworn and examined.

7379. Have you been long a member of the Board of Governors of this asylum?—I think about fifteen years.

7380. Is there any alteration you would wish to suggest as to the manner in which the Board of Governors are constituted?—I think that the Lord Lieutenant should have the appointments, and that the Grand Juries should also appoint.

Appointment of Governors

7381. What is your opinion of an arrangement by which the Lord Lieutenant should have the power of appointing a limited number, and that a limited number should also be appointed by each Grand Jury?—I think it would be a very good plan. I think it very desirable that the Grand Juries should appoint some of the Governors

7382. With respect to the chargeability of the inmates, do you consider it should be left as at present upon the county rate, or be transferred to the poor rate?—I think it ought to be transferred to the poor rate.

Question of chargeability of the inmates.

7383. Would you, in that case, propose that the repayments should be made direct by the Board of Guardians to the Government, or through the county?—I think the Guardians should lodge the money in bank to the credit of the asylum, and let the Government recover it in their own way afterwards.

7384. Is there any proceeding by which Government can recover moneys from Boards of Guardians, in the same manner as they do now from counties, by imperative presentment?—I cannot say.

Repayment of Government advances.

7385. Do you consider, the money being advanced by the Government, that the law should provide, if a change was made, a similarly efficient mode of recovering it back?—Yes.

7386. With regard to the superior officers of the institution—for instance, the resident manager and visiting physician—is it your opinion those appointments should continue to be made by the Executive Government, or that they should be made by the Board of Governors?—I think they ought to be made by the local Board, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

Appointment of superior officers.

7387. Would you give the Lord Lieutenant the power of dismissal?—Certainly.

7388. What is your opinion as to the present state of the law with reference to the erection of new buildings and the enlargement of asylums—do you consider the local Governors should be given more authority than they at present possess in such matters?

Power of Governors relative to building or enlarging Asylums.

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MARYBOROUGH.

Maryborough District Asylum.

Rev. John Tidd Moore.

—I think it would be very desirable if they had more authority. At one time here we wished to enlarge this building; and if there was an enlargement I think the local Board should have the power of doing it.

Control over the plans for building by a central authority.

7389. With regard to the plans for an enlargement of the building, or for the erection of new buildings, would you consider it advisable that any power should be given to a central authority to examine those plans, and refuse assent if necessary?—Decidedly; I would not leave it altogether in the hands of the Board.

Propriety of the Inspectors being members of the Boards.

7390. Do you consider the attendance of the Inspectors, as *ex-officio* members of the Board of Governors, desirable, or otherwise?—I think it any thing but desirable.

7391. Do you think it inconsistent with their position as Inspectors of the institution of which they thereby become Governors?—I think it inconsistent in that respect, and inconvenient also in others.

7392. It appears the Inspectors were, till recently, in the habit of voting and taking an equally active part with other members in the transactions of the Board?—Yes.

7393. Has that, in your mind, been attended with inconvenience?—I think it has. The Inspectors did not vote often, but I have seen great inconvenience when they did.

7394. When the Inspectors may have had occasion to investigate matters connected with the asylum, have they done so of their own authority or at the request of the Board?—I think they generally have been requested by letters from the Board to attend about such and such matters.

7395. Do they usually attend the Board when the result of their investigation is brought forward?—I think there was one occasion they did not, but generally they do.

7396. Do they take part in the discussions which arise upon their reports?—Yes.

Communications from the Inspectors to the Governors.

7397. Are the communications of the Inspectors with the Governors usually made on the occasion of their visits to the Board, or are they entered in the Report Books?—A letter is generally sent down to the office, and shown to us after. Sometimes there are verbal communications made, but I think not often.

7398. Of course, no trace would remain upon the minutes of proceedings of any suggestion verbally made which might not have been adopted?—There might, but I am not aware.

The Dangerous Lunatic Act.

7399. Have you had occasion to observe the operation of the Act under which dangerous lunatics are committed to prison; and, if so, is it your opinion that that Act has been fairly carried out, or that parties have been sent to prison who in reality were not dangerous to the community, and who were sent with the view of their being transferred to the asylum?—I think, in one case that occurred. I saw it threatened here, that if a patient was not admitted the parties would go through the regular course of committing to gaol, and that he would then be sent here by the Lord Lieutenant. There is a book here showing the numbers sent in by the orders of the Government, and the numbers admitted by order of the Governors.

A Local Inspector.

Supervision of the accounts.

7400. Is there any suggestion you would wish to make to us?—I think, with respect to inspection, it would be very desirable to have local inspectors to superintend every thing. I also think it very desirable, with regard to Dr. Burton's management, that the accounts would be taken out of his hands altogether. I know the difficulty attending the accounts, and I see the extreme difficulty Dr. Burton has in attending to them: and I do not think it is within his province to be so exact and so particular, and give up so much time as he does to the accounts.

7401. Do you consider the local inspector should be a paid officer?—I think it would be very desirable.

7402. I believe, at the time the regulations were made which imposed the duty on the manager of the asylum of overlooking the accounts, it was not contemplated that the manager should be a professional person?—No, the manager then was a non-professional person.

Robert Cassidy, Esq., J.P.

Robert Cassidy, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

Propriety of admitting paying patients.

7403. You are a Governor of the Maryborough Asylum?—Yes, for several years

7404. What is your opinion as to the propriety of admitting paying patients into this asylum?—I am confident it would be a blessing to the community at large.

7405. What class of paying patients would you admit—those able to pay the full cost of their maintenance, or those only able to pay a part?—It would be difficult to define the difference between the two classes.

What class of persons should be admitted as paying patients.

7406. Would you allow any person to be admitted as a paying patient, who was unable to pay the whole cost of his maintenance?—That is, I think, one of the reasons why the Board of Guardians should select the patients for admission to an asylum like this. They will more thoroughly investigate the case, and there are means of inquiry open to them, better than can be arrived at by means of admission papers.

7407. Am I to understand that you would admit a class of patients, not paupers, and leave it to the Board of Guardians to determine whether they could pay, in each case, the whole or only portion of their maintenance?—Yes, such cases as would be recommended by the Board of Guardians.

7408. Is that upon the ground, that although not destitute paupers, or even paupers in the ordinary sense of the word, yet, that the parties are not able to provide for their lunatic relatives in a private asylum?—Yes; and because they are too conscientious to swear that they are paupers.

Application of a test as to means.

7409. Are you aware that in the relief to be given under the provisions of the law to any class, some test is required as to the poverty of the individual seeking relief, for the protection of the ratepayers?—Yes, I am aware of that.

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MARYBOROUGH.

Maryborough District Asylum.

Robert Cassidy, Esq., J.P.

7410. What test would you propose with regard to paying patients?—The means of the respective parties, respectable persons would not like to send their friends amongst absolute paupers.

7411. That would be more in the nature of a discretion on the part of the relatives of those admitted, and would not be a test provided by law?—I know of no test that could be applied with respect to a man's property or means, except repute. If you could propose better I would adopt it.

7412 Would you not establish a test of some kind with reference to the means and condition in life of a lunatic or his relatives, which would afford a protection to the ratepayers generally?—Not because I would depend upon it as a protection.

Precautions to guard against fraud.

7413. Do you think there would be no risk in persons coming into the asylum, under this denomination of paying patients, whose friends would be enabled to pay for them in a private asylum?—The people liable to pay the rates would soon discover such cases.

7414. Do you think the vigilance of the ratepayers is necessarily so great in such matters that there would be no chance of fraud or deception being practised?—There might be a chance of fraud, but it would be a very remote one.

7415. Would you consider a person a proper object for admission as a paying patient, whose friends, offering to pay a small sum, denied their liability for the maintenance of the party, as not being in the relation of parent or husband of the applicant?—I think you should allow that, because a person could not be compelled, except by good feeling, to support a relative, in any case, except that of a child or wife. A brother is not bound to support a brother, but, at the same time, I think there would be few who, if able, would refuse to support a lunatic brother, to a certain extent

7416. The question is, whether the parties would not seek to throw off, on the general ratepayers, that portion of the burden, which, although not legally theirs, it might be considered they ought to bear?—I think, in this country, the arrangement I propose might be safely made.

7417. Would you be surprised to hear, that in an institution to which paying patients are admitted, at a rate calculated merely to defray their maintenance, members of families of the aristocracy have been admitted?—I would be surprised to hear that.

Publicity as a means of protection for the rate-payers.

7418. Would there not be also a risk of the same proceeding taking place in the District Asylums?—Publicity, I think, would be the best guard against that, and the immediate discharge of the patient from the asylum, when it was discovered.

7419. From your experience as a grand juror and magistrate, are you satisfied that publicity affords sufficient protection against what is ordinarily called "jobbing?"—I think it would, as regards the families of lunatics who would be admitted to this asylum.

7420. Then, to a certain extent, you consider that the protection would be a reluctance, on the part of persons of respectability, to send their relatives to what might be considered, in some degree, a pauper asylum?—I think so.

Terms upon which paying patients should be admitted.

7421. Supposing those cases admitted into the asylum, is it your opinion, the terms of their admission should be that, as regards diet and accommodation, they should be on an equality with the other inmates?—There should not be the slightest difference, nor would I admit one of the paying class of patients, while a single one of the paupers, for whom the institution was established, required a place.

7422 In the event of its being found, that a paying patient admitted into the asylum in the manner that you propose, was possessed of property, or that persons of good means, out of doors, were liable for his maintenance, I presume you would give a remedy to the Board of Guardians to enable them to recover the cost of the maintenance?—Precisely as is the case under the poor law.

7423 Considering, that under the poor law, the responsibility for the maintenance of a pauper does not extend beyond that of parent for children up to the age of sixteen, and of the husband for the maintenance of the wife, would you add provision for making the relatives of a lunatic enter into a bond for the payment of the cost?—The friends should be bound to pay, if they were able.

The manner in which the proceedings of the Board are conducted.

7424. Are you satisfied with the manner in which the proceedings of the Board of Governors are conducted?—I am not.

7425. Do you think that matters brought under their notice have received that full investigation which they deserved?—I do not.

Investigation ordered by the Lord Lieutenant as to charges against the Manager.

7426. Upon what do you found that opinion?—Upon a report made of what occurred in this house—a report made by the matron against the conduct of the resident physician. It was considered so important that the Board of Governors requested the Lord Lieutenant to appoint a committee to investigate the matter; and further, that it was necessary to have sworn testimony. The Board of Governors did not find themselves authorized to administer an oath, and therefore they made the requisition for the appointment of a commission by the Lord Lieutenant, as had been done in Carlow some time before. The Inspectors-General arrived here for the purpose; and from some cause, not known to me, and I believe not very fully explained to others, the matron withdrew her charge. Her daughter came from Edinburgh to give her testimony on the occasion; she apprized the Inspectors-General she was in the house, but there was no investigation, as I have stated, and the matter has made, or caused, a very unpleasant feeling out of doors, and certainly not a very satisfactory one within the Board-room.

7427. You state that this investigation was called for by the Board?—Yes, to be held by persons who could administer oaths.

7428. Was the final result of that investigation, whatever it was, ever communicated to

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MARYBOROUGH.

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the Board?—Nothing more than you see on the minutes, that the matron was not in a condition to prove her charges.

7429. Do you refer to the report of the Inspectors?—I do. It is as follows:—

"May 22nd, 1856.

The Report of the Inspectors on the subject.

"The Inspectors, Dr. White and Dr. Nugent, attended this day, by order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to inquire into a certain statement made against Dr. Burton, the resident physician, by Mrs. Abbott, the matron. The Rev. Mr. Moore attended. The Inspectors were about to open the proceedings when, in consequence of a casual remark made by Dr. Nugent to Mr. Moore, the latter gentleman, referring to the letter of Mrs. Abbott, suggested that the matter might be arranged without entering into an examination, as Mrs. Abbott felt that all the rumours were founded on hearsay."

"Mrs. Abbott was requested to attend before Mr. Moore and the Inspectors, when, on full consideration, she handed in the letter herewith appended. [The original written by Mr. Moore, and brought up to Dublin by the Inspectors, with other documents.]"

"Mrs. Abbott begs of the Inspectors to be permitted to withdraw the statement made against the character of Dr. Burton, the resident physician, and which was read before the Governors of the asylum, inasmuch as she regrets having done so—induced to do so by reports which cannot be substantiated; and she further begs to say that, personally, she never saw any thing whatever improper on the part of Dr. Burton, during his residence as physician to the asylum, and regrets the anxiety she must have caused him.

"(Signed) ELIZA ABBOTT.

"Maryborough Asylum, May 22nd, 1856."

"The Inspectors, in conclusion, have great pleasure in expressing their conviction that the affair has now terminated in a manner the most satisfactory to all parties, and creditable to the candour of the matron.

"FRANCIS WHITE.
"JOHN NUGENT."

7430. It appears from the minutes that these proceedings were considered by the Board of Governors on the 18th June, 1856?—Yes.

Further proceedings at the Board on the same subject.

7431. What took place on that occasion?—This resolution was proposed:—"Resolved, that we have read the report of the Inspectors-General, dated 22nd May, and the letter of the Under Secretary acknowledging that report; that Mrs. Abbott having withdrawn statements made, and having witnesses in attendance to support the statements made by the matron, we deem the course adopted by the Inspectors-General most unsatisfactory, and not calculated to satisfy the Governors of this asylum that a full and searching inquiry has been made into the truth of Mrs. Abbott's statements, by the examination of witnesses in attendance, such as we deem necessary to sustain the character of a public institution, such as the District Lunatic Asylum of Maryborough." An amendment to that resolution, and to the following effect was proposed and carried:—"That the Inspectors having ordered, at a certain period of the investigation, that the matter ought to be referred to the Lord Lieutenant, and such having been done by the unanimous consent of the Board; and the Inspectors having adjudicated thereon, this Board feels that Mr. Cassidy's resolution is unnecessary."

7432. Can you give the letter of the Under Secretary referred to in the first resolution proposed?—Yes, it is as follows:—

"Dublin Castle, 24th May, 1856.

Letter of the Under-Secretary.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that it is satisfactory to his Excellency to find that the statements made by Mrs. Abbott have been entirely withdrawn, and that your character and fitness for the responsible office which you hold, remain therefore fully unimpeached. His Excellency trusts that Mrs. Abbott, on her part, will be in future more guarded in her statements; recollecting that to disturb the harmony of a public establishment is to impair its well-working, and must render her liable to the penalty of doing so.

"I am further to request that you will lay this communication before the Governors of the Maryborough Asylum, in reference to their resolution of the 7th April.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
"THOS. A. LARCOM.

"Thos. C. Burton, Esq.,
Manager District Lunatic Asylum, Maryborough."

Subsequent proceedings at the Board on the subject.

7433. Was any further proceeding taken in the business by the Board subsequent to the 18th June, 1856?—Yes. On the 8th October, 1856, the following resolution was proposed by me, seconded by Mr. Price:—"That it is expedient to examine Mrs. Abbott as to the causes which induced her to withhold her proof in support of the statements made by her to the Inspectors-General, respecting irregularities in the management of the asylum." Upon which it was proposed by the Rev. J. T. Moore, seconded by Mr. Thompson, "that the amendment passed, on the 18th June, to Mr. Cassidy's motion of the same day, applies to this present motion." This amendment was carried.

7434. Did that close the proceedings?—That closed the proceedings. The institution has all the unpleasantness of those unrefuted and not investigated charges over it.

7435. The propriety, however, of proceeding further in the matter has been twice considered by the Board of Governors, and their judgment was, that it did not require any further action on their part?—That the Lord Lieutenant had decided it without inquiry.

7436. Are not the words of Mr. Moore's amendment, that they consider your resolution unnecessary?—Yes; and my opinion is, that the charges have never yet been investigated.

7437. On the first occasion on which this resolution was considered, there would appear

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Question of providing chapel accommodation.

to have been five members present at the Board, and on the last occasion, seven, exclusive of the Inspector, Dr. White?—Yes

7438. Has the question of providing chapel accommodation been under the consideration of the Board of Governors?—Frequently.

7439. Have any steps been taken to provide a suitable place for the celebration of Divine service?—No steps have been taken to provide a suitable place It is the opinion of every Catholic clergyman that I have spoken to, that a chapel ought to be fitted up as chapels are, with an altar, crucifix, and other requisites.

7440. You speak now of the fitting up of a chapel to be devoted entirely to Catholic worship?—Yes; there is nothing of the kind here.

7441. Is there a chapel in any place so set apart for the exclusive celebration of Divine worship?—There is no chapel.

7442. Has that matter ever been brought before the members of the Board?—Not by resolution.

7443. In what way has it been brought under their notice?—It has been spoken of very often, and suggested as a most useful step, for the ease of the minds of the patients. Our bishop, Dr. Walshe, is very much alive to it; Dr. Taylor, P.P., is very much alive to it, and other clergymen who have communicated with me on the subject.

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MULLINGAR.

MULLINGAR, 24th FEBRUARY, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

Mullingar District Asylum.

MULLINGAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Joseph Ferguson, Esq., M.D.

Joseph Ferguson, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

7444. Are you the visiting physician of this asylum?—I am.

7445. How long have you held that appointment?—Since May, 1852.

7446. Was that the period at which the asylum was opened?—No; the asylum was not opened for two years after. The contract for finishing the asylum provided, I think, that it was to be completed in the August following, and the appointments were made in anticipation; but the asylum was not finished for a couple of years after.

The medical duties in the Asylum; the Manager and the Visiting Physician.

7447. I believe the manager of this asylum is a medical gentleman?—He is.

7448. On the occasion of your appointment was any particular arrangement made for the distribution of your respective duties?—No, nothing more than is laid down by the orders of the Privy Council.

7449. The Privy Council rules were framed with the view to the manager exercising merely a *surveillance?*—I do not know what the intention may have been, but I have no doubt that would be the effect.

The Privy Council rules on the subject.

7450. The Privy Council rules do not impose any medical duties upon the manager?—I do not believe they do.

7451. Practically, what arrangement has been made between the resident physician and manager, and yourself, as to the treatment of the patients?—I undertake the general medical treatment, and the direction of the moral management. Altogether, it is conducted upon a system of consultation. There is perfect harmony and agreement between the manager and myself. We co-operate together, which, I think, is essential for the well-being of any public institution.

The responsibility of the medical treatment.

7452. Do you consider the responsibility of the treatment of the patients to rest with yourself?—Yes.

7453. Suppose that harmony which you speak of, not to exist, do you see that any serious inconvenience might arise from two medical gentlemen being attached to an institution of the kind without their respective duties being defined?—Why, if the manager is to look strictly to the management of the institution, no serious difficulty can arise medically.

Medical men as Managers of Asylums.

7454. Are you in favour of the managers of asylums being medical men?—Decidedly. There is so much of medical treatment involved in the moral treatment of the patients, that I consider it impossible the manager can be a non-professional man, and carry out the moral management of lunatics with that efficiency and success that are necessary.

7455. There is an apothecary, I believe, attached to the institution?—Yes.

7456. Are the medicines made up in the house, or furnished by him from the town?—They are made up in the house.

Medicines; no infirmary; the sick patients; where treated.

7457. Are there infirmaries attached to the asylum?—We have no infirmary attached; It was proposed in the original contract, but owing to some new arrangement of the Board of Works, it was not built; however, we have not suffered any material inconvenience yet from the want of an infirmary, as the house is not full.

7458. Where are the sick patients treated at present?—Ordinary cases of illness we do not remove; but when there is serious illness, or epidemic, or contagion, or that the patients would disturb others, we remove such cases to the wings.

7459. Are the wings reserved for such cases?—I might say they are; occasionally we put a person into one of them, that might be a little refractory.

7460. Does the accommodation, then, consist of separate cells, or is there a dormitory?—Separate cells, and a day-room.

Question of infirmary accommodation.

7461. What is your opinion as to the advantage, or otherwise, of treating patients in an infirmary, instead of treating them in their separate cells?—I think that simple complaints, such as confined bowels or headache, or whatever a simple dose of medicine would remove, can hardly be classed as cases requiring to be removed to an hospital.

7462. In the case of a patient confined to his bed from illness, do you consider a separate cell a suitable place for him?—Yes; those in the wings are very comfortable.

7463. Is there a fire-place in any of those cells?—No, nor in the corridor. They are very deficient in that respect, but in others they are suitable.

7464. Do you think patients in their separate cells receive the same care from nurses as they would receive in associated dormitories?—I think not.

7465. In the event of epidemic disease breaking out, what arrangements would be made for the treatment of the patients affected?—We should only set apart those wings for them; and I would advocate strongly the putting up of fire-places immediately in the wings. That is under the consideration of the Board of Works, and is to be done immediately, I believe.

7466. Are the patients of dirty habits kept in that part of the building?—At times they are, when we have no sickness.

Amusement and occupation of the patients.

7467. Are you satisfied with the arrangements for the amusement and occupation of the patients?—Not altogether. I am a great advocate for amusements, and particularly amusements connected with music; as yet we have only been able to carry out to a certain extent what we hope shortly to perfect. I think amusements most essential in the treat-

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ment of patients, we wish to have a system of reading and amusement, and the matter is under the consideration of the Board.

7468. Is there any library for the use of the patients?—No.

7469. Is there any school instruction for those who may require it?—No.

7470. What classification is established in the house?—The classification is curable and incurable, violent and tranquil.

Classification of the inmates.

7471. Are the curable kept separate from the incurable?—As far as we can accomplish it they are, but we cannot always do it.

7472. Are the arrangements for the supply of water to the baths satisfactory?—No; great fault is found with the machinery.

7473. In what respect is it defective?—It frequently gets out of order.

7474. Does it admit of a supply of hot water?—No; the machinery is altogether defective.

Arrangements for supplying hot water to baths defective.

7475. Was the machinery constructed with a view to a supply of hot water throughout the house?—It was.

7476. Is the ventilation of the building satisfactory?—No; the ventilation has, I think, been very imperfect.

7477. Are artificial means provided for extracting the foul air?—No.

The ventilation.

7478. Are the apartments reported to you to be objectionable in that respect?—I think so. In the morning, when the cells are first opened, the effluvia is excessively offensive.

7479. Are the associated dormitories used to any great extent?—Yes; and I find them very useful.

7480. Do you find that a considerable class of patients can, with safety, be located in these dormitories?—Decidedly.

The sewerage.

7481. Is the sewerage of the house defective?—No; but it might be improved.

7482. Have these matters, the imperfect supply of water, and the ventilation, and the sewerage, occupied the attention of the Board of Governors?—Yes, for some time; and there is, I believe, an estimate obtained of the cost of putting these matters to rights.

The means of heating the Asylum.

7483. What means are there of warming the corridors and cells?—There are fire-places in the corridors, but they are in the outer walls, consequently, much of the heat is lost, and the corridors are very cold. We have no artificial means of heating the cells or dormitories, only the day-rooms and corridors.

The dietary.

7484. Are you satisfied with the dietary provided for the patients?—Yes; I am an advocate for feeding the lunatic well, and the Governors, at my request, gave some extra allowance in the way of beef-heads for soup, which I find most advantageous. They are very cheap, and give a great deal of nutriment to the soup. I attribute a good deal of the wholesome condition of the inmates to our dietary.

Restraint; seclusion.

7485. Is restraint much practised in the asylum?—My rule is not to adopt any restraint at all, but cases will occasionally occur for which it is essential. The rule of the house, however, is to have no restraint.

7486. Is seclusion at all practised?—The rule is to have no seclusion, but at times it is necessary; very seldom, however.

No padded rooms.

7487. Are there any padded rooms?—We had a padded room that was broken up by a violent patient. Since then we have not put it to rights, and we find we can do very well without it.

Exercise.

7488. Do the patients exercise in the grounds?—Yes, the men work a good deal; they cultivate the land.

Chaplains.

7489. I believe chaplains are attached to this institution?—Yes.

7490. What is your opinion as to the advantage, or otherwise, of chaplains being attached to such an institution?—I think the benefit arising from the attendance of chaplains is very great; very many lunatics do not pay any attention, whilst others do. The moral effect arising from clergymen being attached to an institution of this kind and extent is, I think, essential.

Propriety of having a Visiting Physician.

7491. Referring to the opinion expressed by you, that the civil manager of this institution should be at all times a medical man, I wish to ask you, do you consider the attendance of a visiting physician requisite?—I think it essential. I think no individual manager, even supposing he is a medical man, can by possibility carry out the details of the medical management of a lunatic asylum without the co-operation or consultation of a second physician.

7492. Do you find that there is a great want of information regarding the previous history of cases sent to the asylum?—Yes; we are very deficient in that respect. Generally, I think, there is a great want of that information.

Admission of patients; want of sufficient information respecting them.

7493. Are the patients admitted by the Board or by you?—They are admitted by the Board. Others are admitted upon the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, and occasionally some are admitted by me. It is a power I am very slow, indeed, to exercise.

7494. What information do you receive with regard to the cases that come from the gaols?—Even less than we receive with those that come before the Board. One of the objections to the admission from gaols is, that, in fact, we get no information at all with them.

7495. Are there many paying patients in the house?—I think there are three.

Propriety of admitting paying patients.

7496. What is your opinion as to the propriety of paying patients being received into such an institution?—I think you must admit them; I do not see any actual positive objection to their reception, though it might be better to have the institution without them.

7497. I presume the paying patients now in the asylum are persons unable to pay the entire cost of their maintenance in private asylums?—Yes.

7498. Do you consider that any distinction should be made in the treatment of paying

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patients and of the ordinary pauper patients?—I do not. I think if a separate asylum could be established for those paying patients it would be far better. I do not see how that could be done.

7499. I believe this asylum is at present far from being full?—It could hold 100 more.

7500. It appears from a return the Commissioners have received, that, out of 186 patients in the house on the first of January, 166 were probably incurable?—Yes.

Proportion of incurable cases; question of placing them in a separate establishment.

7501. Supposing the accommodation of the asylum to be exhausted, have you ever turned your attention to the consideration of the propriety, or otherwise, of removing the incurable patients to a separate establishment?—I do not think it would be prudent. A very remarkable thing, I observe, in reference to lunatics, is, that many come in who are considered curable, and by association with some of the lunatics, from having been very intemperate and dissatisfied with their new place, they soon become quite contented and happy; they more generally take up and associate with incurables than those that might be considered curable; and I would be disposed to mix them together. There are many incurables very interesting characters, showing a great deal of good temper and good nature; and I observe that many who come into the asylum take up with them, and they are very much the means of inducing the dissatisfied or violent persons to become calm and settled.

7502. I understand you to state that, as far as possible, you would classify the patients as curable and incurable?—Yes, to a certain extent.

7503. Does not that interfere with the arrangement you speak of?—Yes, there are certain incurables that it is always desirable to separate from the others; idiots, and epileptics, and violent cases, with whom you should not let curable cases at all associate.

7504. Do you think incurable patients, maintained in a separate establishment, could be supported at a lower cost than in this institution?—I do not think, in justice to them, they should, because a lunatic, whether curable or incurable, requires a better system of living than ordinary patients.

7505. If the building was on the same premises, the medical staff of the institution, and the other superior officers, would be available for both?—Yes.

7506. If it was at a distance that would not be the case?—It would not.

The airing courts.

7507. Are the airing courts, for the patients to exercise in, spacious?—Yes. The aspect, however, is to the north, and the patients are exposed to cold.

7508. Patients using those airing courts, therefore, enjoy very little sunshine in the winter months?—Very little. In fact they are almost useless in the winter months.

The Dangerous Lunatic Act.

7509. What is your opinion as to the operation of the Dangerous Lunatic Act—do you think cases are sent in here as dangerous that are not really so?—I think so. Great objections were entertained against sending them to gaols, and I hold strong objections to the practice myself, but cases will occur with respect to which you have no other way of placing them in safety.

7510. Have you known cases of dangerous lunatics, transferred from the gaol to the asylum, who were of the class above paupers?—Yes; there was a case in this house that shows the necessity of a gaol for such parties, notwithstanding the objection against sending lunatics to them. A man, the son of a shopkeeper in Mullingar, applied to the Board for admission, and the Board did not consider him a fit case to receive, on the ground that his father was able to pay for him. He was rejected and allowed to wander about the streets. Being a dangerous lunatic, he threatened to injure many persons in the town to whom he had a dislike. The father would not pay for him; and the result was, that an affidavit was sworn, stating that he was a dangerous lunatic. Upon this he was put into gaol, and from the gaol he came here.

Power of recovering the cost of maintenance from parties liable and able to pay.

7511. Do you consider that any power should be given, enabling the Governors to recover from families, if they were able to pay it, the expense of maintaining a relative who was a dangerous lunatic?—Yes; I think the law, generally, on the subject, is somewhat defective.

7512. What was the age of the lunatic whose case you have just referred to?—I cannot tell exactly; but I rather think he is about twenty-one.

7513. In that case the liability, such as is provided under the Poor Law Act, would not attach to the father?—Just so, and that was the difficulty of the case.

State assistance towards the maintenance of lunatics able to pay only portion of the maintenance charge.

7514. Are there any further remarks that you would wish to make to the Commissioners?—With regard to paying patients, who can pay only a portion of the cost of their maintenance, I think the State ought to contribute any deficiency there might be, rather than throw it upon the cess-payers. I think it is a hardship to persons able and willing to pay a portion of the cost of their maintenance, that a place is not provided for their reception. Suppose, for instance, the cost for maintaining a patient was £15 a-year, and that the friends of the lunatic were able to pay £10, in that case, I think, the State ought to pay the difference rather than the cess-payers, who should be made liable for paupers. The lunatics are an interesting class, and, for the State, very many considerations are involved with respect to them. There is crime, poverty, and the extension of the disease, if they are allowed to go at large; to guard against which there exists a great necessity for taking immediate measures to remove them to a proper institution.

7515. Is not the inability of a family to defray the entire cost of a lunatic's maintenance in the case you have put, a degree of poverty, though not complete destitution?—Clearly.

7516. On what principle do you consider that, where the poverty is only one of a degree, the State should pay a part of the cost, while the rate-payers should pay the whole cost of the maintenance of absolute paupers?—I think a pauper lunatic is a person who should be taken more immediately under the charge of the district. The disease is probably on the increase in this country; and in fifty years, if a check is not put to it, there is no saying

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what extent of lunacy there may be. To prevent that extension the State are bound to contribute towards the removal of the disease.

7517. Are we to understand you as suggesting that the State should provide for the maintenance of dangerous lunatics?—I think it should pay a certain portion of the charge, not for dangerous lunatics more than any other class, on the principle of guarding against the spread of lunacy.

7518. As a great social evil?—Yes, as a great social evil.

Necessity of State interference to prevent the extension of lunacy.

7519. Are we to understand it to be your opinion that if the State did not provide for the care of lunatics, there would be danger of them being left at large by their friends, to the injury of society?—I think if the State took more interest in the matter than it has done, there would be arrangements made for securing greater supervision. The law, with regard to liability, would be changed; and the duty of obtaining the money from persons liable to pay for the maintenance of lunatics in asylums, would be taken out of the hands of the Governors and placed in the hands of officials, who would exercise a more effective means for the purpose.

Intermarrying amongst particular classes.

7520. From your knowledge of the country, do you think there is at present a considerable number of lunatics amongst the lower classes, who are not cared for as they should be, and who might be provided for if the State came forward to assist?—I think that there is a vast increase of lunacy. A great deal of intermarriage is going on with a description of persons, which, perhaps, would render greater watchfulness, on the part of the authorities, necessary.

7521. Do you think the system of intermarriage with relatives is more frequent than it was formerly?—I think it is.

Henry Berkeley, Esq., M.D.

Henry Berkeley, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

7522. Are you the manager of this asylum?—Yes.

7523. You are a member of the medical profession?—Yes.

7524. At the period of your appointment, were any particular instructions given you with reference to the duties you would have to perform in this asylum?—No.

The Manager; the rules for his guidance.

7525. You have, therefore, for guidance, merely those directions which the Privy Council rules give?—Nothing more.

7526. I believe the duties prescribed by the Privy Council regulations are mainly of a civil character?—Mainly.

His part in the medical treatment of the inmates.

7527. How far do you take part, professionally, in the medical charge of the lunatics?—In the absence of Dr. Ferguson, whenever there is any occasion for my attendance, I always give it, and, almost in every case, I feel it my duty, in paying my ordinary visits to the wards, to see how matters are going on, and I attend to the patients just as if, in point of fact, I was appointed for that particular purpose. Being a medical man, I consider it my duty to assist and co-operate with Dr. Ferguson as much as I can; and I always do as much as I can to oblige him and serve the inmates, and he sanctions what I do.

7528. Do you consult together respecting the cases that come into the asylum?—Not upon all occasions. We have not found it necessary with respect to ordinary cases; but when a case of any difficulty comes under my own observation, I call his attention to it.

7529. When cases are first admitted, do you both consult together respecting them?—We do not; for he is very often absent when cases are admitted. His visits are every second day. I think that his average attendance since the opening of the house has been about four visits a week; however he is necessarily often absent when patients come in. Two or three cases of difficulty arose here with regard to the claim of the parties upon the asylum, and upon those occasions I spoke to him and consulted with him about them.

Applications for admission from workhouses.

7530. Has the number of applications to the Board for admission been very considerable of late?—The number of applications, I think, has been on the increase latterly.

7531. Have there been many applications from Boards of Guardians for the admission of patients?—There have been some cases sent from the Board of Guardians within the last three or four months. From time to time cases have been sent from Boards of Guardians; indeed some cases have come that I do not think should have been sent to us. There is a case, or perhaps two, of epilepsy in the house, sent from union workhouses. I called Dr. Corrigan's attention to the case of a boy who appears to be perfectly sound in mind; he gets periodical attacks of epilepsy. That boy was sent in here by his friends.

The medical certificates of insanity.

7532. Did not certificates of insanity accompany the boy on admission?—Oh, yes; they always have certificates. You will find in every case, no matter of what description, they require to send in, they contrive to get certificates. The certificate is considered a matter of course in the country—a kind of routine duty. [Witness exhibits the certificate in the case just referred to.]

7533. I observe the certificate states, that he is now, and has been in a state of insanity for several years?—Yes; but he has exhibited no symptoms of insanity since he came into the asylum. He has had two or three attacks of epilepsy.

Removal of cases from the Asylum.

7534. By whom is the engagement for the removal of a patient signed, in the case of a workhouse lunatic?—If the patient has no friends, which in general is the case, it is signed by the master of the workhouse.

7535. Do you experience any difficulty in getting patients removed from the asylum, under the engagements so given?—We have never made applications to workhouses to have patients returned.

Lunatics and imbeciles in workhouses.

7536. From returns which the Commissioners have received, there appear to be upwards of 100 lunatics and imbeciles in the various workhouses of this district, what

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Henry Berkeley, Esq., M.D.

number of applications have you had within the last three months from the workhouses for the admission of patients?—I could not exactly state the number we have had within that time; there have not been many, probably about eight.

7537. Has the question of the removal of a pauper lunatic who was sent from the Granard workhouse been ever under the consideration of the Board?—It has not come before the Board.

Dangerous lunatics in the Asylum.

7538. From returns you have furnished to the Commissioners, it appears that forty-five inmates of the asylum, out of 186, are dangerous lunatics, who have been received from gaols?—Yes.

7539. Is the number of cases received in that way large?—Yes.

Want of sufficient information respecting those cases.

7540. Do you receive any information with those lunatics as to the previous history of the cases?—Very little. There is no regular history given. The prominent symptoms may be stated in the warrant. We felt very much that deficiency of information at the opening of the asylum.

7541. Is there any other form required to be filled up in the case of an application, beyond what you have shown us?—None other.

The admission form.

7542. This form now before us does not contain the list of queries relative to a case usual in other asylums?—That form, I think, or a form very like it, was adopted at the Richmond Asylum. I believe it is as good a form as you could have. No doubt answers would be given to all these queries you refer to.

7543. Do you experience any difficulty in getting dangerous lunatics removed when they may recover, or are fit to leave the asylum?—No difficulty whatever in getting them removed. Dangerous lunatics can be removed on medical certificate; and in every instance where we had to discharge them their friends called for them.

Paying patients.

7544. Are there many paying patients in the house?—Two; indeed there was a third admitted as a paying patient, but the money has not been paid by her family.

7545. Are there many cases of application for the admission of paying patients?—Not many latterly.

7546. Are there many applications for the reduction of the sum to be paid after the cases are admitted?—Only one application; and in that case the sum was reduced by the Board from £25 to £15.

7547. Is the Board generally in favour of the admission of paying patients?—I cannot exactly say. There was a difference of opinion on the subject. On the day the matter was mooted the Board were not unanimous in the desire to have them admitted at all. Indeed, as far as I could perceive, the feeling was against their admission.

7548. Do you consider it desirable provision should be made from the public rates where the patients are not able to pay the full amount of the cost of their maintenance?—Certainly; I think there ought to be a provision made for such cases.

7549. Do the Board scrutinize the various cases of application with a view to ascertain whether the parties are paupers or not?—I always require every inquiry to be made. It is my duty, and that of Dr. Ferguson, to make those inquiries.

Sources of information respecting such cases.

7550. Considering the distance of some portions of the district from the Asylum, do you find that you are unable to make those inquiries with success?—We cannot make them with success, or in a manner satisfactory to ourselves. We usually rely upon the integrity of the party connected with or promoting the application for admission; for instance, a magistrate in the neighbourhood: we consider a magistrate, whoever he may be, is a man having an interest in the place, and that he affords a great guarantee against any unfit person being sent.

7551. You attach more credit, therefore, to the certificate of poverty than you do to the certificate of insanity?—Certainly, I cannot help acknowledging that.

Proportion of patients from the counties of the district.

7552. Do you find that the proportion of patients in the asylum, from the county Westmeath, in which the asylum is situate, is greater than it ought to be with respect to the other counties?—Indeed, I do not think it is. The number is larger, no doubt, from this county than from the other.

7553. From the return you have furnished to the Commissioners there appear to be eighty-six from Westmeath, and sixty-five from Meath—do you consider that a fair proportion?—I think so.

7554. Do you find that applications are more frequent from the vicinity of the asylum than from places at a distance, or otherwise?—I find they are more frequent from the neighbourhood of the asylum.

Attendance of Governors.

7555. Is the attendance of Governors usually large enough to enable a Board to be held?—Why, we have had a great many disappointments since the opening of the house, and we have sometimes had a great deal of difficulty in getting a sufficient number to constitute a legal meeting. I was often thinking, myself, it would be very desirable if two gentlemen were legally empowered to hold a meeting.

7556. Do you find the attendance of Governors from Westmeath is larger than that of Governors from the other parts of the district?—Certainly. Only for the Westmeath gentlemen we would be very badly off for attendance on the Board.

Attendance of the Inspectors at the Board.

7557. Do the Inspectors attend the Board?—Very often.

7558. Do they take part in the proceedings?—They do. I never saw any thing like a regular division at the Board. They are, generally speaking, most unanimous in what they do; there may be one gentleman dissenting, but they have never had occasion, I believe, to divide the Board, except once, and that was, I believe, as to the admission of the press.

Inspection of the Asylum by the Governors.

7559. Have the Governors appointed a Visiting Committee to visit the institution?—No.

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7560. Do the Governors, themselves, frequently visit the establishment?—Sometimes they come to visit the establishment—not on Board days; and on Board days they sometimes visit the house, not very often.

7561. Do they go through the several wards and inspect the patients?—No. There were one or two occasions on which, I think, Lord Vaux, and Sir Richard Levinge, and the Bishop, went regularly through the wards. The Inspectors used to come here, and generally go through the house, prior to the meeting. The Board took for granted the house was in a proper state, the Inspectors having gone through it, and their report being before the Board. That would account for the Board, themselves, not visiting.

Visits and reports of the Inspectors.

7562. Do the Inspectors frequently visit the asylum on other occasions besides Board days?—Very often.

7563. Are you generally informed of their approaching visits to the asylum?—Generally, but not regularly.

7564. By whom are the minutes of the proceedings of the Board kept?—By me. I am answerable for them.

7565. In what book do the Inspectors enter their reports?—They generally make their reports on sheets of paper, and they are put upon the general sheet of proceedings of the Board, which is sent up to the Board.

7566. Are the reports of the Inspectors invariably entered in that sheet?—Whenever they make them they are.

Course of proceeding as to investigations.

7567. Whenever matters come before the Board which require investigation, is there an investigation usually held by the Board themselves, or do they request the Inspectors to investigate?—I do not think any thing came before the Board, requiring investigation, except one matter, about the matron, and that had been previously investigated by the Inspectors. Whenever the Inspectors come into the house they always inquire whether there has been any thing worth bringing under the notice of the Board; and, whenever they found any thing occurred, but which was not of any great importance, they arranged the matter themselves. They would give me directions with regard to omissions on the part of the servants.

7568. In the case to which you have referred—the investigation respecting the matron—was the proceeding subsequently submitted to the Board?—Yes; there was a report drawn up by the Inspector, evidence was taken, and a regular court of inquiry was held by him. He has authority, I believe, to examine upon oath. That was laid before the Board, the report was read, and they adjudicated upon it.

7569. Were the Inspectors present on the occasion of the Board receiving that report?—One of them was.

7570. Did that Inspector take part in the proceedings?—Yes, he did.

7571. Were the Board unanimous in the decision arrived at?—Yes, they were unanimous. The Inspector examined witnesses, and scrutinized the matter as closely as he could.

Tenders and contracts for supplies.

7572. I believe the tenders which are made for the supply of provisions, and other articles for the asylum are transmitted to the Privy Council?—Yes.

7573. Has any delay or inconvenience arisen from that arrangement?—Not in this asylum. We have always found that they do those things in proper time, and never disappoint.

7574. Are all the articles required for the asylum supplied by contract?—They are.

7575. Do you think it advisable that the articles should be supplied by contract?—From my experience, I conceive the best thing that could be done would be to purchase nothing by contract except the food, that is to say, bread, meat, and some other provisions; but as to articles of clothing, I think it would be a great deal better if the manager was allowed to purchase them in the best manner he could, satisfying the Board with respect to the purchases, by producing the receipts of the parties from whom the purchases were made. By that arrangement I think an immense saving could be effected in large establishments like this.

Chargeability of patients from workhouses, and of dangerous lunatics; how regulated.

7576. With regard to the chargeability of various inmates who are received—how do you regulate the chargeability of cases coming from the union workhouses?—If a lunatic became insane in the workhouse, we would conceive it right to charge that lunatic upon the county in which the workhouse is situate. If the party was insane prior to entering the workhouse, we would charge that party on the district from which he came. For instance, if a Longford or a Westmeath case went insane into a workhouse in another county, we would fix the chargeability upon the county in which the insanity first occurred. We have a case of the kind at this very moment. Only yesterday, I received a letter from the master of a workhouse, from whom I had made inquiry, by direction of the Board, to know when a party became insane; he said she was insane when she entered the workhouse. She came from Westmeath to the workhouse, and we charge her to Westmeath.

7577. How is the chargeability of dangerous lunatics settled?—They are charged upon the county where the lunacy occurs.

7578. So that a dangerous lunatic coming from Longford would be charged to Longford?—We generally charge the county where the case comes from, the county from whose gaol the party was sent. We look to the Lord Lieutenant's warrant to ascertain that.

Disposal of the money received from paying patients; should such patients be charged a fixed sum or otherwise.

7579. With reference to the credit to be given for the moneys paid by paying patients—is that credit for the whole establishment, or to the particular county from which the patients came?—We lodge it to the credit of the Governors of the asylum, and it goes into the funds of the asylum, and we never deal with it otherwise.

7580. With regard to paying patients—do you consider the sum to be paid should be a

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fixed sum, or should be left to the discretion of the Governors?—My opinion is, that you should either have patients paying the full amount for their support and maintenance in the asylum, or nothing at all. I would have nothing between the two, for if the sum varied it would decidedly lead to an abuse. I consider it would be more advantageous to the establishment to have a fixed sum sufficient to cover the expense of the patients, and to admit none as paying patients but those able to pay that fixed sum.

7581. I understand you to suggest that a sum equal to the cost to the asylum of the maintenance of a patient should be required in the case of a paying patient?—Exactly.

7582. And no larger sum?—And no larger sum.

7583. Do I understand your objection to charge a less sum than the actual cost of maintenance to be, that those who would be enabled to pay the full cost of maintenance would endeavour to get their relatives admitted for the lesser sum?—Exactly.

Restraint; seclusion; padded-rooms.

7584. Are the cases of restraint regularly entered in the Daily Statement Book?—Regularly. It is a strange thing that, for the last two months, we had not a single case of restraint.

7585. Is seclusion at all practised?—Very rarely.

7586. What has led to the padded rooms being given up?—Because they were torn, and they were not repaired, and we are obliged to do the best we can without them; and it requires a great deal of labour on the part of the servants to keep the refractory patients quiet.

7587. Have you ever brought under the notice of the Governors the propriety of repairing the padded rooms?—Yes; and there is an estimate provided for having various things done to the asylum, and I think the repairing of the padded rooms is included in that estimate.

7588. As restraint is occasionally practised in the asylum, I presume there are mechanical means for the purpose?—Yes.

7589. In whose custody are they kept?—In my custody, and in Dr. Ferguson's.

7590. They cannot be used without your authority?—No.

Mode of bringing matters before the Board.

7591. In what book do you enter those matters which you desire to bring under the consideration of the Board?—I have no particular book. I enter them on a sheet, which is laid before the Board for their consideration.

7592. Are those separate sheets, on which you enter those communications you desire to make to the Board, duly recorded and preserved?—Yes.

7593. Has the Board of Governors had occasion to carry into effect the provisions of the recent Act for the superannuation of officers?—No.

Clerk and Store-keeper.

7594. Is there a clerk and store-keeper attached to the establishment?—Yes.

7595. Does he reside on the premises?—Yes, he does. The late clerk and store-keeper resigned the place two months ago. There is a clerk doing the duty; and the Board made an appointment, *pro tem.*, till a regular appointment is made.

Appointment and removal of the inferior officers.

7596. With whom does the appointment of the inferior officers rest?—The Board never interfered with me in making those appointments.

7597. With whom does the removal of the inferior officers rest?—I can suspend or dismiss with the sanction of the Board.

7598. Does any rule exist requiring that persons applying for the appointments of attendants or servants shall be capable of reading or writing, or is there any other test of intelligence?—Yes; the Inspectors are always anxious that persons of that class should be employed, and, as far as I could, I have done so; but, at the opening of the asylum, I was obliged, in one or two instances, to vary the rule. The servants were very excellent servants, though they could not read and write. The majority of the servants do read and write.

Employment of the inmates upon the land.

7599. Do you find that there is a sufficient quantity of land attached to the establishment for the employment of inmates?—Yes; I think we have had employment enough for them up to the present. We had a great number of patients very much broken down, and who were brought here in a dilapidated state. We have very few able-bodied men able to work—about twenty-four or twenty-five. We work them outside and employ the others in keeping the house clean.

Ventilation; warming; lighting of the asylum.

7600. You have heard the evidence given with respect to the defective ventilation—do you concur in that evidence?—I fully concur in every word said on the subject.

7601. And likewise with regard to the warming of the asylum?—Yes.

7602. How is the establishment lighted?—With lamp oil.

Bedsteads.

7603. What sort of bedsteads are generally in use in the house?—Iron bedsteads.

7604. Have you reason to be satisfied with the quality of the articles supplied?—They are not good; they are certainly objectionable.

7605. Have they been broken by the patients?—In some instances.

7606. Have any accidents resulted?—No, except that I got a blow myself from a patient, and was for some time laid up.

Attendance of inmates on Divine worship.

7607. What proportion of the inmates are in the habit of attending divine worship?—About ninety-five Roman Catholics, and I should say about seven or eight Protestants.

7608. Are they usually orderly and well behaved?—Very; it is a very extraordinary fact that they are better behaved on those occasions than at other times; they feel a kind of control over them while they are in the chapel. It is really interesting to see the control they exercise over themselves during that period.

Cases of patients unfit to receive religious instructions.

7609. Have the chaplains access to any of the inmates they may desire to see?—Always.

7610. Supposing there was a patient in such a state of health that either you or Dr. Ferguson was of opinion that conversation with him on religious matters would not be

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advisable, what course would you adopt?—I would consider it my duty to inform the clergyman that it would not be advisable for him to communicate with the patient, indeed, the clergymen, from being in the habit of seeing the patients frequently, would form an opinion themselves as to whether they should visit or not. They are very cautious.

7611. Is there much employment for the female inmates?—We have a great deal of employment for them. The supply of clothing was very short, and we have had them making up clothing. Employment of the female inmates; the clothing made up in the house.

7612. Is all the clothing required for the establishment made up in the house?—All the clothing for the establishment is made up in the house.

7613. For the males as well as the females?—Yes, except shoes, which are made outside. I was obliged, on two or three occasions, to buy stockings for them, and, at one time, some ready-made shirts.

7614. Are many men employed at tailoring?—There is only one man competent to work, and he is very useful.

7615. Does that one man make up all the clothing for the male inmates?—I have two men from the town, whom I employ at so much a-week, in the house. The other man assists.

7616. Then I understand your answer to the question, whether all the clothing was made up in the house, did not refer to its being made up by the inmates?—No. There is one tailor in the asylum able to work, and he is always working.

7617. I believe there is a basement story in this building?—Yes.

7618. What use is made of that?—It was originally intended that it should be a coal depot, and for keeping farming utensils, and another part was intended for workshops. At the eastern side there is a large room intended as a workshop for shoemaking. I do not know exactly what they were intended for originally, but I know that one was pointed out particularly as a shoemaker's shop. The basement story.

7619. How are they at present occupied?—There is one of them used for drying clothes, wet sheets, and blankets, that are washed. We keep a large fire in the place to dry those things. There is a good deal of timber, and one thing or another, about the house, which are in the other small rooms.

7620. Is there any number of patients employed on the basement story?—Yes, there are two or three, making mats occasionally.

7621. Is it, in your opinion, sufficiently dry to be so occupied?—Certainly.

7622. Are there lavatories in each of the divisions?—Yes.

7623. Are there baths in each of the divisions?—There are. In number three, the centre corridor, we have a shower bath and a plunge bath. We should have one in each corridor. It is very inconvenient to take No. 1 patients, to whom we might want to give a shower bath, and have to bring them the whole extent of the house. Lavatories and baths.

7624. Do the inmates get a bath at regular periods?—They are washed. Some are obliged to get baths every morning, according to circumstances. Some are dirtier than others. Ablutions of the patients.

7625. Have the inmates their hands and faces washed every day?—Yes, and their feet and bodies washed on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

7626. There are water-closets in each division?—Yes.

7627. Are they in working order?—Yes. We do our best to keep them in working order. The water-closets; the sewerage.

7628. Is the sewerage of the establishment, in your opinion, effective?—I do not think, as far as I could perceive, there is any defect in it. There are cess-pools at the extreme end of the house, and they were never emptied since the opening of the establishment. The fall is perfect from the main. There are several small drains from the water-closets, and when the water-closets get out of order they are obliged to open these places to see the cause of the stoppage. The pipes are too small, but so far as the construction of the large drain is concerned I look upon it to be perfect.

7629. Practically, has any inconvenience been experienced arising from the sewerage since the house was opened?—There has. There is a bad smell often discovered in the house when the wind is from the east. The main drain, no doubt, takes away every thing from the house.

7630. Are fires kept up in the corridors throughout the winter?—Yes. The means of warming.

7631. Those fire-places are stated to be in the outer walls—would they heat the corridors sufficiently?—Not in very cold weather.

7632. You do not consider the house sufficiently heated in winter?—There is no adequate provision made for heating it in winter, and we are obliged to put double suits of blankets on.

7633. Are there any thermometers in use in the house to ascertain the temperature?—No.

7634. From returns the Commissioners have received, it appears that upwards of 297 tons of coal, and 560 boxes of turf were used in the asylum in 1856?—Yes. Consumption of fuel.

7635. Do you still consider that during the winter portion of the year the house was not sufficiently heated?—I do think we should have had a little more firing. This season, I think, the amount of fuel consumed will be a good deal more. I have not been sparing of it as I was before. After the opening of the asylum the Governors were objecting to the expense, which led to my curtailing the supply of fuel.

7636. It has been stated that there is no infirmary in the asylum?—There is not. Want of an infirmary.

7637. Do you consider there is a necessity for an infirmary?—No establishment with over 100 patients, I think, should be without one. It is one of our greatest wants.

7638. Is the house damp?—It is very damp. There is a very great objection to be made to the flagging of the house generally. It is of some hard kind of flint-stone, and The house damp.

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the wet remains very long upon it. The state of the passages upon a very wet day is very bad. The flagging ought to be removed for it renders the house very unwholesome.

7639. Is the supply of cold water sufficient?—It is quite sufficient.

7640. How is it worked up?—By the patients.

Supply of hot and cold water.

7641. Is there a supply of hot water available for the house?—It is available at times, after a great deal of difficulty. There is a delay of four hours before water can be procured for a warm bath. I had a correspondence with the Board of Works on the subject. It requires 4 cwt. of coals to heat the boiler. The boiler apparatus for heating is on the top corridor of the house, and a supply of hot water is not always available for the purpose of warm baths on the lower floor, as by the time the water comes down it is tepid.

Furniture of the day rooms.

7642. What furniture is there in the day rooms?—There are forms in the day rooms, and dining tables.

7643. Are there any chairs with backs?—There are a few that we give to epileptic and weak patients.

7644. I believe there is a chapel set apart for divine worship?—Yes.

The chapel.

7645. Is the service of both churches, Protestant and Catholic, celebrated in that chapel?—It has been so till very lately. The Rev. Mr. Hopkins, the Protestant chaplain, got cold in the chapel, and he requested that I would make provision for him in some other place more comfortable, and so I did. I put him into a room with a fire; but it is understood both services are to be performed in the chapel.

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BELFAST.

BELFAST, 12th MAY, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

BELFAST LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Belfast District Asylum.

Robert Stewart, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

Robert Stewart, Esq., M.D.

7646. What appointment do you hold in the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum?—Resident Physician.

7647. How long have you held that appointment?—My appointment took place in the year 1835.

7648. Were you previously connected in any way with the institution?—Not in any way.

Counties in the district.

7649. What counties are attached to the Belfast District Asylum?—The counties of Down and Antrim, and the county of the town of Carrickfergus.

Medical officers.

7650. What medical officers are attached to the institution?—The visiting physician Dr. Henry M'Cormac, and the visiting surgeon Dr. James Moore.

7651. I believe the appointment which you yourself hold is that which is known in the regulations as manager?—That was the original appointment.

The minutes and correspondence of the Board.

7652. Do you attend the meetings of the Board, and take minutes of their proceedings?—Regularly.

7653. Is the correspondence of the Board carried on by you under their direction?—By me, under their direction.

7654 How often do the Board meet for the transaction of business?—There are regular meetings on the first Monday of each month.

Attendance of Governors at the Board meetings.

7655. Is there usually a sufficient number of members present to constitute a quorum?—Always. Three constitute a quorum. The average attendance is seven or eight; the Board is very well attended.

7656. Has the attendance been equally good from the county of Down as from the county of Antrim?—In proportion, I think it is. There is a larger number of members from the county of Antrim than from the county of Down; and I suppose one reason for the attendance of members from the county of Antrim is, that they reside near to the institution.

7657. Are both counties fairly represented throughout the year at the Board?—I rather think Down is not so fairly represented as Antrim is, and I will explain that by stating that the number of Governors from Down is not so large.

Keeping of the books required by the regulations to be kept.

7658. Do you keep a general registry as required by the Privy Council regulations?—We do.

7659. Do you keep a medical journal also?—We keep a medical journal.

7660. Is the medical journal kept by you or by Dr. M'Cormac?—It is kept by me.

7661. Is the morning statement book regularly kept?—Regularly.

7662. Are the cases of restraint regularly entered?—They are.

7663. In the case of continuing restraint for several successive days, is an entry made each day of the restraint?—When the entry is made it is continued on.

7664. Is it repeated each day?—Generally, so I think.

7665. Does the morning statement book, in fact, contain an accurate statement of the condition of the patients so far as the law requires it should?—It does.

7666. In what manner do you bring before the Board any representation which you may desire to make to them, verbally or by any memorandum?—Verbally.

7667. There is no memorandum kept?—None but the minute book.

7668. No such book as that required by the 16th section of the regulations: "A memorandum book to be laid before each Board, in which an entry shall be made of all matters to be submitted for consideration as well as for all communications from the manager to the Board, in order that such communications may remain on record with the decision of the Board thereon, to be noted in the margin by the chairman"?—Those matters are all entered in the minute book.

7669. The minutes being a record of the proceedings of the Board, would they necessarily contain those matters that you desired to bring under the consideration of the Board, and upon which no proceeding was taken?—There is never any matter brought by me before the Board, but something is stated in the minutes as to what is the result.

The Clerk and Storekeepers.

7670. Is there an accountant attached to the establishment?—There is; he is called clerk and storekeeper. He does all the business connected with the accounts.

7671. Does he reside in the house?—He does.

Inspection of the provisions.

7672. Are the provisions regularly inspected by you on their coming into the house?—I do occasionally see them, but they are regularly inspected by the clerk. I see them myself also day by day.

7673. Are you satisfied that your inspection is sufficiently frequent to insure proper provisions being generally received?—I consider it is.

Admission of patients; inquiry respecting their means.

7674. When applications are made for admission to the asylum, is each case considered by the Board on the appointed days of meeting?—Each case is considered.

7675. What inquiry is made with reference to the condition in life of the applicant, as regards his poverty or his means of paying for his maintenance in a private asylum?—An affidavit is made by the parties wishing to have him or her admitted. It is conclusive on that point.

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7676. Is no further step taken?—Occasionally; individual Governors may have had reason to think the parties could pay in a private asylum, and there have been cases rejected accordingly. They made special inquiry on the subject. That is however an exception to the rule, and an exception which does not occur often.

7677. Are paying patients received into the asylum?—They are not.

Admission of idiots and epileptics.

7678. Are idiots and epileptics received into the asylum as well as the ordinary lunatics?—They are.

Lunatics above the class of paupers; what becomes of them.

7679. I presume from your acquaintance with the district of Antrim and Down, you are enabled to state whether you consider there is any large class of lunatics able to pay some portion of the annual expense of their maintenance in the asylum, and who are not received into this institution?—I do not think there is any large class at all in that position; that is my private opinion on the matter. There are many who are apparently very independent, yet to take from them such a sum of money as would be required here if paying patients were admitted, £22 a year, to take that, from their means of supporting themselves and their families, would almost put them into a condition of poverty. That is my opinion on the matter, and from inquiries I made myself on the subject, I do not think there is a large class of patients that would be able to pay a small proportion of the expense of their maintenance.

7680. Are there private asylums in the district?—Not in this district. There is one immediately on the borders of it at Armagh.

7681. Can you give the Commissioners any idea of what usually becomes of the class of lunatics above the condition of paupers?—If they are able to pay the lowest cost in a private asylum they are sent to it; for instance, in Scotland there are several institutions that receive patients for between £30 and £40 a-year, and the minimum scale of charge at Armagh is low; and if the parties are not able to pay the lowest cost, they come here.

Only one private asylum in the north of Ireland.

7682. It appears that in the whole north of Ireland there is only one private asylum, which is in the vicinity of Armagh: do you consider the lunatics of the class above paupers are usually provided for in Scotland?—I know of many patients sent there. It is convenient to send patients there. The asylums in Scotland are all of a mixed class, having both boarders and paupers.

Question of admitting paying patients into the District Asylums.

7683. What is your opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of admitting paying patients into this asylum?—My opinion is very decided upon it. I consider it would be very wrong to do so—that it would interfere very much with the management and comfort of the institution, which should be altogether set apart for its own purpose, that of receiving pauper lunatics.

7684. State the grounds of your opinion?—I think the reception of paying patients would produce jealousy amongst the other patients if they were mixed. If those who were not paid for saw the others who were paying getting any thing that you would not ordinarily give, they would suppose it was a difference you were making because the one class was paid for. I think it would also open the door to an abuse in another way. The friends of the paying patients might endeavour to suborn attendants and servants to get them to do so and so. Various matters of detail of that kind would be certainly more or less injurious to the harmony and good working of the institution. I think it would be a mixture, any thing at all but desirable, that is to have the paying patients mixing in ordinary with the regular pauper patients. It would be injurious unless there was an entirely separate establishment.

The accommodation in the Asylum.

7685. Is your asylum at present full?—It is. In fact we have a larger number than the Commissioners who were appointed a couple of years ago calculated, according to the space usually allotted to patients, it would contain. They did not make the number out at more than 315, but we have at the present time between 336 and 340. There is a pressure rather upon the accommodation, requiring a larger number of beds to be put into the dormitories.

Applications for admission.

7686. Is the number of applications at each meeting considerable?—The number varies; sometimes there will be as many as a dozen, and sometimes less. At the last meeting of the Board there were twelve applications. I should mention, too, that besides the ordinary mode of admitting cases coming before the Board at the regular meeting, we also admit what are called urgent cases between one meeting of the Board and another, cases certified by three members of the Board as urgent. Cases admitted in that way also come before the Governors to be examined in order to ascertain that every thing is correct.

7687. Is the number of applications such as to lead you to believe the accommodation is not sufficient for the wants of the district?—I think ultimately it will not be sufficient. I think the cases will accumulate again to more than we can admit. At the same time I think this institution is quite large enough. In my opinion no institution ought to exceed the number we have at present. In fact I think a smaller number would be better, for accumulating too large a number of patients in an establishment is considered by practical men most objectionable.

Reception of lunatics from gaols and workhouses.

7688. Do you receive the lunatics from the gaols as soon as the order is transmitted for their removal?—Almost immediately; if there be vacancies they are taken in at once.

7689. Have many lunatics been sent here from the workhouse?—Not a great many; they do come in occasionally, but they are comparatively few. They sent in those cases that became violent and unmanageable with them.

Mode of admitting patients from workhouses.

7690. The mode of admission for patients from the workhouse does not differ, I believe, from that for the community at large?—No, they fill up the papers in the ordinary way.

7691. Are you aware that any difficulty has arisen in preparing the proper papers in the

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workhouse for the transmission of lunatics?—I have heard the master of the workhouse here state casually that they have occasionally experienced difficulties in some cases.

7692. Can you furnish the Commissioners with a copy of the form of admission?—I can. [Same is delivered in].

7693. Has any difficulty arisen as to the person who is to give security for the removal of a pauper sent from the workhouse in the event of his recovering?—No; generally a removal bond is signed by the master or one of the officers of the workhouse, and when written to they take the patient away at once.

7694. Are you enabled to comply with the requisition of the workhouse authorities for the admission of their lunatics whenever they send them?—We are, from the way that we have managed with the workhouse here: we make an exchange; we send some harmless cases in lieu of those we take from them.

Lunatics in the Belfast Workhouse.

7695. From returns the Commissioners have received it appears there were, on the 1st January, eighty-eight lunatics in the Belfast Workhouse, fifty-nine of whom were maniacal; is it your opinion a considerable proportion of those cases at least should have been received into the lunatic asylum?—I should suppose so. I am not aware how long they were ill, or any thing of that kind; but if they were only for a short period, undoubtedly, their chance of recovery or improvement would have been much better if they had been sent here rather than allowed to remain in the workhouse. I think a workhouse a most improper place for any case of the kind, even of the most incurable class. According to their regulations they have no proper way of looking after them.

Applications for admission from workhouses in the district.

7696. Have you ever received applications from the other workhouses in the counties of Antrim and Down?—We do occasionally.

Newtownards Workhouse.

7697. There appear to be twenty-one lunatics, nine of whom are maniacs, in the Newtownards Workhouse; have you had applications recently from that workhouse?—Not recently; we had formerly, and received the cases.

Larne Workhouse.

7698. There appear to be twenty cases in the Larne Workhouse, one of whom is a maniac; have you had any applications from that workhouse?—We have had, but not recently.

7699. I believe the two unions I have mentioned adjoin the union of Belfast?—Larne is a considerable distance, about eighteen miles, from Belfast; but the two unions are in one district in the county of Antrim.

Extent of lunacy in the district unprovided for.

7700. From your acquaintance with the counties of Down and Antrim, what is your opinion as to the extent of lunacy unprovided for in either asylums or workhouses: do you think there is any considerable number at large?—I believe in the unions generally the cases there would amount to between 200 and 300; but I cannot form any opinion about the other cases at large.

7701. From returns the Commissioners have received, it is computed there are 260 idiots in the district who are not in the asylum or in workhouses—how far do you consider it would be advisable that class should be received into some place of detention?—Unless there was positive evidence of their being dangerous to themselves, or others, I would allow them to have their liberty; that is, if they were harmless, and if they had friends that would look after them.

Propriety of detaining any class of lunatics in workhouses.

7702. Although it may be objectionable to detain lunatics in workhouses, do you consider that class of idiots might, generally speaking, be left, with advantage, in a workhouse?—I think it would be desirable to have them all taken out of workhouses. I do not think the workhouses suitable even for that class. They might be improved if they were placed under a judicious system of care and treatment.

Superannuation of asylum officers and servants.

7703. Have you ever had occasion in this asylum to put the Superannuation Act, which was passed last year, into operation?—It has not been put into operation; but there are several old servants in the place whom it would be desirable to superannuate, and who would be anxious, I believe, for it; but they were disappointed rather with the way in which it was ultimately regulated.

7704. Do you mean that the scale of superannuation was not such as was expected?—Yes. It was put under the Civil Service, and was so very small that they would rather hold on as long as they possibly could, in the expectation of its being made something more liberal than what was originally intended.

7705. Previously to that Act there was no power of superannuation whatever?—None, whatever; but they were looking forward to it. Some years ago the Governors applied to the Lord Lieutenant on the subject, representing the great desirability of having a means of superannuation for servants and officers.

7706. Do you consider that there are servants in the establishment whose removal would be an advantage, in consequence of their being unequal to the discharge of their duties?—I think so. I think there are one or two at present.

The attendants; their salaries; their qualifications.

7707. Do you find the salaries given are sufficient to secure the services of competent attendants?—I consider the payments should be a little more liberal. There is an objection to heavy expense, but I think that such money is well laid out. They are underpaid, in my opinion, for the peculiar duties they have to perform here. Their duties are really very onerous, by day and by night. It often surprises me that we are able to get the duties performed that are done, for the pay which is received.

7708. Are the attendants usually capable of reading and writing?—The major part of them. We endeavour, as far as possible, to get those who are able to read and write. The great majority of the attendants do read and write.

7709. Does any inquiry or examination take place previous to the appointment of

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attendants with reference to their proficiency?—We are always very particular in finding out their moral and general conduct.

7710. And as to their intelligence and general education?—Yes.

Land attached to the asylum; enlargement of the Asylum.

7711. Is the quantity of land attached to the asylum sufficient to afford means of employment for the lunatics who are able to work?—I consider it is ample; there are, I think, about fifty statute acres.

7712. I believe this asylum has been erected upwards of twenty-five years?—It commenced operations in 1829.

7713. Has it not been considerably enlarged since that time?—It has undergone two enlargements: it was enlarged in 1835, another enlargement commenced in 1852, and it is just now about being completed.

7714. Have the enlargements which have taken place been carried out without interfering with the proper arrangement of the building?—Yes; the last enlargement that took place rather improved the classification.

Ventilation.

7715. Is there any artificial means for ventilation?—In the new building there is, in the old building there is not. The Governors wished the ventilation of it to be improved, but the architect said that owing to the structural arrangement it is impossible to accomplish it by any artificial means; but the new buildings are well provided for in that respect.

7716. Do you think the arrangements made in the new buildings work satisfactorily?—I think so.

7717. Do you find the ventilation of the old building far inferior to that of the new building?—Yes; but there has been a good deal done to improve it.

Arrangements for warming.

7718. What are the arrangements for warming the building?—Open fire-places.

7719. Are there fire-places in all the corridors?—Yes, and in the day-rooms.

7720. Are there open fire-places in the old upper galleries?—Not in the galleries; but in the rooms off the galleries. There are open fire-places in the basement corridors.

7721. Are there ever fires in the fire-places you speak of?—Occasionally, in very damp and severe weather.

7722. Are there galleries, with cells adjoining, without any fire-places?—The basement galleries have all fire-places, and the upper galleries have no fire-places in them; but there are fire-places in the dormitories of the old building. In the upper gallery the rooms consist of small dormitories that hold four each, and each of those apartments has a fire-place.

7723. Are there fires in them in the winter?—No, unless it is necessary. There are fire-places in which fires can be lighted when necessary.

7724. In point of fact, those galleries and corridors that you speak of now are without fire-places, although there are fire-places in the adjoining dormitories, and it is the exception and not the rule that there should be fires in those places?—Yes, that is the case.

Insufficient heating.

7725. Do you think that arrangement affords sufficient warmth?—I do not think it does. I brought the matter officially before the Board, and they took it up and brought it before the Board of Works, desiring that there should be other means of warming provided besides the open fire-places; but the Board of Works declined to do any thing. Before that we had an arrangement for warming the place by means of steam, and that has been done away with altogether; there was also a means of warming by hot water. There was a large sum of money laid out, £500, some years ago, for heating the corridors and sleeping-rooms in that way; however, the arrangement was found insufficient, and it never warmed well, and has been entirely given up. I do not think we are sufficiently provided with warmth in winter. It is a matter of the greatest importance in the treatment of the insane to have the temperature comfortable.

The sewerage.

7726. Is the sewerage of the house in good order?—I think so; I have no reason to think there is any defect; it has been very particularly attended to.

7727. What kind of bedding is generally used?—For the most part straw; with the clean convalescent patients we use cocoa-nut fibre, and also curled hair.

The beds.

7728. How have you found the cocoa-nut fibre to answer?—Not at all; it gets into hard lumps, and requires to be teased. There is no better thing for them than the curled hair. It is very lasting and clean. The Board of Works supplied cocoa-nut fibre without asking any question here on the subject.

The Board of Works and the furnishing of the new building.

7729. Am I to understand that the Board of Works sent down cocoa-nut fibre beds on their own authority, and without any requisition?—It was in connexion with the furniture of the new building.

7730. Then in the furnishing of the new building, I understand from your answer, that neither the medical authorities of the institution, nor the Governors, were consulted in any way as to what was to be supplied?—They were not.

7731. What is your opinion as to the use of straw generally for bedding?—Well, I think it is a very clean, comfortable bed; when we get the straw good it makes a comfortable bed.

7732. Is it the kind of bed generally used amongst the lower classes?—Yes, it is what they are accustomed to, and many of them prefer it.

Classification.

7733. What classification is made of the inmates of the institution?—The classification we observe is not with reference to their disease, but rather with reference to their general behaviour and conduct. We may look upon cases as being chronic, and incurable, or curable, but it is according to how they conduct themselves, and how they behave, that we classify them.

The Manager and the Visiting Physician; the medical treatment.

7734. Do you take any part in the medical treatment of the cases?—Yes, in common with Dr. M'Cormac.

7735. That is a duty you perform under the impression that your appointment was made in consequence of your being a medical man?—Yes, ultimately, but not originally.

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7736. The Privy Council regulations do not require the manager to be a medical man to undertake such duties?—In the first instance they did not, but for some years past they have made that a *sine qua non*, that he should be a medical man.

7737. When a patient is first received into the asylum, is he examined by you or by Dr. M'Cormac, or both together?—He is examined by me. It is a matter of accident that Dr. M'Cormac is here, when a case comes in.

7738. Who determines the course of treatment which is to be pursued with reference to insane patients, you or Dr M'Cormac?—If there is nothing very remarkable in the case it comes under my particular care. If there is any bodily ailment of a serious nature Dr. M'Cormac sees the patient also; but each case comes under my direction with regard to the general moral treatment of it.

Responsibility of the medical treatment; a Consulting Physician.

7739. Supposing the law to be altered, and to require what seems to be the invariable practice of late, namely, that the manager of such an institution should be a medical man, do you consider the responsibility of treating the cases for their insanity should rest with him or with the visiting physician?—I consider it ought to rest with the resident physician.

7740. Do you consider it would be advisable under those circumstances to have a visiting physician?—My opinion is, that it would be advisable to have a consulting physician, when serious cases arise, upon which it would be well to have the opinion of a professional brother in general practice.

7741. Would you leave it to the option of the resident medical attendant to call in a consulting physician or not?—I am afraid that would place the resident medical man in rather an invidious position. Some Governors might consider he was putting the institution to too great expense. It would be perhaps better to have him a paid officer, who would come to see such cases as the resident physician would like to have his opinion upon.

7742. Am I to understand you would be favourable to the appointment of a consulting physician with a salary?—Yes, I think that would be a most satisfactory arrangement.

The Surgeon and Apothecary.

7743. What duties does the surgeon of the institution perform, are they merely of a surgical character, or does he also discharge the duties of apothecary?—He discharges the duties of both.

7744. Then there is no separate officer as apothecary?—No, the one officer performs both duties, surgical and pharmaceutical. We have a surgery in the establishment

7745. How frequent is the attendance of the visiting physician?—Three times a-week.

7746. And of the surgeon?—The surgeon the same number of visits, or according to circumstances. He sometimes comes every day.

Compounding of medicines.

7747. Supposing medicines were required to be compounded in the absence of the surgeon, how would you provide for that?—I make them up myself. Where there is a resident medical officer, of course there would not be any loss or difficulty in that way. I may be premature in offering any opinion with reference to that particular branch of the subject, but I would remark that I consider in such an establishment as this it might be desirable to have a resident medical officer, such as is usually in all such establishments in England, a medical assistant upon the spot, who would be at hand at all times.

The infirmary; cases for treatment therein.

7748. Is there an infirmary attached to the institution?—There is.

7749. Is it used as an infirmary?—It is.

7750. Is it reserved exclusively for the cases of patients labouring under disease?—Yes.

7751. Is that the case on both the male and female side?—On both the male and female sides. There are some individual cases it would not answer to put into an infirmary. These are exceptional cases. The arrangement was not in operation when the Commissioners visited the asylum last; it has been since established.

7752. Your opinion is, I presume, therefore, favourable to the treatment of lunatic patients in the infirmary when they are labouring under illness?—For the most part it is desirable, with the exception of cases to which I have alluded—cases that would disturb the other patients.

Moral treatment of the inmates; amusements.

7753. With regard to the moral treatment of the inmates, is that left entirely to you?—Yes.

7754. What arrangements are made for the amusement of the patients?—They very frequently have a dance to music; some play upon the piano, others upon the violin. Dancing is a very popular amusement here, and they enjoy it frequently.

7755. How frequently do these dances take place?—In the winter, perhaps, every evening, more or less, amongst some of the patients.

7756. Are there any games played by them, such as draughts, or have they any books?—They have a variety of light reading.

7757. Do you consider the occupation of the mind valuable in the treatment of lunatic cases?—Where the patients are capable of appreciating the reading and finding amusement in it, it is, of course very important. You are to recollect that they are for the most part uneducated. Amongst many, even of the educated persons, the last thing they will do is to read.

Clinical instruction in the Asylum.

7758. Is any clinical instruction given in the asylum by any medical man?—There is no special clinical instruction given. About a-year ago, the Governors passed a resolution authorizing senior medical students who were required for the East India Service, or were preparing for it, to come in—however, we have not had any attending here. The object of the resolution was to meet the want of instruction in such matters.

7759. Have the Board ever had under consideration the propriety of having clinical clerks who should be accommodated in the establishment?—No.

Large proportion of incurable cases in the Asylum.

7760. It would appear from returns which the Commissioners have received, that a very large proportion of the inmates of this institution are incurable?—Yes, that is the case here, in common with all such establishments.

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7761. It would appear that out of 330 inmates only 74 are considered curable?—Yes.

7762. The number of vacancies, therefore, which the institution can offer to the district depends upon the number of cures that may take place out of 74 inmates, or the deaths amongst the incurables?—Yes.

Propriety of having a separate institution for incurables.

7763. Have you ever considered the advisability or otherwise of having a separate institution for the incurables?—Well, I have. I think it would be very desirable that this establishment should be kept apart or separate for recent cases, and also chronic cases of insanity, as distinguished from paralytic, and idiotic, and epileptic cases: all such cases which, I may say, are considered incurable, and having a kind of vegetative existence, it would be very desirable to separate from those two classes of the insane that I have mentioned.

7764. I understand you would desire to see such an institution as this asylum reserved for the acute cases, which require particular care and treatment?—Yes, so that they would enjoy the advantages and comforts of an institution like this, with the view to their cure.

Effect of removal to such an institution upon the patients.

7765. Do you consider the class you would contemplate removing to the asylum for incurable cases would be injuriously affected by the knowledge that they were transferred to such a place?—I would not remove cases that would be likely to consider that. There is a very large class who would not consider such a matter, persons who have a mere animal existence; while, on the other hand, there are persons here whose cases are chronic since the institution was opened, but whose removal would be a cruelty.

Sites for separate Asylums.

7766. Supposing separate institutions to be provided for the cases which you contemplate removing, do you consider it would be advisable to have them on the same grounds as the existing asylums, or in distinct localities. I am putting the case generally?—In distinct localities.

7767. For what reason do you consider it would be particularly desirable to have them in distinct localities?—I think it would be better to have the cases in them altogether separated; for within the same walls, let your supervision be what it may, they would be mixing with each other, and they should be kept entirely and altogether apart. Every thing should be done to keep up hope in them, which is a great matter in cases capable of having such feelings as you speak of. Many of them, when they come in here, however, think that they will remain in the asylum all their lives.

Necessity for a distinct staff of officers.

7768. Supposing this establishment for incurables to be placed in a distinct locality, I presume you would necessarily require a staff for it nearly as large as the staff of the original asylum, that is, allowing the same number of patients to each?—I do not think that would be required. The class of cases to which I refer are generally harmless, and a large number could be managed by a small number of attendants.

7769. The grounds which you have stated for the removal of such cases are of a character that would make it proper that the additional expense should be incurred?—Of course. I know, with reference to epileptics, that they are a very troublesome class to mind, and very dangerous, and would require very particular supervision. Where epilepsy is complicated with insanity, one patient will give more trouble, I find, than twenty other patients.

7770. A staff of medical attendants would still be required for such an institution, it being in a distinct locality?—Of course.

Attendance of Governors at an incurable institution.

7771. Do you think it would be as easy to secure the attendance of Governors for an institution which might be considered somewhat of a condemned character as well as at the curative hospital?—Well, I would suppose so, that their feelings of benevolence would naturally lead them to give their care to human beings so unfortunately circumstanced.

7772. Would you place the proposed institution under the same Board as the original asylum?—I would see no objection to that. I think the existing Board would be better qualified to take charge of it.

Supply of baths in the Asylum.

7773. Is this asylum properly provided with baths for the use of the inmates?—It is. The last addition to the asylum provided us amply in that way. I would, myself, think it desirable we should have a shower bath in each corridor, which we have not. We have only one shower bath on each side; and I think that is a deficiency.

7774. In addition to the ordinary ablution, do the inmates get a bath each week?—They do. Every patient in the house gets a warm bath once a week. That is the standing rule.

7775. Can the shower-bath be used without your knowledge?—No.

The instruments of restraint.

7776. Do you keep the instruments of mechanical restraint?—Yes; they are not allowed to be used without my authority.

7777. By the 23rd section of the Privy Council regulations, the manager is directed to take charge of all the instruments of restraint; and is not, under any pretence, to allow the unauthorized use of them to any person within the establishment: do you act upon that regulation?—There is no mechanical restraint allowed to be used without my authority.

7778. Does that quite fulfil the condition of taking charge of the instruments of restraint which is the most effective means of preventing them being used without authority?—I consider so. I do not profess to keep them under direct lock and key myself.

Record of cases of restraint.

7779. Is mechanical restraint much used?—No, it is the exception to the rule.

7780. In what book are the cases of restraint recorded?—In the Medical Journal.

7781. Is there any entry made for each case each day?—It is made for each case, according as the cases of restraint occur.

7782. Is the Medical Journal made out each day?—It is.

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7783. Are the cases of restraint entered in the Daily Statement Book?—Not in the Daily Statement Book.

7784. Will you refer to the form of the Daily Statement Book, as approved by the Privy Council?—Yes; that form was done away with by the Act which required the Medical Journal to be kept, and the cases of restraint to be marked down in it.

The Daily Statement Book; the Medical Journal.

7785. On what ground do you say the Act has done away with the former book, which is still in use in every other asylum in Ireland?—The Act of Parliament is more binding than any thing else on the subject.

7786. Can you refer to any clause of the Act by which the keeping of the Daily Statement Book was done away with?—I cannot, but that was the time the Medical Journal came into use, and then entering such cases in two places was considered unnecessary.

7787. Is not the Medical Journal a statement differing materially from what is required to be entered in the Daily Statement Book?—It has a distinct head of the general state of the institution.

7788. Is there not also this difference that one requires to be kept daily, and the other is not required to be kept daily?—The Daily Statement Book requires to be kept daily.

Padded rooms.

7789. Are there any padded rooms?—Yes, there are two upon each side.

7790. Are they much used?—Oh yes, we find them very useful. They were not in operation at the time the Commissioners were here, about six months ago; since then they have been put up by the Board of Works, although they had been applied for nearly two years before that.

7791. Are they padded or panelled rooms?—The door is padded, and the room itself is panelled or boarded. That is the plan they adopted themselves. They did not consult the authorities here upon the subject; but, however, I think it answers the purpose. Where the rooms are padded throughout, the patients very frequently tear the padding and destroy it.

7792. Is there a school in the asylum?—No.

Religious instruction; visits of clergymen to patients who desire to see them.

7793. Is any religious instruction given in the asylum?—There is not. If a patient desires to be visited by a clergyman of his or her persuasion, and that it is considered such visit will not cause any undue excitement in the patient, the clergyman is allowed to visit. We had clergymen attending here, whom the Governors permitted to attend, although they did not consider themselves bound to do so; however, that attendance has now ceased altogether, and we have fallen back upon the original rules and regulations.

7794. Do you mean the original rules and regulations of the Privy Council?—No, not of the Privy Council, of the Board themselves. I believe the Board considered they were acting on the original rules and regulations as to the attendance of clergymen for which they made provision.

7795. Am I to understand that if a patient expresses a wish to be attended by a clergyman of his or her persuasion, that the clergyman will be allowed to visit?—Precisely so.

No Divine service in Asylum.

7796. Is there any regular service performed here on Sundays by the minister of any church?—No, there is not.

7797. Has it ever been the case?—It was the case for nearly two years.

Celebration of Divine service heretofore by clergymen appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

7798. By what clergymen were services performed in this asylum?—There were three clergymen, the Roman Catholic clergyman, the Presbyterian clergyman, and the clergyman of the Established Church.

7799. Do you refer now to a period, subsequent to the order in Council, with reference to the appointment of chaplains?—I speak of the clergymen appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

7800. Previous to that period were any clergymen of any church in the habit of attending to read Divine Service in the asylum?—No.

The Protestant inmates previously assembled by the Manager for prayer.

7801. Were there any prayers or assemblages for religious purposes of any kind in the house on Sundays before the appointment of those chaplains by the Lord Lieutenant?—I used, myself, to assemble them for prayers, and read a portion of the Scriptures for them.

7802. For the inmates generally?—For the inmates generally, that is, the Protestant portion of them.

Cases in which clergymen were allowed to visit patients who did not ask for them.

7803. If an inmate of the asylum were in a dying state, would you consider it your duty to send for the clergyman of his persuasion to attend him, although he had not expressed any wish on the subject?—No, I would not, unless the patient appeared capable of understanding any thing in that way; if the patient made no application for a clergyman I would not consider it my duty to do so. There have been exceptional cases in which clergymen have been sent for without the patients' asking for them.

7804. What led to a different course being pursued in those cases?—I may mention one of them that occurred lately; it was that of a Roman Catholic priest, and his own friends seemed to wish that a clergyman should see him, even when he was in the asylum here ordinarily; but he would never permit the visit of a clergyman to him. On one occasion a clergyman went to see him, and when he went into the room he flew at him, and squared at him, and nearly knocked him down. However, when he got an attack of apoplexy, and was in a dying state, we thought that, under the circumstances of the case, it would be satisfactory to his friends that it should be notified to the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese that the patient was struck with apoplexy, and that if he thought it desirable a clergyman should see him he would be admitted. A clergyman came, but the patient's consciousness did not return.

7805. What are the peculiar circumstances of the other cases that led to a departure from the general rule or practice you have stated?—There was a patient, with respect to whom we were doubtful as to whether the attendance of the clergyman would produce a

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good effect, or not, upon her. She had indistinctly talked about seeing a clergyman; and we thought that, under the circumstances, it would be well to see what effect the attendance of a clergyman would produce upon her. When the clergyman came she did not seem to wish for any particular conversation or communion with him.

7806. Then I am to understand it is left entirely to the intelligence of those lunatic inmates to determine whether or not they shall have religious ministrations?—Precisely so.

7807. I presume there are inmates of various religious persuasions in this asylum?—There are.

A place of worship.

7808. Was any place of worship ever provided for the inmates of the asylum?—Yes, there is a place called "the chapel;" it was never used as such.

7809. Was it built for a chapel?—It was set apart for a chapel; it was arranged for it. It was previously a part of the building here, and was subsequently set apart specially for a chapel. It is not a new building.

7810. Was it arranged for a chapel by direction of the Governors, or by direction of the Executive?—By direction of the Executive—the Board of Works. The Governors were against having any such place.

Propriety of having religious ministrations for lunatics.

7811. What is your own opinion, after the experience you have had in charge of this institution, as to the advisability or otherwise, of having religious ministrations provided for the patients?—Well, I think bringing in clergymen for them in the mass, and where there are a great many persuasions, as there are here, is decidedly objectionable.

7812. Do you mean that there is a risk of theological controversies arising because of clergymen of different persuasions attending the institution?—Well, the patients themselves have their strong religious feelings; and seeing different clergymen coming in is apt to excite them; for instance, a Roman Catholic patient seeing a clergyman of the Established Church coming in, it would cause feelings in him that it would be desirable should not exist; or a Protestant patient seeing a Roman Catholic priest, would have very strong feelings on the subject.

7813. I believe the law provides that chaplains shall be appointed in workhouses and gaols?—I believe so.

7814. Do you consider that lunatics should be left without that provision?—I think it is quite sufficient, as in individual cases, so long as they remain subject to insanity, that they should have a clergyman whenever they seem to have an intelligent desire that a clergyman should visit them.

7815. Have any facts come to your knowledge, during the time clergymen were attending this institution that would lead you to the conclusion that their presence here would be likely to cause disturbance in the minds of the patients?—We have had cases here that were perfectly quiet and tractable before the attendance of clergymen; and upon the clergymen coming into the house, Sunday after Sunday, a very decided and prejudical excitement was produced upon the patients, who theretofore had not been in that state. Neither Dr. M'Cormac or myself could attribute it to any other cause but to the undue excitement caused in the way I have stated.

Assembling the Protestant inmates for prayer, and to hear the Scriptures read by the Manager.

7816. Having yourself assembled the inmates, for the purpose of prayer, upon the Sabbath, I presume you considered it was desirable they should be so assembled?—Well, I thought reading a portion of the Scripture for them would be desirable; and my not being a clergyman it had, of course, a different effect upon them, for they look upon the head of this place as their father, so to speak. It was more just as family prayer than a distinct service, or worship gone through by a professional minister.

7817. If the feelings of the inmates are so susceptible with regard to religious matters as you suppose, do you not consider that the fact of a person assembling them for prayers whom they knew not to be a minister of their own church, would have an effect upon them?—That has been given up; it was not authorized by the Governors, and it was considered desirable that I should give it up.

Various persuasions in the Asylum.

7818. About how many persuasions exist amongst the inmates in this asylum?—Well, we have Roman Catholics and Presbyterians, denominated Orthodox Presbyterians, and there are Unitarian Presbyterians; we have Episcopalians and Methodists; we had a Jew and a Quaker; we are now, I think, confined to Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Unitarians, and Methodists.

Religious books.

7819. Are any religious books provided for the inmates?—Yes; Bibles and Testaments, and their own particular prayer-books.

7820. You mean prayer-books sanctioned by their respective churches?—Precisely.

7821. Do the inspectors frequently visit the asylum?—They do.

The Inspectors; the part they take in the proceedings of the Board.

7822. When the inspectors attend, being members of the Board, do they take the same part in the proceedings as any ordinary member would?—They do.

7823. Do they vote when differences arise?—Well, we have not had any case. If a question arose they would vote. They are considered Governors in Ordinary, according to their appointment by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

Their visits to the Asylum.

7824. Are their visits made without notice?—Yes; without notice.

7825. Are they usually made on the occasion of the Board assembling, or at other times?—At other times.

7826. When the inspectors desire to call the attention of the Board to any matter, is that done by them at the meeting at which they attend, or do they make it a matter of distinct communication?—They make it a matter of distinct communication.

Privy Council's control of the expenditure.

7827. I believe a control is exercised over the proceedings of the Governors as regards expenditure by the Privy Council?—Yes.

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7828. What is your opinion as to the efficacy of that control?—I think it is satisfactory.

7829 Have you had occasion to complain of any delays?—Sometimes there have been delays in the granting of money that was memorialled for, but latterly that has not been the case. Of late the money has come more regularly. The Governors had occasion to specially call the attention of the Privy Council to the fact of accounts being delayed in the payment, owing to the money not coming in time. There is no reason to complain of that at present.

No control exercised by the Governors with regard to new buildings.

7830. With regard to additions made to the asylum or any thing in the way of construction or building: can that be done by the Board itself, or must it be done under direction of the executive authority?—The Governors must have the approval of the executive authority; if there is any thing out of the ordinary course required to be done, they apply to the executive on the subject.

7831. In that case the Board exercises no further control over the building or whatever the work may be?—No.

Working of the system.

7832. Has that system been considered to work satisfactorily?—Well, it was not found satisfactory in the recent additions; the Board found their hands tied up. They had, in the first instance, applied for additions and structural changes; subsequently they were not consulted in the way they thought they ought to have been consulted with respect to the details. Those works would have been much more cheaply and satisfactorily done if the Board had gotten the sanction of the Executive to execute them, and had the details left in their own hands.

The Matron.

7833. The female side of the establishment is in charge of the matron?—Yes.

7834. Is the matron supposed to act under your directions?—Yes.

Removal of servants.

7835. Is the removal of the servants of the institution left with you, or do the Board consider those cases also?—It is left in my hands.

The supply of water.

7836 Is the supply of water to the establishment sufficient?—At present it is; it was defective. The Governors had a new well sunk, the old well having become quite exhausted, and there was a great increase in the requirements of the establishment, and the new water-closets and lavatories took a large additional supply of water which the old well was incapable of giving. We have now an abundance of water from the new well.

7837. Is the supply of water worked up by the labour of the inmates?—Yes. That question was brought before the Governors. It was thought objectionable to employ them in that way, and that it would be desirable to have the water raised by steam or other such means. I applied to the Governors and got an order for the erection of a steam engine. It was subsequently found that a supply of water might possibly be had by gravitation, and that in the mean time it was better not to go to the expense of putting up the steam engine, which would be rather an eyesore to the place, and instead of doing so to go on with the force-pump I think it would be more desirable to have the supply obtained by gravitation.

Employment of the inmates in working a force-pump.

7838. Are any of the inmates at present employed at the force-pump?—Yes; that is the only way we have of getting a supply of water—the force-pump worked by the patients.

7839. Is the amount of work required more than what you would consider advisable for the patients?—In an institution of this kind it has too much the appearance of prison employment, and the patients for the most part have not the physical strength to permit of their being constantly employed at it, and there are only a few comparatively one can get to do the work.

7840. How long are the patients left at a time at that work?—A large number would be left under the charge of an attendant who has directions to change them. We have three or four at each handle, so that the labour is not very considerable. It is the character of the labour that is objectionable. In this institution it is objectionable that we should raise water in that way.

The water-closets.

7841. Are the water-closets in use throughout the building found to answer?—Now they are, but when the Commissioners were here before, the water-closets were considered a nuisance. We are getting up a self-acting water-closet.

The Asylum lit with gas.

7842. Is the establishment lighted with gas?—It is.

The Visiting Physician; how he is informed of the cases requiring his attendance.

7843. You have mentioned that the visiting physician visits three times in the week?—Yes.

7844. How does he ascertain the cases that require his attendance?—The attendants call his attention particularly to such cases when he visits the hospital where the sick inmates are, and if there is any other case throughout the building that requires his attendance, his attention is called particularly to it.

7845. By whom?—By the attendants, and sometimes by myself.

7846. Is there any book for the purpose, or is there any person responsible for giving him a list of the patients who have been sick in the interval of his visits?—There is no particular book nor any particular person.

7847. Then it is a matter of chance whether he hears of the cases of illness that may have occurred in his absence?—That is not likely to occur; he makes it his business to inquire of the attendants when he comes if there is any case requiring him.

7848. That is a verbal communication?—Yes, a verbal communication.

7849. Is there no book kept containing entries from day to day of cases of illness that may require his attendance?—No.

7850. And there is no particular officer responsible for giving the physician a list of the cases of illness that have occurred since he previously visited?—The attendants are bound to tell him of such cases.

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7851. There is no single officer in the asylum responsible for providing him with a list of the cases requiring his attendance?—No; there is not.

7852. Referring to the question of religious ministrations, have you, from the time you were appointed manager up to the period of the proposed building of a chapel, heard any complaints from the friends of the patients or the members of the Board as to the want of religious instruction in the asylum?—Never

7853. When did the question as to the propriety of appointing chaplains first come under the consideration of the Board?—As well as my recollection serves me, it was in 1851, when the plan for the new building was laid before the Board, and when they saw on that plan a place allocated for a chapel, then they took the question directly into their consideration. That is my impression.

Henry M'Cormac, Esq., M.D.

Henry M'Cormac, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

7854. What appointment do you hold in the Belfast District Asylum?—Visiting Physician.

7855. For what period have you held that appointment?—About seven years.

7856. It has been stated that there is a surgeon who discharges the duty of apothecary?—There is.

The Visiting Physician; his duties at the Asylum.

7857. Do you confine your attention to non-surgical cases?—Mainly so, except in case of emergency, in which I consider I am competent to afford any assistance that may be required.

7858. What assistance does the surgeon give you?—There is no strict line of demarcation with respect to our duties; the medical man in attendance, surgeon or physician, acts according to the requirements of the case. Of course the surgeon's treatment mainly refers to surgical cases, but as many of the cases are of a mixed character involving both medical and surgical treatment, we co-operate as far as we can.

7859. Do you both attend on the same day?—He attends daily, and I attend three times a week.

7860. When you come to the asylum do you visit each of the wards, or do you receive any list directing your attention to particular cases?—I go round and see the nurses, the wardmen, and the wardwomen, look to the cases, and I receive any communication that may be made to me.

The classes of cases visited by him in the Asylum.

7861. Do you visit each of the wards on the occasion of each visit to the asylum?—Not always. We have recently got hospitals established here, which render it less necessary for me to visit the wards generally.

7862. Do you feel it your duty to visit the curable cases of insanity although your attention should not be particularly called to them?—No.

7863. Then unless your attention was particularly called to them, you would not feel bound to visit, on each occasion of your coming to the institution, curable cases of insanity?—No; but occasionally I have consulted with Dr. Stewart on violent cases.

The moral treatment left with the Manager.

7864. Is the curative or moral treatment left mainly to the resident physician?—Yes; but I consider myself bound to offer any suggestion, or make any communication to Dr. Stewart that occurs to me, with respect to cases either at the time I see them or subsequently.

7865. Does the matron, at her side of the institution, prepare any list of cases for you to attend?—She does not prepare any written statement; she gives me a verbal list.

Mechanical restraint.

7866. Are you in favour of dispensing as much as possible with mechanical restraint?—Yes I am; however, I am personally of opinion, that there are cases in which the use of mechanical restraint is necessary occasionally. I think it is sometimes required, but it is very seldom resorted to here.

7867. Are you satisfied the arrangements are sufficient to prevent it being used without proper authority?—I think they are as good here as in any other asylum I have visited. I consider that the treatment in the asylum might possibly be improved in some respects. I am of opinion that the treatment of the insane is progressive, and that we may reasonably look for further improvements.

Deficient means for curative treatment.

7868. Do you consider there are sufficient means at your disposal for the curative treatment of the patients in the way of books and amusements?—I do not.

7869. Have these deficiencies been brought under the notice of the Board?—They have occasionally been brought before them; but I consider the resources in those respects here are equal to those in most places. In asylums contiguous to London and in the Scotch asylums there are improvements exceeding what we have here for such purposes. The Board here are always very willing to accede to any proposal for making improvements. There are further improvements looming in the distance, which, I hope to see adopted here as well as elsewhere.

The patients generally indisposed for reading.

7870. It has been stated that the class of patients in the asylum is such that they would not be likely to avail themselves of the resource of reading as an occupation: do you agree in that statement?—It is the case to a very great extent. They might avail themselves of it indirectly. It is not generally known that the inmates of asylums are not so much persons who became insane in many instances as persons who have never been sane, whose minds have never been developed, but have remained in a condition of mental desuetude till some circumstance occurred which plunged them into a state of insanity. Their minds have been in a state more of non-development than of actual insanity, and many of them could not avail themselves of the opportunity of reading, but I dare say they could derive advantage indirectly from the instruction of others. There are individuals that if you speak to them and tell them something, it will interest them, because of your using, in making the

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communication the various accents of the human voice, while if the same persons read the same thing in a book it would not make any impression upon them.

7871. Are you satisfied that sufficient accommodation is provided for the patients in the corridors and day rooms?—I think, the cells in this asylum and every where else are not sufficiently large. The treatment of lunatics, in the first instance, appeared to have been formed upon a basis of their being something criminal; and patients were therefore put into cells, which, I suppose, was suggested by the treatment of criminals or prisoners, and the treatment of lunatics has always approximated to that of criminals. The same principle still exists in the cell arrangement. If I were permitted to plan an asylum, I certainly should prepare a plan different from that of any other asylum that I have ever seen. The objection that I refer to does not attach to the Belfast Asylum more than to any other. This establishment is kept singularly clean, in fact, as clean as it is possible for any place to be kept.

The accommodation in the cells and day rooms.

7872. Are you satisfied that the general diet of the inmates is sufficient?—I do not think they get sufficient. It has been improved since I came here, with the co-operation of Dr. Stewart, and the kind co-operation also of the Board. When I first came, flesh meat was allowed only one day in the week, and now it is allowed three times in the week.

The dietary.

7873. Flesh meat, from which the soup given is made?—Yes.

7874. You, of course, have the power of putting patients on hospital diet?—Yes; it is a power I frequently exercise, as every facility is afforded me for doing so. There is not the slightest objection made. The only difficulty experienced has been in reference to putting the establishment generally upon a better dietary. People in general, are of opinion, and Boards are not exempt from that opinion, that it is not desirable to make too great a contrast between the dietary in this asylum and the dietary the patients have had before being admitted as lunatics, coming from amongst a very poor class, whose diet is not as good as it should be.

7875. That would be applying a test similar to that of the workhouses?—Yes; but still, notwithstanding this opinion, the dietary is very much improved.

7876. Is it the case generally that lunatics actually require a higher scale of dietary than sane persons?—I think they do. The poor as well as the rich are unwilling to consign their lunatic friends or relatives to an asylum, from a prejudice that it is like putting them under a criminal restraint. A person, not able to work for his living, is thus kept by poor people. The lunatics very often labour under heddy disease, and the consequence is, that they come here very much impaired, and it is obvious that persons so circumstanced require a better treatment than might be ordinarily given to sane persons.

Do lunatics require a higher scale of dietary than sane persons?

7877. I presume the giving of insufficient diet to a patient, might materially impede his cure?—Doubtless, it does so. It prevents him taking exercise, and prevents him having that sense of health and cheerfulness, which powerfully co-operates in the cure of insanity.

7878. Is the clothing of the inmates, in your opinion, adequate?—The clothing is better than they have had. It is not always adequate. Some patients will not work, and are passive; and a person that is perfectly passive, and who is not well fed, is not able to keep up the same degree of animal warmth that a person can who is working.

The clothing of the inmates.

7879. Is there a sufficient supply of bedding given to the patients?—I do not think the blanketing is quite sufficient. When it was insufficient I ordered more. The patients have not as much bed covering, for instance, as I myself have.

The bedding.

7880. Do you consider the arrangements for the warming of the asylum sufficient?—No, I do not think they are. The house is cut up in a singular way, in large corridors, which are exceedingly difficult to heat. When I came here first they were heated by a system of steam pressure. Other means are now being resorted to, which have not yet come fully into operation, and I do not think that the building is yet properly heated.

The arrangements for warming the Asylum.

7881. What is your opinion with respect to airing courts?—I think it desirable to have airing courts or something of the kind.

The airing courts.

7882. Do you approve of those which exist here?—Yes, I do, having regard to the way the building is constructed.

7883. Are they at the north-side of the building?—Some of them are. I may observe, that the first thing of course, in the treatment of the insane, is to get those who will work to work to a reasonable extent, and to exert themselves generally. If there were greater means of amusement and means generally at our disposal in the asylum of rousing patients, a greater effort could be induced on their part.

Want of amusements.

7884. Do you keep a regular case book?—Occasionally I note private cases that are interesting, but I do not keep a case book. I do not enter into details except in particular cases.

No case book.

7885. It appears from a return which the Commissioners have received, and which I believe is signed by you, that a very considerable proportion of the inmates are incurable?—Yes, a very large proportion. I do not think myself any cases are absolutely incurable, except where disease has acted on the brain. I do not consider any case of insanity in which that has not occurred is absolutely incurable. There are two great classes of opinion amongst medical men on the subject: one class looks upon insanity as a purely material disease, the other looks upon it as a mental disease, and I am one of those who look upon it as a moral disease; but cases in which false impressions are made upon the sensorium by bodily disease I consider to be exceptional.

Large proportion of inmates incurable.

7886. I presume that there is a tendency to an increase of the incurable cases in the asylum?—Necessarily so. If they were not cut off by death the asylum would, in fact, be exclusively occupied by them, to the exclusion of all other cases.

Increase of incurable cases in the Asylum.

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Separate establishments for the curable and incurable cases.

Improved curative treatment.

7887. Looking forward to the probable contingency of such a state of things arising, have you over considered what arrangement could be made for the care of those incurable cases?—It has often occurred to me personally, and I have had conversations with Dr. Stewart upon the subject, that separate asylums would be desirable, and that a higher class of means for the recovery of supposed incurable cases might be resorted to, and to a greater extent than is now possible.

7888. Then you contemplate an establishment which would not alone be an asylum for those probably incurable cases, but an asylum in which additional means should be provided for still attempting their cure?—Yes. The treatment of insanity, like the treatment of all other diseases, is progressive. If you compare the present treatment with that of fifty years ago, you will see that there is an immense improvement; and it is reasonable to believe, that fifty years hence there will be further improvements, which will be progressive. There are many things, such as I have just alluded to in reference to the improved treatment of cases, which, I think, might be introduced into our asylum.

7889. Supposing it were determined to receive those cases for which you would provide those higher means of cure into the original and curative asylum, do you see any objection to the remaining cases of probably incurable patients being placed in a distinct and separate establishment?—No, I think it is the opinion generally of medical men, that if a case does not exhibit symptoms of amendment in six months, or about that time, it then passes on to a further stage, and enters amongst chronic cases. Medical men generally consider that no case is absolutely incurable unless the nervous centres are affected with disease.

Location of hopeless cases.

7890. With respect to those cases in which you would consider it next to impossible that any recovery could take place, do you see any objection to their being removed to an establishment apart from the curative hospital?—I do not; but inasmuch as it is impossible to have separate establishments for all classes of lunatics, unless the treatment were carried out on the same plan pursued at Gheel, and some people think it a good plan, I do not see how asylums on a large scale could be arranged and conducted. With respect to the classification; if it were practicable to have smaller asylums, as it were, established within a large general establishment, the more complete the classification were carried out the better. Upon this point I may further remark, if you will permit me, that it would be much easier to apply and carry out systems of treatment for insanity if the patients were classed together according to their peculiar mental disease, than it would be where patients differently affected were all mixed together.

Improved classification.

Importance of school instruction.

7891. It has been stated that there is no instruction given in the asylum: do you consider it would be advisable to have a school established, in which the minds of the patients would be occupied by instructing them?—I certainly do think that, in all possible and practicable cases, instruction to the utmost extent that patients are able to bear or receive is desirable. Some instruction or occupation of the mind lies at the bottom of the treatment of insanity; if you look upon insanity as I do, as a vicious association of ideas, or as a case of non-developed intellect, which two conditions of mind, sometimes subsisting together and sometimes existing separately, lie very much at the root of all insanity, except in those cases in which there is disease of the nervous centres.

The question of religious ministrations; the Privy Council Regulations on the subject.

7892. What is your opinion as to the advantage or disadvantage of having the means of religious instruction afforded to the patients?—I think it depends entirely upon the kind of religious instruction.

7893. Religious ministrations?—It depends entirely upon the manner in which they are afforded. In some cases religious ministration hurts and excites the patient; in other cases, I have no doubt, it would be found beneficial.

7894. I believe the Privy Council regulations with reference to the appointment of chaplains provide that the chaplains shall "afford religious instruction and consolation to all patients, except such as shall be declared by the physician to be unfit and incapable of understanding the nature of the service, and of appreciating the effects of religion." Do you consider that limitation sufficient to guard against religious ministrations or instructions being improperly applied?—Hardly; and I will tell you why: in a place of this kind persons of all religious denominations are received. If there were asylums only for Protestants or Roman Catholics, or Presbyterians, I think there would be no objection to the limitation you speak of at all; but where persons of different denominations are mixed together, we find, in practice, that religious matters are apt to become the subject of conversation amongst the patients, and to be the cause of excitement amongst individuals, and likely to tend to mutual bickerings and reproaches, such as take place out of asylums.

Religious differences.

7895. Do you think the evil results of the differences which unfortunately arise amongst religious creeds in this country warrant patients whose minds are affected being deprived of all religious ministrations in public asylums?—Unless it could be managed differently from any thing I have witnessed. Religious ministration in the way it has been performed here, does not promote the patient's recovery: I do not think it is desirable.

7896. I presume it never was contemplated that religious ministration should be given indiscriminately, by a clergyman of one sect to members of different sects?—Decidedly not.

7897. Is the opinion you have given founded upon any experience of the effect arising from chaplains being attached to such institutions?—I have visited a number of lunatic establishments, and in this asylum also I have had some experience.

7898. There have been no chaplains connected with this asylum during the time you have acted here as physician, except for a limited period?—That is the case. They officiated here for a limited time. If there was a classification of the patients—if there was

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an asylum for each of the several separate creeds, and if a judicious, enlightened, intelligent, clever clergyman, were to visit those of his own persuasion, and confine his ministrations to them, the effect would be beneficial. If he would ascertain the particular or peculiar craze of each patient; sit beside him and speak with him, and take whatever course he might consider requisite, I think he might possibly, under such circumstances, do good to the patient; but short and brief ministrations in many cases appear hurtful by the excitement they occasion in individuals, and from the quarrels and bickerings which afterwards take place between the patients of the different denominations. Controversies will take place between them, which certainly did occur in this asylum during the period that religious ministrations were given here.

Chaplains under particular circumstances would be beneficial.

7899. Then your doubt is founded more upon an apprehension of the insufficient or injudicious discharge of their duties by the clergymen, than upon the fact of there being chaplains connected with the institution?—If we conceive that the mind of an insane person is at all susceptible of moral impressions, and if we conceive also that religion has any good in itself, of course we must believe that a judicious exhibition of religious consolation might be beneficial.

Inmates capable of appreciating religious ministrations.

7900. Is it your opinion that there is a large number of inmates in such an institution as this, who would be capable of appreciating religious ministrations?—I do not see why they should not, the same as persons out of doors. I presume that the Board if determined to afford it to them, would have them brought to their several places of worship.

7901. If the patients are as capable as those who are out of doors of benefiting by religious ministrations, do you see any reason why the circumstance of their being unfortunately afflicted with temporary bereavement of mind on some point, should justify or warrant their being deprived of such ministrations?—I recollect an instance of a woman here that I could not have supposed incapable of properly appreciating religious ministrations. She talked reasonably; but one morning I went to see her, and I found her on her elbows, growling in the bed over a religious formula, in a state of the greatest excitement, and in a state unfavourable to recovery. If the patients of different religions, as I said before, were isolated or separated there would not be the same objection.

Should such persons be deprived of religious ministrations.

7902. Do you consider that the evil or injurious results in the case which you have just mentioned, would justify a large number of people being deprived of the probable benefit of religious ministrations?—To answer that question I think we should go back to the beginning. Regarding this asylum as established for the purpose of curing the insane, if we find that during the brief period in which a patient remains in a curable state, that he gets on better without religious ministration, I think it may be concluded that it would be more advantageous to dispense with it, unless as I have already stated, such a classification could be established as to me does not seem at all possible in an establishment of this kind.

7903. Do you think, when a man's mind becomes affected, and he is brought into a curative hospital, that he should be deprived of the opportunity of attending that religious worship, which, as a good member of society, no matter what creed he belonged to, he attended out of doors and would have continued to attend if afforded the opportunity?—We cannot tell in all cases whether they are capable of benefiting by religious ministrations The agencies that are at all liable to produce insanity should be most cautiously used in reference to the insane.

7904. Are there not a variety of other matters which are admittedly beneficial to some insane persons, but which might possibly be injurious to others, or might even lead to insanity, that might be objected to on the same ground?—No doubt of it. The general attention and intercourse of relatives or friends, which is so desirable in the ordinary sane state, is carefully avoided in asylums.

7905. Is there not ample means afforded by the regulations of the Privy Council for preventing a clergyman attending a patient when his attendance would be injurious to such patient?—No doubt; but a clergyman, if he came here authorized as a chaplain, might or might not be directed by the medical man.

Religious worship at Hanwell.

7906. Are you aware, that at Hanwell, where, I believe, there are 1,000 patients, upwards of 300 attend religious worship?—Yes: but are they not all Protestants? I apprehend they are persons principally of one persuasion. I set out *in limine* by stating that I saw no objection to having religious instruction given in asylums, if the different religions were separated. I further stated, that if a person be in a fit state for religious instruction, fit for social converse and civil duties, he is fit, then, to go out.

7907. Am I to understand that you believe every man in an asylum who is capable of benefiting by religious instruction should be permitted to go at large?—He might be capable of being benefited by religious instruction, without being in a condition to go at large, for his cure might not be perfect.

7908. Supposing that those 300 patients I have referred to at Hanwell are all members of the Established Church, is not that a reason why all the members of the Established Church in this asylum, or whatever proportion of them might be benefited by religious ministrations, should be permitted to receive it?—I apprehend the patients at Hanwell, which I did not visit, do not quarrel about religious matters as they do here.

7909. Then, does your objection mainly rest upon the quarrelsome propensities of the Irish people?—I think the religious differences which exist out of doors amongst the Irish people are also carried on within doors; moreover, the formulæ of religious instruction are not altered and adapted for the insane.

7910. I must again call your attention to the fact, that in none of the asylums are the members of one religion present at the religious instruction given to those of another?—I know that, but they are mixed up together after.

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Division of duties between the Visiting Physician and the Resident Physician.

7911. Practically, the division of duties between Dr. Stewart and you appears to be this, that he has very much the charge of the mere insane patients, and that you have very much the charge of the several patients who are sick?—So I understand; but at the same time I consider myself called upon to offer any suggestion that lies in my power, as Dr. Stewart also does by me.

7912. Practically, does that division work well?—Yes.

7913. Is there any official record or report book kept, in which it is the duty of each attendant, or ward-master, to insert the names of the patients confined to bed, or ill, so that your attention may be called to visit them?—I am not aware that there is any book for the purpose.

7914. Then your attention being called to the patients who happen to be sick or confined to bed, depends more upon the chance of a verbal communication?—I do not consider that it is a matter of chance; it is a matter approximating to certainty: there is, of course, a possibility of an omission.

7915. Are you sure the omission might not occur?—I cannot be certain.

7916. Do you think the keeping of a book of that kind would insure better attention being given to the patients?—I do think the suggestion appears to be a very good working suggestion.

The infirmary.

7917. Previous to the visit of the Commissioners in November last, there was no portion of the building appropriated exclusively as an infirmary; since that time a portion has been so appropriated: now, from your experience before and since that arrangement, is it your opinion that an infirmary specially used as such would be a desirable adjunct to an institution of this kind?—Well, I think it would, provided it had all the adjuncts or requisites that an infirmary should be supplied with, baths, and the various other means of promoting the comfort, the well-being, and the recovery of the sick.

Improved treatment of the insane.

7918. Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commissioners respecting the subject of their inquiry?—Nothing further than that I should wish this asylum should, as far as possible, co-operate in the general effort to improve the condition of the insane, and show an example in adopting measures of improvement suggested elsewhere, and in carrying out whatever should be suggested amongst ourselves, and which would be beneficial to the inmates. I think the moral treatment of the insane, keeping in view amusements and instruction, and even subordinate to that, acting upon their minds through the medium of their palate, and their prepossessions; that treatment, I think, might be carried to a greater extent in all asylums, and, I should hope, to a greater extent in this Asylum.

Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore.

The *Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore*, sworn and examined.

General question of the appointment of Chaplains to Asylums.

7919. You are one of the Governors of this Asylum?—I am.

7920. Is there any matter to which you wish to call the attention of the Commissioners, in relation to the subjects of their inquiry?—I only wish to record my opinion of the propriety, and, I think, the advantage of having regularly appointed chaplains for the different denominations who are usually in this house. I do not wish to occupy the time of the Commissioners, by any lengthened statements, but simply to record very briefly, what took place in reference to the subject. It came before the Board in 1851, as Dr. Stewart has stated, when the plans of the new building were under consideration, and when a chapel appeared to be included. I then stated my opinion by letter, not being able to attend, and a discussion took place. Subsequently, feeling that there was a very strong opinion as to the disadvantage of chaplains in general institutions, where there was a mixed community, I felt reluctant in giving a decided opinion, without taking some pains to get myself better informed on the matter, and I thought the most advisable way of doing so would be by writing to the different asylums, where chaplains had been appointed, and had been officiating, as I considered what had occurred in those institutions, would be far better than the mere speculations of individuals. In 1851 I wrote a circular letter to the resident physicians of the various asylums in Ireland. The letter I think did not prejudice the case—it simply asked, what was the effect of the ministrations of the chaplains upon the inmates. The following is the letter:—

"Palace, Holywood, Nov. 11, 1851.

"SIR,—As there exists an apprehension in the minds of some of the Governors of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum as to the appointment of chaplains, lest the ministrations of clergymen of different religious persuasions should have the effect of disturbing the minds of the lunatic patients, and perhaps lead to angry arguments among them, I am most desirous to learn from you whether the services of the different chaplains have had this tendency in your Asylum; or whether afterwards the patients have adverted to the fact of attending divine service at different hours, and from that made any remarks calculated to cause disagreement among their fellow-patients, or to produce excitement in themselves? I would also be glad to learn your experience of the effect produced by religious services among the convalescent, at the time of service, and how far such impressions, if any, are permanent. I beg to offer my apology for thus trespassing on your time.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) "ROBERT DOWN AND CONNOR."

Testimony on the subject from the Managers of various Asylums.

The following are the replies I have received, which I will read for the Commissioners:—

"District Lunatic Asylum, Waterford, 24th Nov., 1851.

"I have not observed any bad consequences from the introduction of chaplains, nor has there been any greater tendency to quarrel on religious subjects amongst the patients than before their appointment. *I think the observance of the Sabbath by a religious service has a* TRANQUILLIZING EFFECT *on lunatics*, as well as sane people.

"JOHN DOBBS."

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"Asylum, Maryborough, Nov. 27, 1851.

"I do not consider the minds of patients to have been at all disturbed by the ministrations of clergymen of different persuasions, or that it has ever led to angry arguments among them, or that they have ever reverted to the fact of attending divine service at separate hours. My experience has been that *the* EFFECT *produced by religious services has been* SALUTARY, especially while the patients have been engaged therein. It is not the practice in this Asylum to compel any patients to be present at the hours of prayer, but there is very great anxiety on their own part generally to be permitted to attend, and the conduct of the most refractory, with a few exceptions, is quiet, orderly, and free from excitement.

"THOMAS C. BURTON, M.D."

"Limerick District Lunatic Asylum.

"I have not found the ministrations of the chaplains to this institution disturb the minds of the patients in any degree whatever, nor have I, in any one instance, heard of their having angry discussions on religious subjects.

"ROBERT FITZGERALD, M.D."

"Hospital, for the Insane, Carlow, 15th Nov. 1851.

"I beg to say that I have never found any ill effect to arise from the services of the clergymen attached to this Asylum; but, on the contrary, I have repeatedly observed the MOST SALUTARY EFFECTS *on the patients* to result from their being allowed to attend divine service, and converse with the clergyman. On the whole, and *from an experience now of several years*, I am decidedly of opinion that THE SYSTEM IS GOOD AND TRANQUILLIZING. I have never found it to produce bickering, ill-will, or even argument amongst the patients. I have repeatedly observed that they looked forward with pleasure to the chaplain's visitations, and I have known many insane persons (insane on other points), as sincerely and rationally religious as any I have ever met with.

"M. E. WHITE, Resident Physician."

"Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum, 14th Nov., 1851.

"Respecting the effect religious worship has on the patients in the Asylum, in reply, I beg to state that it has been MOST BENEFICIAL in many respects. There never has been any unpleasantness caused by Divine worship being performed here, but *many it gives* MUCH COMFORT *to*, they being insane on other points, not on religion. It was the opinion of the physician that it would have bad effects before it was tried, but he has *changed* his opinion on seeing the good effect it has produced.

"D. CLUFF, Manager."

"District Lunatic Asylum, Ballinasloe, 22nd November, 1851.

"There is little likelihood of angry arguments or dissensions on religious subjects, and they have rarely occurred since the appointment of the two chaplains here; nor have they reverted to the fact of attending divine service at separate hours. It generally *gratifies* them to have the *opportunity* of attending to their religious worship.

"JOHN B. M'KIERNAN, Manager."

"Richmond Lunatic Asylum.

"In reference to the appointment of chaplains of different religious persuasions disturbing the minds of the convalescent patients, and, perhaps, leading to angry arguments among them, I beg to state that such very seldom occurs; there is a selection made of the cases that are capable of receiving religious instruction, and we find that *it is attended with the* BEST EFFECTS, and a means, in the hands of the officers of the institution of having a moral control over the minds of the inmates; as withholding the privilege of attending Divine service, for any fault committed, and giving them leave, under a promise of amendment, has very often proved to be MOST SALUTARY. The service of the chaplains has had no bad tendency on the minds of the patients, nor, in scarcely any instance, have the patients reverted to the fact of attending Divine service at separate hours. We were the first to establish Divine service in a lunatic asylum in this country, and I may say with perfect truth, that we have found the patients, generally speaking, desirous of attending both church and chapel.

"SAMUEL WRIGLEY, Manager."

"Cork District Lunatic Asylum, November 22, 1851.

"I have the pleasure to state that the ministrations of clergymen of different religious persuasions have not the effect of disturbing the minds of the patients in this asylum, or causing the least argument among them, either as to the services of the Protestant or Roman Catholic chaplains, or the difference of time of the performance of Divine worship; and have no doubt that such religious observance has the effect of TRANQUILLIZING the minds of some of the patients; and not a few of whom, whose character, *before* admission into the asylum, *could not bear the test of morality*, were discharged cured, *with every prospect of pursuing a* BETTER COURSE OF LIFE IN FUTURE.

"E. O'NEILL, Manager."

"District Lunatic Asylum, Clonmel, November 24, 1851.

"No chaplains ever existed in this asylum, and I am, therefore, unable to give your Lordship the information required.

"JAMES FLYNN, M.D."

Memorials to Lords Lieutenant.

I have now simply to state that these letters so received by me in reply, were embodied in memorials to the Earls of Clarendon, St. Germans, and Eglinton, all of whom sanctioned the appointment of Chaplains. The Earl of Carlisle felt, and very properly felt, that as the case was under the consideration of a legal tribunal, it then having been brought before the law courts, it would not be proper of him to give any *ex officio* opinion upon it. A memorial,

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of which I am about to read the concluding lines, was forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant. It received the signature of the Bishop of the Established Church, the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Vicar of Belfast, and other clergymen, including the Presbyterian clergymen. This is from the memorial, "As the above extracts must remove all apprehension as to the services of chaplains being prejudicial to the interest of the inmates, or likely to cause unpleasant disagreements, we, the undersigned Governors, beg your Excellency to carry out a measure which, after most careful consideration, was approved of by your Excellency's predecessors, especially as it cannot be said that the circumstances of Belfast furnish any peculiar grounds of alarm; and we do not find, either in the prison or the union workhouse, that the service of the chaplains of different denominations have produced the slightest discord or religious animosity." I found that I was fortified in my opinion by the communications I received on the subject; and though I should have wished, if I could, to have concurred in the opinion of the majority of the Governors, for all of whom I entertain the utmost personal respect, and to whose judgment I would like to pay the utmost deference, yet being so fortified, I felt I could not forego my conscientious convictions. I have no further statement to make with reference to the chaplaincy question.

Advantage of giving school instruction in the Asylum

7921. Is there any other point upon which you would wish to make a statement?—There is no other point, but that with reference to the school, I wish to state my decided opinion, that every asylum for the insane should have a school, perhaps of an elementary character; and I state this with great confidence after the evidence of Dr. M'Cormac as to the salutary effect such school would produce upon the inmates. Dr. Stewart stated, if I recollect rightly, when you asked him as to books, that the patients were not capable of appreciating books, as the patients who usually came into the asylum were of an illiterate character; and when I recommend schools, I speak of schools conveying secular and elementary instruction, and I do not mean schools conducted by the warders or usual officers of the institution, but by properly and duly selected schoolmasters, capable of exercising such an important function as that of schoolmaster to the insane. I have been myself aware of parties who, though insane, were capable of going through extraordinary calculations; and had those persons been instructed in the higher branches of science, they would not only have taken an interest in them, but the study might have led to some sanitary effect. I wish to record my opinion of the importance of having schools in institutions of this description.

Richard B. B. Houston, Esq., J.P., D.L.

Richard B. B. Houston, Esq., J.P., D.L., sworn and examined.

7922. Have you been for many years a Governor of this asylum?—Since the year 1842.

7923. I believe the attendance of Governors at this asylum, generally, is very good?—Very good.

Appointment of Governors—the system of representation on the Boards.

7924. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the Governors are appointed?—I do not approve of the present system.

7925. What improvement would you suggest?—That the Grand Jury should have a good deal to say to it.

7926. I understand it to be your desire, therefore, that the system of representation should be carried out more fully?—I think so.

Inspectors as Governors.

7927. What is your opinion as to the propriety of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums being members of the Board of Governors?—I have never seen them take any part, except so far as voting is concerned; nor do I think they often exercise that authority which is vested in them; and I do not think it would have been judicious of them to do so. We agree pretty well, except upon the one subject, which the bishop has alluded to.

Consideration by Grand Juries of plans for new Asylum buildings.

7928. Are you satisfied with the arrangement under which the erection of new asylums, or of additional buildings, is at present regulated?—No; I think all the plans for building should be submitted to the Grand Juries, who are the parties to provide the money, at least they represent the people, from whom the money comes, but the Grand Juries might possibly not agree.

7929. Supposing the Grand Juries to be represented on this Board, or rather this Board to consist of the nominees of the Grand Juries, would not that obviate any difficulty that might arise from the Grand Juries of Down and Antrim not agreeing?—That would remove the difficulty, a difference would not be likely to arise. I do not see any person belonging to the Grand Jury of Antrim at present here on the list of Governors. Of the Grand Jury of the County of Down, to which county I belong, there are four or five on the Board of Governors.

Veto of central authority.

7930. Do you consider the final approval of any plans for building might be left to a superior authority in Dublin?—I think they should have the veto.

The chargeability of the inmates.

7931. With reference to the chargeability of the inmates, are you satisfied with the present arrangements as they are charged upon the counties?—If they are to be charged upon the counties, I am satisfied with the present arrangement. I would rather they were not charged upon the counties.

7932. What arrangement would you consider preferable?—I would like it better to have them charged upon the Consolidated Fund.

7933. Supposing the county to bear the burden, would you prefer having it charged upon the poor rate or upon the county rate?—Perhaps the charging it upon the poor rate would make it lighter upon the people's shoulders, inasmuch as it is more extensively levied. Under the Grand Jury calculation, houses valued at or under £5, according to Griffith's valuation, are exempt. Under the Poor Law system every house, if only valued at 10*s*., is liable to pay.

7934. Do you consider that the maintenance of a destitute lunatic should be charged upon

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an electoral division, which can in no way be responsible for his affliction, rather than upon a union at large?—No, I should say he should be charged upon the union at large. If the charge was placed upon electoral divisions it would press extremely heavy upon the towns.

7935. In the event of the maintenance of pauper lunatics being charged upon the poor rate, would you consider that the Guardians should be represented on this Board?—I think not; I think they would have confidence in the parties appointed by the Grand Juries.

7936. Do you see any difficulty in the way of the repayment of money being made by the unions, supposing the charge to be placed upon them and not upon the counties?—No, I do not see any difficulty.

7937. You are aware of the summary manner in which money may be recovered by imperative presentment from the Grand Juries?—Yes; the other process is rather more tedious.

7938. You are aware that when, under other circumstances, money had to be provided for a common purpose, from the Unions, very stringent provisions were made, just as in the case of the Rate-in-Aid?—Yes; I wish to say, that on the whole I would prefer to have the money raised under the Grand Juries, for it is raised with great facility by them. I would prefer to let the present arrangement stand, except so far as the houses valued at and under £5.

Appointment of Governors by the Executive—Governors for the time being.

7939. Would you limit the Board merely to those individuals who would be selected by the Grand Juries, or would you allow the Executive still to name some fixed proportion?—Decidedly. I wish to observe that I think there are several parties on the list of Governors of this asylum, such as the Lord Bishop of Down, who should be *ex officio* Governors, and who, when removed from the position by right of which they were placed on the list, should cease to be members of the Board. That, in fact, they should be only members for the time being.

Professional Managers.

7940. You have enjoyed in this asylum the benefit of having as resident manager for some years a professional person?—Yes.

7941. Are you satisfied with that as an advantageous arrangement?—Most decidedly.

The Superannuation Act.

7942. It has been stated that the Superannuation Act, which passed last year, has not been, in some of its provisions, so liberal as to induce parties to seek the benefit of it: do you consider it makes fair or unfair provision?—I think the scale is too low. The officials in this asylum have very onerous duties to perform.

Fittings and other requisites, supplied without reference to the Board.

7943. It has been stated that in the erection and fitting up of the several buildings, not only is the construction of the work entirely conducted by the executive officers of the Government, but that the fittings and other requisites are supplied by them without any reference whatever to the Board?—That has been done here.

7944. Is that arrangement one that is distasteful to the Board?—I think it is a very bad arrangement. I think the Board should have been consulted more than they were upon the subject, and they could have given local information.

Question of separate accommodation for incurable cases.

7945. You have probably heard the evidence, stating that a very considerable proportion of the inmates of this institution are considered to be probably incurable, a proportion amounting to more than three-fourths of the whole number: have you ever, as a Governor, turned your attention to the consideration of what would be the most advisable arrangement to make in the event of further accommodation being required in this district?—I think it would be desirable to have the curable and incurable separated and located in distinct establishments. As I have been chairman of the Board of Guardians here for sixteen years, I would say, with regard to idiots, it would be very desirable to remove them out of the workhouse. There is no proper place for them in the workhouse; you cannot classify them there, and if the workhouse could be relieved of that class, it would be the greatest blessing to the establishment, as well as to the idiots themselves.

7946. I believe in the workhouse it is the practice to employ other paupers to take charge of them?—Yes.

Detention of lunatics in Workhouses.

7947. As chairman of the Board of Guardians you would desire to see some other place provided for them?—Decidedly.

7948. I presume you concur in the opinion, that so far as curative treatment is concerned, a workhouse does not afford any opportunity for that treatment being carried out; and that, probably, the contrary is the case?—Yes; the contrary is the case. A workhouse is merely for the reception of persons in a state of destitution, and to provide for the old and infirm.

7949. Do you consider that if a separate establishment was provided for quiet, harmless, incurable cases, such as Dr. Stewart referred to, that it could be conducted on a more economical scale than the ordinary asylum?—I should say so. I take it for granted quiet people would not require so much looking after. A smaller staff would suffice, I presume.

Locale of a separate establishment for incurables.

7950. Do you think it desirable that such an institution should be in the vicinity of the parent asylum?—It might be in the vicinity, but perhaps not within the walls, so that part of the medical staff could be employed in both places.

7951. Do you think that any particular advantage would arise from it being situated in a remote part of the country where land could be had cheap, and where the inmates could be employed?—I think it would be decidedly more economical, and that more good would naturally result.

7952. In that case the services of the officers of the parent institution would not be available?—No; I am favourable to a junction or amalgamation of several districts, in connexion with such an institution.

7953. On the other hand, is it likely that any large proportion of this class would be capable of being employed?—That is a question more for Dr. Stewart than for me.

7954. You have heard the evidence given with reference to the appointment of chaplains

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Richard B. B. Houston, Esq., J.P., D.L.

The Chaplaincy question.

to this institution. Is it the fact that the chaplains who are appointed are not practically acting at present?—It is.

7955. Am I correct in assuming from what has appeared in the public prints that the law has not sanctioned the payment of the salaries to the chaplains?—That is the case.

7956. What is your opinion as to the advantage or otherwise of having such officers attached to an institution of this kind?—As there are three chaplains, it is undesirable. In England where there is only one chaplain to an asylum, it is desirable. I have visited a good number of English asylums, and where there was only one chaplain there was a very good effect.

Inmates of different religious persuasions.

7957. Supposing an asylum to contain inmates of various religious persuasions, would you consider it a satisfactory arrangement to have one chaplain appointed for all?—I do not suppose it would be a satisfactory arrangement unless there was a large majority of the inmates of one religion, as in England.

7958. Would you consider it a satisfactory arrangement by which those who profess one religion should be bound to attend the service of another?—I do not suppose it would be a satisfactory arrangement. I never heard the question arise in England.

7959. Being a question that would probably arise here, it becomes a question for practical consideration?—Yes. In England the majority are of one way of thinking, and if there is a grievance, it is not much felt. In this country it would be a very different thing.

Religious ministrations to individuals advantageous.

7960. Taking the question abstractedly, is it your opinion, advantage would be derived by the inmates from the ministrations of a chaplain, supposing them to be all of one persuasion?—Advantage would be derived more by individual attention than by calling the inmates together collectively.

Objection to providing Chaplains for all persuasions.

7961. Being, therefore, of opinion that there is advantage in the ministrations of chaplains, do you consider that the difficulties which present themselves in this mixed community, in reference to the providing of chaplains for all persuasions, are sufficient to deter the Board from giving the advantage to any?—I consider they are sufficient.

7962. Am I to understand that you apprehend the ministrations of a clergyman to the members of his own church, naturally lead them to discuss polemical questions with those of a different church?—Yes; I think that is to be apprehended.

Alledged difficulty of managing the inmates after such ministrations.

7963. Have you found, practically, that has been the consequence of the attendance at church?—I have not practically seen it; but Dr. Stewart mentioned at the Board that such had been the result, and that he found them more difficult to manage on a Monday than any other day.

7964. Supposing they were more difficult to manage upon a Monday, do you consider that the difficulty necessarily followed from the ministrations of the chaplains on the previous Sunday—might it not equally follow from Sunday being a day of rest?—I do not believe it was the case before the chaplains came here.

7965. Were any reports made to the Board to the effect that you now state?—I think there have been reports—verbal, not written.

7966. On the part of the Manager?—Yes. We would naturally ask how the inmates were going on, and that led to it. The statement was not volunteered on the part of Dr. Stewart. We were anxious to ascertain how the arrangement worked, and asked the question.

7967. Considering that the religious ministrations take place on Sunday, can you account for the effect you have described not being more immediate, and their not quarrelling more on a Sunday than on a Monday?—I suppose it is towards the latter part of the day the service is over, and that Dr. Stewart may not see them or observe till the next morning.

7968. The service of some churches is in the morning?—Yes.

Attendance of the servants at religious worship.

7969. Do you know what the arrangements are with reference to the attendance of the house servants upon religious worship?—There was an arrangement made many years ago by the late Bishop of Down, Dr. Mant, which was in operation for a considerable time, until a few years before the chaplains were appointed.

7970. Do you remember when the chaplaincy question first arose here?—It arose in 1851, when the plans for the new building were produced, and it was observed that a chapel was included. It was asked: What is this for? That was the way attention was drawn to it.

7971. The question of the attendance of clergymen in the institution had, however, occupied the attention of the Board some years previously?—Yes.

Patients formerly sent out to religious worship; the effects.

7972. Are you aware whether patients have been sent out to prayers in Belfast?—They have been sent out. I know they have gone out with the knowledge of the Governors.

7973. If attendance upon religious worship and the ministrations of clergymen are the cause of disturbance, how came it that the Governors sanctioned the inmates being sent out to places of worship?—The persons sent out must have been in a better mental condition than those who remained in the asylum.

7974. When there are persons in a better mental state than others, do the Board allow of their being sent out to attend religious worship?—They were allowed to go out then. I do not know whether or not they are allowed now to go out.

7975. Were not the patients who were allowed to go out and receive religious ministrations as likely, when they came back, to create a disturbance in the asylum, as if they received those ministrations in the house?—There would not be so many collected together.

7976. The disturbance would be on a smaller scale?—It would be on a smaller scale.

7977. Do you know who the patients were that were allowed to go out to religious worship?—I do not.

Appointment and dismissal of superior officers.

7978. With regard to the appointment of the superior officers of the institution, such as the manager, the visiting physician, and so on, are you satisfied with the present arrange-

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ment under which they are appointed by the Executive Government?—No; I think the appointment should rest with the Governors.

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7979. Do you consider the Governors are as competent to select those officers as the Board of Guardians are to select their officers?—I think so.

7980. Would you give any power of *veto* to the Executive Government?—That would depend upon circumstances.

7981. With regard to dismissal, would you give the Executive Government the power of dismissing the officers after investigation?—Decidedly, upon an investigation properly conducted. I would wish to state, that I think the expenditure of lunatic asylums should be laid in detail before the Grand Juries.

The Rev. *Thomas Hincks*, M.A., sworn and examined.

Rev. Thomas Hincks, M.A.

7982. For how many years have you been a Governor of this institution?—Since its opening, in 1829.

7983. Have you attended frequently each year during that period?—I attended almost without intermission from the opening of the asylum till the year 1835. I left Belfast in 1837. From that time I have not taken any very active part in the proceedings, but on an occasion of this kind, being one of the two survivors of the original Governors, I thought it my duty to attend here to-day.

Medical and lay Managers.

7984. At the period of the asylum being opened, was the manager a medical man?—No.

7985. Have you acted as a Governor since the appointment of a medical manager?—Yes.

7986. Are you satisfied that was an improvement upon the system of having a lay manager?—We were perfectly satisfied with the manager we had. I am not competent to give an opinion upon the subject. It seems there is an improvement in the medical treatment of the insane, and I presume from what we have heard, that medical men are selected now for the office of managers of asylums, because it is desirable to have them constantly in charge. I do not feel competent, however, to give any opinion upon the subject.

Religious ministrations; when the subject first came before the Board of Governors.

7987. When the asylum was first opened, what were the arrangements that were made for religious ministrations, or for the celebration of divine worship in the institution?—There were no arrangements.

7988. When did the matter come first under the consideration of the Board?—It came under the consideration of the Board in consequence of a letter from the Commissioners for the erection of lunatic asylums in Ireland, requesting us to inform them, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, whether we had appointed chaplains.

7989. At what period was that?—It was in March, 1834. The question then came before the Board in that way. There was some time taken for consideration—there was an adjournment. A special meeting was called, and a resolution was passed, which appears on the minutes under that date. The resolution was passed unanimously, I believe at the special meeting of the Board, and I would like to read a portion of the minutes of the 3rd of March, 1834, which relates to this subject:—

Resolution of the Board on the subject in 1834.

"Read the resolution of last board-day on the subject of religious instruction in the asylum, and thereupon resolved, that whereas no proceeding of an important practical nature ought to be permitted in this asylum without the cognizance and sanction of the Governors, and whereas for some convalescent patients who could not be suffered to attend public worship, it may, under proper regulations, be useful and consolatory, and not likely to be detrimental to hear the reading of the Holy Scriptures and the offering up of prayers in their behalf, by a minister of religion.

"Ordered—That on a wish being expressed by a patient to receive such professional visits, the manager of the asylum, if he is of opinion that such visits are not likely to produce an injurious excitement in the patient, but are likely to be beneficial to him, be authorized to request the attendance of a clergyman of the Established Church, whether the parochial clergyman, or, with his permission, the clergyman of the parish to which the patient belonged before his admittance, or of the minister of such other denomination as the patient may have belonged to before his admittance, if he should give a preference to such other minister, subject, however, to the same local limitation as in the case of the clergyman of the Established Church. That in any case of application being made to the Manager for the attendance of a minister of religion, the Manager report the application, and its results, at the next monthly meeting of the Governors."

7990. Did that resolution of the Board continue to be carried out while you attended?—Yes.

Operation of the arrangement provided in the resolution.

7991. And I believe was carried out until the period of the orders in Council?—I cannot answer that. It was carried out as long as I continued to attend here.

7992. By that arrangement permission was given to the ministers of religion to attend on the demand of the patients. Are you satisfied that was making sufficient provision for the religious wants of the inmates?—We considered so at that time.

7993. Do you still continue of that opinion?—I must confess that the letters which have been read by the Bishop of Down led me to qualify my opinion. I cannot resist such strong statements. We found practically that resolution answered all the requirements of the case. As curate of Belfast, I attended many times here as minister for the Episcopalians; and, though a Governor of the asylum, I never visited a case without asking the permission of the manager, and ascertaining from him whether the person was in a proper state to receive my visit or not.

Privy Council Orders relative to Chaplains.

7994. Would not that be still required on the part of the chaplain, supposing the Order in Council relative to chaplains to be carried out. In this order it is stated, that the Boards of Governors, managers, &c., do afford every facility for the admission of the several chaplains

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to enable them to officiate according to their respective creeds, "and to afford religious instruction and consolation to the patients, except such as shall be declared by the physician to be unfit and incapable of understanding the nature of the service, and of appreciating the effects of religion?"—There is an objection to the orders with respect to chaplains which has not been put forward, and which appears to me to be a very strong one. The matter is provided for in the resolution of the Governors which I have read, and it is, that the clergyman of the parish to which the party belongs should be referred to, respecting the visitation of the patient, either personally or that he should have the recommendation of the person to be sent to the patient. There is no provision for that in the Orders in Council. Now, it appears to me, that the appointment of chaplains would exclude a patient from receiving the ministrations of his own pastor.

7995. That is of the pastor of the parish in which he lived before he came to the asylum?—Yes.

7996. Does not that equally apply to the case of poorhouses and gaols?—It certainly does apply to them. I referred to it, because we had that point in view when drawing up the resolution.

Assembling inmates by the Manager for prayer, &c.

7997. Dr. Stewart has stated that, subsequently to his appointment, he was in the habit of assembling the inmates to read the Bible for them, and for the purpose of prayer: what is your opinion of that proceeding?—I was not aware of that proceeding, and it did not take place till after I ceased to attend here as a Governor.

7998. If the resolution provided all that was sufficient for the religious wants of the inmates, was there any necessity for the manager undertaking to provide more?—We considered at the time that the resolution we adopted provided sufficiently for the religious wants of the inmates. Those who were able to go out to attend public worship went out, and there was a provision made for those who were in a fit state to receive the visits of their clergy.

Opinion as to the appointment of Chaplains.

7999. What objection have you, in the main, to the appointment of chaplains for the institution?—At the time we did not consider, in discussing the question, that it was necessary; and we considered that having a variety of chaplains would cause excitement among the patients. I must confess, as regards that, that my opinion has been very much qualified by the answers to his letter which the bishop has read. At the time I speak of, the treatment of lunatics was comparatively in its infancy, and we at that time did the best we could for the interests of the institution. Since then improvements have been made in various ways. I have not taken any part in the chaplaincy question, and I attended here to-day more in reference to matters connected with the early state of the institution. I have stated what was my opinion at the time the resolution to which I have referred was adopted, and I have stated one objection to the appointment of chaplains, which is, if I wished to see a person who was a member of my own congregation, I could not do so without the permission of the Established Church chaplain.

8000. How would it be possible to have the minister of a distant parish, or a distant congregation, brought to Belfast to visit in this asylum a patient who belonged to his congregation before he was admitted, and who required religious ministrations?—I have had on more occasions than one a letter requesting me to see a person from another parish, and I would presume the arrangement was carried out as regards other denominations. I presume that there was no want felt. Our arrangement was made in 1834, and as far as I am aware we heard nothing on the subject till 1851. We considered, therefore, that the Lord Lieutenant was satisfied with the provision which was made till that time. If it now appears to be an advantage, from the practice in other places, to have chaplains, and that it is considered necessary, I, of course, have nothing further to say.

Lunatics from gaols; idiots and epileptics.

8001. Is there any other matter that you would wish to bring before the Commissioners?—There are several matters that at an early period engaged our attention, and which I would wish to speak about:—First, with regard to the cases from gaols, we experienced a good deal of inconvenience on that subject. The Grand Jury of the county of Antrim appointed, in 1835, a Board of Superintendence, part of whose office was to examine the institutions receiving aid from the county. I was a member of that Board. We had several meetings on the subject, and a certain number of queries were drawn up, and inquiries were made for the satisfaction of the Grand Jury. I mention this to show that the Grand Juries, from the commencement, and particularly from the time of the enlargement of the building, were inquiring carefully about various matters concerning the asylum; that is, that the Grand Jury inquiry did not first arise on the recent mooting of the chaplaincy question in 1851. Here are a series of inquiries made respecting the institution in 1835. [*Document exhibited.*] Very early after the opening of the institution it was stated, that no idiotic or epileptic cases were to be received; and in 1835, that is, six years after the asylum was opened, there was not one idiotic case. We had a correspondence with the Government on the subject of the reception of such cases. In fact, from 1831, two years after the asylum was opened, it has been burdened with incurable cases: nearly two-thirds of our cases were incurable. At one time I was directed to correspond with the Governors of the Derry, Armagh, and Limerick Asylums, which were then in operation, on the subject of incurables. The Governors of the Derry Asylum recommended that a provincial asylum should be erected for those cases; and it was the opinion, I think, of the Governors of the Armagh Asylum, and here, that there should be extended accommodation provided for them in the existing asylum, rather than in a provincial asylum.

Incurable cases.

The Asylum accommodation.

8002. Have the increased wants of this district been provided for since that period by additional buildings?—The additional building is full now, so full that urgent cases are not admitted. There should be always a few beds to receive cases for immediate treat-

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ment. It appears to me, that without the erection of an additional building, and with very little expense, a suitable building might be had, by obtaining one of the union workhouses. I would suggest that a few of the larger union workhouses most suited to the purpose, and where there was ground for cultivation, should be obtained; and that idiotic and epileptic, and incurable cases generally should be transferred to them from other workhouses, and from the asylum; and in that way, without any additional expense, accommodation could be provided, as it is not likely those workhouses will ever be required again, for the same purpose for which they have been hitherto used.

Removal of incurable cases to workhouses.

8003. Have there been any workhouses erected in the counties of Antrim or Down since the introduction of the poor law?—None, I believe, but in many of them there are but few inmates. It is considered that some might be dispensed with in the county of Antrim, by transferring the inmates to other workhouses, if the principle were followed of charging the unions respectively for their own paupers.

8004. If any of the unions were extended, the distance the poor of that union would have to go to the workhouse would, of course, be increased?—One would not contemplate the dissolution of a union; it would be practically the same. Something has been said about the payment by patients in asylums. That subject engaged our attention very early. The word in the Act of Parliament is "pauper."

Paying patients—objections to their admission.

8005. "Lunatic poor"?—In the original form it was "pauper." At a very early period we had to change it to "poor person," and the interpretation we adopted was, a person not able to pay the charge in a lunatic asylum. We considered, however, that it might be desirable to classify the expenditure, and that some might be able to pay one rate, and some another rate, and that many would rather pay something; but it was considered that the Governors had not power to make any such regulation, and objections to the arrangement have been stated by Dr. Stewart.

8006. Do you consider the objections of Dr. Stewart valid?—Yes.

8007. How far do you think jealousies might arise amongst the patients, if they were treated in the same manner?—It appears to us it would be opening a door to abuses to adopt such a system, and that it might lead to the introduction of a class of patients able to pay, and the exclusion of those who were poor. The asylum might be filled with paying patients, while those for whose relief it was originally intended might be excluded. The only other point that occurred to me to mention was, that we had under discussion, at an early period, the propriety of having a medical school here for the study of insanity and its treatment. It was considered there might be objections to that, and that if it were known there were *post mortem* examinations it might interfere with persons sending their lunatic friends into the asylum. Our first physician was very anxious to have a room appropriated to himself and to his pupils, and to have *post mortem* examinations.

Medical School.

8008. Clinical instruction might be given without having *post mortem* examinations?—It might.

Clinical instruction.

8009. Are you aware that *post mortem* examinations are carried on in all the ordinary hospitals?—No.

8010. They are; and if they do not deter friends and relatives from sending patients to them, why should such a circumstance interfere to prevent the sending of patients to this establishment?—If such a fact has not that effect in general hospitals, I do not suppose that objection would apply with reference to this asylum.

Rev. Henry Montgomery, LL.D.

The Rev. *Henry Montgomery*, LL.D., sworn and examined.

8011 How many years have you been a Governor of this asylum?—Twenty-one years.

8012. Have you been a constant attendant during that period?—I believe more so than any other Governor, except that at one time I was confined to my house.

Appointment of Governors.

8013. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the Governors are appointed?—I have no objection to the manner in which the Governors are appointed. I believe it is a very good mode, appointing them by the Lord Lieutenant, but I believe the Government ought to pay some respect to recommendations coming from us. I do not ask to take the appointment from the Government at all; in honest truth, I rather prefer those things to be done by the Executive authority. The arrangement keeps jealousies from amongst us, and I believe it is better for ourselves that the appointments should be so made; but I do not think that the Government ought, when we respectfully put a statement before them as to the desirability of appointing Governors, to neglect such a statement. For instance, we have two or three times applied to have a gentleman appointed from the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, which, though in our district, has no Governor at all. We never received, I think, any answer to our application. The gentleman was of the first character and respectability. I do not wish, as I have said, to take the appointment from the Government, but I would wish we would be treated with that amount of courtesy to which we are entitled, devoting ourselves, as we do, largely, to the public service, and knowing, as we do know, the character of the persons, and their aptitude, whom we recommend.

Regulations for the government of asylums, &c.

8014. With regard to the regulations for the government of the asylum, and the duties of the various officers, do you think they should still continue to be fixed by the Privy Council?—Well I see no objection to that either. At the same time I believe that the Privy Council would act wisely in consulting the local Boards; and if you will look to the Orders in Council of 1843, I think you will find them very nearly copied from the regulations antecedently adopted by this asylum, to a very large extent.

8015. I believe there were, previously to 1843, regulations which had originally emanated from the Commissioners of Lunatic Asylums, though they were not formally approved of

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by the Council?—Possibly; at all events the Orders in Council are very much formed on the regulations we had here before that period.

8016. From your acquaintance with this district is it your opinion that the Belfast District Asylum affords sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor?—It affords at present, I think, sufficient accommodation for all the wants of the lunatic paupers, but not for the lunatic poor. I consider those to be lunatic poor who are the relatives of tradesmen and farmers able to support themselves by their industry, and able, perhaps, to pay a certain sum for a lunatic relative, which would be equivalent to what is expended for the actual support of a patient here, but certainly unable to support their lunatic relatives in private establishments; and I have known cases of great hardship to arise amongst that class. One case, in particular, of great hardship came under my own knowledge, where a respectable farmer desired to have his daughter put into this asylum. She was certified as a pauper, but we knew that her father was a man in comfortable circumstances, as a farmer, and we declined to receive her. He was not able to send her to a private asylum; and she remained at home, a great distress to the family. We conceive that as the farmers are the men who chiefly support this establishment, pay the taxes, and heavy taxes too, that they ought at least to have the privilege of having their relatives admitted to the benefit of this establishment as a curative institution, on paying a sum equivalent to the actual cost of their support. I am very glad to be able to tell you, that in the Bill that was introduced into Parliament on our recommendation last year,—and I had something to do in drawing up the very clause on the subject in the Bill,—the Government consented to adopt that rational and humane principle. The 10th clause of the proposed Bill, number two, runs thus:—

Clause on the subject in a Bill which was laid before Parliament.

"Whereas pauper lunatics only can now by law be admitted into any such district lunatic asylums, and there are others of the industrious classes, suffering from insanity, who may be benefited by treatment in lunatic asylums, but whose relatives are unable to meet the expense of private asylums, and are not willing to accept gratuitous relief; and it is expedient that some provision should be made for such classes: Be it, therefore, enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governors of any district lunatic asylum (subject to any Orders to be made by the Lord Lieutenant in Council) to receive as inmates any persons not coming under the description of pauper lunatics (but to be treated in all respects as if pauper lunatics, clothing only excepted), on such terms, as to payment or otherwise, as to the Governors shall seem proper; and the monies so received as payment for such persons shall be applied to the support and maintenance of such asylums."

I had a good deal to do with the drawing up of this clause in London, aided by my friend Mr. Macrory, who is here. The Governors adopted it. It seemed to be considered one of the best provisions that could be put into the Act. I know that my friend Dr. Stewart's, opinions on all subjects respecting the insane are entitled to the very highest respect, but at the same time, he does not live, as I do, and as many clergymen do, in our respective country districts, where we see those unfortunate people a burden to their relatives at home. If he did I think he would give up his objections to this principle. If it be necessary to enlarge the asylum for the purpose of admitting that class, let it be done; if it be necessary to appoint, in addition, another medical attendant, let it be done. I hold, that in reality those are the parties to whom it is most important we should administer the consolations and comforts afforded by the asylum. They are more to be pitied than the lowest and meanest vagrants of the country. I merely venture to say that this suggestion was made in conformity with the resolution of this Board, which I carried over to London, and that it was no new thought with us, for we repeatedly laid it before the Lord Lieutenant when we had deputations with him on other subjects. There was no difference of opinion at the Board on the subject.

8017. This provision to which you have referred does not limit the amount to be paid to the actual cost of maintenance?—No, because it was thought some might pay a little more, but I do not believe it was ever contemplated to take more.

No danger of the privilege being abused.

8018. You are satisfied that there is no danger of parties being admitted at £5 and £10 a-year who might be able to pay a larger sum?—I really think there would not be any danger of that. In the case of the unfortunate individual to whom I have referred, Lord Downshire himself stated that this man could pay something, that he could pay £20 a-year, but could not pay £50 a-year in a private asylum. We might admit some unfortunate cases for £5 or £10 a-year, so that there would not be a total loss as regards them.

8019. Respecting the reception of paying patients, one of the evils to be guarded against would be the improper transfer of what might be fairly borne by individuals to the public rates: you do not apprehend that any thing of that kind would arise?—No, I think not. If a person could pay £5 a-year, let it be paid; if £10, then let that be paid. What are you doing with public rates but supporting the poor.

The clothing of paying patients.

8020. The next point in this 10th clause is that there is an exception as to the clothing of paying patients, so that the distinction between that class and the pauper inmates would be ostentatiously made known?—I am quite free to state with respect to that provision, that it was put in without my particular concurrence. I did not wish to lose the whole substance of what was good. I advocated from the first that there should be no distinction whatever. I believed that such a distinction would create jealousies; in the end it was put in at the request of another party who held a different view, and thought it might take away something of the humiliation of being classed with paupers.

Resolution of the Board in favour of admitting paying patients.

8021. Is the resolution of the Board exactly in conformity with this clause?—It is very nearly so.

8022. Can you furnish the Commissioners with copies of resolutions approving of this clause?—Yes.

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"Board Room, 2nd June, 1856.—The Very Rev. Dean Stannus in the Chair.

"The Lunatic Asylums Bill, No. 2, brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Horsman and the Attorney-General for Ireland, having been submitted to the Board, and duly considered; the Governors expressed their satisfaction, that some of the most objectionable provisions of the former Bill have been modified or entirely removed, whilst two valuable clauses have been added, in relation to the Superannuation of Officers, and the Admission of Patients, not coming *strictly* under the designation of *Pauper Lunatics*.

"(Signed) JAMES STANNUS, Chairman."

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I firmly believe that any new Act without a provision of the kind will not meet the exigencies of the case.

Chargeability of pauper lunatics—whether upon the county rate or poor rate.

8023. With regard to the chargeability of pauper lunatics, are you satisfied with the present state of the law, under which the charge is defrayed out of the county rate?—Yes, I think it is perfectly proper.

8024. Do you prefer it to an arrangement by which it would be charged upon the electoral divisions out of the poor rates?—I think it is better to charge it upon the counties. The larger the surface over which it is spread the less it will be felt.

8025. You are aware the difference is two-fold; first of all, under the county rate the charge is thrown entirely upon the rate borne by the occupiers, while under the poor rate system the charge would be borne both by landlord and occupiers; and next, the county rate is levied upon a smaller area than the poor rate?—I am aware of the distinction; and I had the honour of making a suggestion to the effect that the poor rate should not be made a tax upon the whole union, but, except for general purposes, a tax upon electoral divisions; because if we extend it over the whole union there would not be the same vigilance and care exercised to prevent imposition. There is no chance, however, of imposition in reference to unfortunate lunatics. That is a distinction that I perceive between the two cases of sane paupers and lunatics. The question of area does not make a difference in my view; and my wish that the charge for this establishment should be entirely, as at present, upon the county rate, is not altered by the fact that the county rate is paid exclusively by the occupier.

Question of separate asylums for probably incurable cases.

8026. Have you ever considered any arrangement which might be made for providing for that class of patients who are described in the returns as "probably incurable"?—I have always considered that it would be desirable to have a provincial establishment, supported by taxes raised from the provinces, and let it be built to any extent that would be required, and that those incurable cases should be placed in such establishment. I believe the association of probable curable cases with incurable cases is injurious to the former. I know that perpetual association with insane persons has some times affected sane minds. Gradually and imperceptibly the sane mind begins to be affected from its being perpetually surrounded by insanity. I believe a provincial establishment, sufficiently large for the reception of incurable cases, would serve the purpose. The more you could collect in the one place the less proportionately would be the general expenditure and the staff. There can be no question of that.

8027. Do you consider that any objection might arise against having a very large number of incurables collected in the provincial institution?—It is just possible a difficulty might arise. I cannot at this moment form any estimate of the number that ought to be in such an institution, but supposing they did not amount to more than a thousand, I do not think there would be any objection. I do not believe it would be more difficult to manage a thousand incurable cases, who are generally quiet and harmless idiots, and easy to deal with, than is the case at Hanwell, where there are a thousand inmates.

8028. Some people consider that Hanwell is too large?—I always understood it was a model in every respect; but supposing the asylum was considered too large you could have another. As to the general question of the separation of that class of lunatics from the others I entertain no doubt of the course that should be adopted.

Secular school instruction—whether advantageous or otherwise?

8029. With regard to providing secular instruction in schools in this institution for such of the inmates as might be unable to read and write, do you consider that arrangement would be advantageous?—I have heard strong testimony given in favour of it by most benevolent and intelligent men, but I have not been deeply impressed myself with the advantages of such a provision.

8030. As a mere occupation would it not be desirable?—I must take the adjuncts of that. You would have very soon precisely the same difficulties that apply to the chaplaincy question, and in rather a worse form in relation to the secular instruction. I think every gentleman will feel that, because there would be facilities for the teacher of such a class, which you or I, if standing beside him, could not prevent him from using—there are modes of putting questions, modes of explaining answers, that I think it would be almost impossible for humanity to guard against.

8031. You think the question of a separate system of education might arise?—That is precisely what I think, and I do not know that the poor people who come in here are in such want of instruction as to make it desirable to give it to them, especially if they are never to go into the world again. If they are to go into the world once more their minds will be recovered, and they will obtain the information they will require. I may select ten or twenty patients and apply instruction to them according to their minds, and I may do them good, but I am not to take ten or twenty, I am to take 350 patients. I do not feel the force of the remarks that have been made on the subject, however benevolently they were intended and well thought over by the individuals who made them.

8032. Your last answer has reference more to the school instruction, with a view to the restoration of the individual to society?—Yes.

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8033. But may not the occupation which school instruction affords be of great advantage to the lunatic in a curative point of view?—I am not able to form any distinct opinion on that subject; in some cases I have no doubt it would, and in other cases I am convinced it would not be of any advantage. I do not find that people always employ their knowledge profitably.

8034. You are aware that in every lunatic asylum there are many persons whose insanity is of a very mild and slight form, while others are labouring under an insanity which may be considered incurable. In that point of view, what is your opinion as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the inmates of such an institution as this being provided with the means of attending religious worship, and having religious ministrations?—Well, this is a question of vast importance, at least I felt it so. I do not know that I have ever been so anxious on any public question as this, for I am quite aware that there are sound opinions of Christian men on both sides. I am quite satisfied; if the patients were all of one religious denomination, that a judicious chaplain, such as Dr. M'Cormac described—who would live, as it were, with them, and not come as a bird of passage, and go over a certain form of prayers and words, and then walk away—I believe that some good, in that case, might be effected. I have no doubt that in some such cases as those to which you have referred, it would be beneficial; but we are to take these asylums as they are in a country like Ireland, and we are to take this country as one where the population from the highest grade to the lowest is of a very varied character, both as to religion and politics; and there can be no doubt that in insanity, as with men when they are under the influence of intoxicating liquors, all their ordinary views and feelings are greatly exaggerated. The lunatics coming into this asylum, therefore, bring in, not in a mild form, but in a strong, exaggerated form, the passions and prejudices which prevail in the society from which they come. I am quite aware that even without any stimulant, or that most stimulating of all elements, the religious element, it is sometimes difficult to prevent political and religious acrimony from springing up here. I have been myself assailed by a patient within these boundaries on account of my "heresy," and informed that he possessed vast knowledge beyond what I possessed; and he informed me also that I was only fitted for a certain uncomfortable locality. Well, if that occurred in relation to myself, one of the Governors, who has at least endeavoured to be as kind as possible to them all, who has added somewhat to their comfort in various ways through the kindness of my brother Governors, I think it would necessarily be a very great evil if it were permitted on a large and greater scale. I am very sorry that the Rev. Dr. Cooke is not here, and I shall tell you my reason: he is a doctor of laws, and well entitled to the dignity, and he is a doctor of divinity: no man has superior information; but above all, he has studied the physiology of man, medical science, in some of the best seminaries both of Ireland and Scotland, and he has studied it particularly in relation to this very question of mental insanity. I confess that his views coinciding with my own primarily made me very strong in them; and his arguments afterwards at our Board, when we discussed this question, were so forcible, that I really had not power to resist them. I think a man of his large capacity, admittedly high character, admittedly strong religious impressions, is a man whose opinion ought to have very great weight. If he were here he would tell you with infinitely more power than I can bring before you, the objections against having chaplains in this asylum; but if it would not be deviating from the path which you have pointed out for yourselves, it would, perhaps, be convenient to hear a statement from me of this whole chaplaincy question. We cannot blink this fact, that one main object of your inquiry is to investigate this matter with regard to religious instruction; and allow me just before I enter upon it, to say, that we have never desired to prevent religious instruction from being afforded in any asylum in any way that the Governors of that asylum may deem expedient. Where chaplains were supposed, from the condition of the population, or from local circumstances, or if you choose, from strong impressions of any kind, to be desirable, we have never wished to interfere with their appointment; but what we do wish is simply this, and what we would implore you to do and recommend is this, that the Boards of Governors, who have, undoubtedly, I think, the deepest interest in the poor people committed to their care, the relations of their friends and humble neighbours, that liberty should be given to them of appointing or not appointing chaplains as they might deem expedient. I have no wish, recollect, to interfere with the Lord Lieutenant's power to appoint chaplains, or any of the higher officers here; in point of fact, for the reason already stated, I wish the power to remain with him. I think the arrangement protects us from being influenced in those matters by our local feelings and prepossessions; but I think the Lord Lieutenant should only appoint chaplains on application from the Board of Governors. Whenever such an application is made, I think the Lord Lieutenant should appoint chaplains. I wish to put this as a preliminary statement to show that it is not on the subject of chaplains at all, though we have our feelings on the subject, that we wish to give my opposition; but that it is in relation to our own peculiar locality; and our knowledge of this locality is such, I think, as to enable us to speak authoritatively.

I will now state the origin of this question. The Rev. Dr. Hincks has stated truly that it was first mooted in 1834. The regulation that was then made was carried on, I think, without complaint, until 1849 or 1850, when—and I speak it with perfect respect to the gentleman—Dr. White, the Inspector of Asylums, at a meeting of our Board here, stated to us, that chaplains were generally being appointed, or had been appointed in the asylums, and that he hoped we would concur in making similar appointments. There was no entry made upon our minutes—it was a simple conversation; but Dr. Mant's regulation was read over to Dr. White, and it was stated, that we had no desire to alter that arrangement. We heard nothing therefore, in relation to it, until the year 1851, to which reference has already been

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made, when the subject of the erection of a chapel, and the appointment of chaplains, came before the Board of Governors for the first time, on the occasion of the plans for the new buildings being brought under their consideration—that is to say, it was then officially, for the first time, laid before us. It had been spoken of previously. A remarkable feature in this chapel was, that it was to contain 270 persons; and we thought that rather a large building for the accommodation of three or four, or five people of any denomination that might be able to attend. We then deemed it necessary to remonstrate against this, though we felt, in point of fact, that any remonstrance against any arrangement of the Board of Works, from our past experience of them, was likely to be entirely unproductive. We did specially debate the question at several unusually large meetings, and many votes were taken and always with the same result, that of a decided negative. The proposition was consequently supposed to have been abandoned by the authorities—that is, by the Lord Lieutenant—the mind of the Board being so unmistakably adverse to the principle. The question was, however, again unexpectedly re-opened, owing to the actual appointment of a Presbyterian Chaplain, in February, 1853, when the whole matter was re-discussed with the utmost deliberation, and again finally, and all but unanimously, rejected. As much interest has been, and continues to be, attached to a question replete with the gravest importance to the institution, there is given a summary of the proceedings, the same commencing with the minutes from the time the point was first mooted at the Board, and continuing consecutively to the present period. I have this summary here, which I shall be ready at any time to hand in. At a special meeting of the Governors, held on Thursday, the 11th September, 1851, the plans of the new buildings being laid on the table, and explained by Mr. Lanyon, and fully examined and considered by the Board, it was resolved:—

"That seeing a chapel has been marked down on the plans, by direction of the Board of Works, as one of the new buildings, this meeting are of opinion, that the expediency of its erection should be specially considered at the next regular meeting, and that such be notified in the summonses calling the same."

The next meeting occurred in October, and it was then resolved:—

"That after mature consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the population of this district, the Board are of opinion, that the system of religious instruction adopted on the 3rd March, 1834, (the Bishop of Down and Connor presiding), and which has hitherto been found so successful, should be continued; and that, consequently, the erection of a chapel, which seems to involve the appointment of a numerous staff of chaplains, and the probable introduction of religious controversy and excitement among the patients, is inexpedient."

At a meeting of the Governors, held on Monday, November 3, 1851, there was read a letter, dated 21st ultimo, received from Sir T. N. Redington, stating that the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Clarendon), having had under consideration the Board's resolution of the 6th ultimo, respecting the inexpediency of the erection of the proposed chapel, in connexion with the other intended new buildings, did not feel that he could concur in the opinion the Board had adopted. Dr. White, who attended that Board, having entered at large into the propriety of the Board rescinding the above referred to resolution, and a lengthened discussion having followed, it was ultimately resolved:—

"That at the next monthly meeting this Board shall be specially summoned to consider the above letter of the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Clarendon), relative to the erection of a chapel; and also the propriety of appointing chaplains for the religious instruction and comfort of the several classes of the inmates of this asylum."

We took abundance of time you will perceive. The next meeting was held on the 1st December following, when it was proposed:—

"That the Board's resolution of the 6th October last be re-affirmed by this meeting, and that the statement now submitted, assigning reasons for its re-adoption, be transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant."

An amendment was moved to this resolution, by the Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, seconded by the Rev. J. S. B. Monsell, and that amendment was as follows:—

"That inasmuch as the appointment of chaplains in other hospitals for the insane has been found beneficial to the inmates, and has not been found to produce any injurious effects, we resolve to express our approbation of his Excellency's intention to appoint chaplains in the Belfast hospital for the insane."

The amendment was put; when the voters for it were, the Bishop of Down and Connor, Mr. Monsell, Dr. Denvir, who was chairman—we allowed him to vote, and we allowed the minority always to vote under protest—and there was the Rev. Dr. Edgar, making a total of four in favour of the amendment. Against it were, Messrs. Bruce, Crawford, and M'Cance; the Mayor of Belfast, the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Messrs. Grimshaw, Blackiston Houston, Tennent, Clarke, and Dunville, ten in all. The amendment being declared lost, the original motion was then put, and the votes for it were those of the last-named ten Governors; and against it those of the above four supporters of the amendment. The motion was accordingly declared carried. You see, therefore, the deliberation with which every thing was entered into; and every document that we sent to the Lord Lieutenant on the subject was perfectly known to the gentlemen who conscientiously opposed our views at the Board. I am sorry to say that we did not experience quite so much courtesy on the other side. It was stated to you to-day by the excellent Bishop of Down and Connor, that they put forward memorials. We never saw them—we did not hear of them until afterwards, indirectly; we knew nothing of their contents. They might produce what impression they were calculated to produce,

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and they evidently did produce a great impression upon the Government; and when we applied to the Lord Lieutenant for copies of those memoriale, in some unaccountable way the favour was not conferred upon us. I mention this to show that every act that we did as the majority of the Board was perfectly clear and above board, and I do not accuse the excellent bishop who is here (the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore), of doing any thing unworthy or disingenuous. I state the thing simply as a fact, that the minority knew every thing which we had put forward on the subject; that the Inspectors of Asylums know every thing which we had put forward, and we desired that the Inspectors should know every thing; but every thing that the Inspectors and the other party put forward to the Government when we were not present, we were entirely ignorant of. Some time after, in February, 1852, a letter was received, dated 12th January in the same year, from Sir William Somerville, Bart., Chief Secretary, transmitting, by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a report of the Inspectors, in reply to the Board's statement of December before, and stating that his Excellency fully concurred in the propriety of chaplains being appointed to the asylum; and thereupon it was ordered that the consideration of both of the above documents be postponed till next meeting, which was to be specially summoned for that purpose. The reference here is to a memorial that had been presented by us to the Lord Lieutenant, requesting him not to appoint chaplains, and the memorial was properly laid before the Inspectors for their remarks on the subject. We made no complaint at all. It would be tedious to read to you what will be found in their report, our memorial, and their rejoinder. They will be found in the report of 1853, at page 22, *et sequentia*. Our memorial to which the replication was made, was published in that report; but I have to advert to a remarkable circumstance that occurred. It was in February before this that we made an application to Lord Eglinton's successor, to Lord St. Germans, and sent a memorial containing our arguments, as we conceived, and a refutation of the statements made in the report of May, 1853. In February, or early in March of that year, we gave in our replication to the report. Strange to say, our reply was not published, though it was in their hands, and although we took up, nearly *seriatim*, the arguments which they had used in opposition to our views; and we then sent a memorial requesting that our replication might be ordered by Parliament to be printed. This in some way was refused, and we never had an opportunity except in this pamphlet form I have before me, and which was presented to the Grand Juries, of laying our views on the subject before the world. This, of course, was a very limited way of giving circulation to our opinions. The other was a Parliamentary document sent over the whole country, published in every newspaper. The replication which we made was a statement of what I have already referred to, as to the origin of this chaplaincy question, and we then went on to say to Lord St. Germans:—

"Without denying the reasonable consideration due to the opinions of clergymen (although we believe them to be, like other men, subject to professional bias), we respectfully solicit your Excellency's attention to the fact, that of the nine clerical members of the Board, only four, and one of them a non-resident in the district, supported the proposition of the Inspectors. On the other hand, with the exception of one very aged and most respectable gentleman, who remained neutral, every lay Governor ardently opposed the appointment of chaplains, not merely as inexpedient, but as almost certain to become, owing to antagonistic religious and political feelings in Down and Antrim, a source of serious injury to the patients, and a ground of irritation in the public mind."

If chaplains should be forced upon us by any external authority, it will alienate, I know, to a very great extent, the kind feelings of the people towards this institution. The statement to Lord St. Germans continues:—

"With regard to the decidedly pernicious tendency of systematized religious instruction by several chaplains in the same asylum, where the patients must immediately afterwards converse with each other in the grounds or corridors, we have never entertained one moment's doubt. On this point our convictions have been strengthened by the writings of distinguished medical authorities in several countries. By the decided opinion of the late truly eminent Dr. M'Donnell, our first visiting physician (father of John M'Donnell), and of his almost equally eminent successor, the late Dr. Thompson; by the strongly expressed views of our present visiting physician, Dr. M'Cormac, who has read almost every published treatise upon insanity, and who has himself written several works on the physical and mental constitution of man; and finally, above all, our convictions have been corroborated by the unhesitating opinion of Dr. Stewart, our most faithful and most successful manager, and resident physician, during the last eighteen years—a gentleman whose theoretical information is both accurate and extensive, and whose vast practical knowledge, aided by his perfect acquaintance with our social condition, entitles his views upon the question, as we sincerely believe, to higher consideration than those of any other individual in this country."

That is still our view. Our statement proceeds:—

"We are not unaware that several eminent and experienced physicians have sanctioned religious instruction as a medical aid"—

This is all that has ever been said for it—

"—as a medical aid in certain convalescent cases and under certain conditions; and we know that on these opinions our zealous Inspectors prominently relied in their elaborate report to Lord Clarendon, dated 31st December, 1851. We respectfully submit to your Excellency, however, that not one of the opinions cited, bears distinctly upon the case of the Belfast Asylum, with the exception, perhaps, of a very qualified statement made by Dr. Rogan, of Derry, so far back as the year 1845. All the other statements evidently refer to places where one chaplain alone is employed, and where, consequently, no excitement can be produced, either by controversial preaching, or by the very presence of several chaplains connected with the antagonistic sects out of doors; whilst every opinion is guarded by the earnest deprecation of sectarian, exciting, or gloomy discourses; by showing that religion should be

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administered as far as possible, in conformity with the soothing influence of family usages, and setting it down as a *sine qua non*, that even the one chaplain should be a man carefully selected for his piety, prudence, gentleness, and moderation."

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In relation to this opinion of ours, it would be invidious for me, but it is absolutely necessary, to state, that some of the chaplains—though highly respectable, there was not the slightest imputation against them—were very young ministers in their churches—one, I think, a mere youth just licensed and out of college: the condition, therefore, to which I have referred, was not fulfilled in these appointments so as to make the gentlemen put forward as chaplains such as would render the office at least not injurious. But to resume the statement to Lord St. Germans:—

"Now, we respectfully submit to your Excellency, that all the advantages contemplated in the most favourable circumstances have been virtually attained in the Belfast Asylum, under Bishop Mant's judicious regulation. Ministers of their own communion have, in cases of sickness, and at other times when desired, attended patients mentally convalescent; whilst those more perfectly restored to health have been not only permitted, but encouraged to visit their respective places of worship, in company with a respectable attendant. But should your Excellency appoint three, or in the exercise of a strict impartiality, seven chaplains (as our inmates belong to seven denominations)"—

I think we had seven denominations here—

"—we most respectfully maintain, that the very fact of such appointments, to please different sects, would not merely imply the propriety, but induce the practice, of sectarian preaching, and thus disturb the delightful harmony which has uniformly pervaded our asylum, and produced those happy results to which for a moment we solicit your Excellency's attention."

Then come testimonials respecting the state of the asylum from the two Inspectors, and you will see how much weight is to be attached to them. Under date June 5th, 1849, Dr. Nugent says:—

"On my inspection of the Belfast Lunatic Asylum this day, I found the house itself in the usual state of order and cleanliness; whilst the patients, judiciously employed, and carefully attended to, reflect the greatest credit on the resident physician, Dr. Stewart. This being my first visit since the death of our late amiable and highly informed attendant physician, Dr. Thompson, I deem it but justice to his memory to state that, with the utmost professional care of the inmates of this establishment, he conducted himself with a delicacy towards the Governors, &c., and various officers of the Belfast District Asylum, so as to command their unqualified respect and admiration.

"JOHN NUGENT."

"September 27, 1851.—I have inspected the asylum this day, and have only to express the greatest satisfaction at finding it in such admirable order and state of cleanliness. The patients appeared very happy and comfortable, and nearly all employed at their respective works.

"FRANCIS WHITE, Inspector-General of Asylums."

One more testimonial from Dr. Nugent, to which I especially request your attention:—

"May 4, 1852.—Inspected the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum this day and yesterday, and have every reason to express my unqualified satisfaction, as a Government officer, with the details of its management, and the general appearance of the institution; the comfort and tranquillity of the patients afford the *truest criterion* whereby to judge of the attention and care bestowed on them by the resident physician superintendent, Dr. Stewart, as well as by the matron. Dr. M'Cormac, who is most regular in his visitations, gives the benefit of his professional experience in the treatment of the inmates; and hence the Belfast Asylum is particularly fortunate in the per centage of its recoveries. No Board is more fully attended in Ireland than that of this asylum: it is, therefore, unnecessary to observe on its fiscal condition.

"JOHN NUGENT."

Now, I have a most important document to lay before you, emanating from those gentlemen. In the Report of 1853 the worthy Inspectors have supplied us with other and irresistible evidence, in favour of the wisdom and success of the course of medical and moral treatment hitherto pursued in our asylum. In their clear and accurate "Return of cases cured and improved in the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, during the years ending March, 1850 and 1851," we find that Belfast stands eminently above all the others, both in regard to cures and improvement. Here is my table. The total number of inmates in the two years that I have named in the Belfast Asylum, was 792; of those 133 were cured, or a per centage of 18¾. Those improved amounted to 50, the per centage being 6¼, making a total, cured and improved, of 23 per cent., and a fraction over. Now I come to Londonderry Asylum, the much praised one by the Inspectors, and much praised as we have had it from our excellent bishop to-day. The numbers in the same years in the Londonderry Asylum were 621; there were cured 92, being 14¾ per cent.; number improved, only 12, the per centage being two; making instead of our per centage of 23 and a fraction over, merely 18¾, or thereabouts, of cured and improved cases. I then go to Ballinasloe, which passed a great eulogium to-day upon chaplains. It had the benefit of chaplains; and you will see the great results that proceeded from the soothing and delightful influence that religion produces, and where there was nothing but harmony and good will. That asylum had 789 cases in the same period, the number cured 59, or 7½ or 7⅔ per centage, less than one-half of our un-chaplained establishment; number improved only 4, making a general average of cured and improved 8 per cent. and a fraction over. I come to another chaplained asylum, and it is the last I will give you, the Richmond asylum. It had 801 cases; 83 were cured, being 10½ per cent, and 17 improved, making a total per centage of 12½ cured and improved. Now I hold that those facts are

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infinitely above all the theories that ever could be delivered or propounded by mortal man, and infinitely above the replies which the learned bishop received from the managers of establishments, who, I dare say, are perfectly honest and worthy men, but who, in all the documents that he read, spoke of nothing decidedly, and who, no doubt, did not wish to cut off the worthy chaplains from their comfortable salaries. What the manager of the Waterford Asylum said was, that he "did not perceive any bad results." I find that Maryborough said there was "no injury." Well, that is not a very strong testimonial—that, indeed, it was salutary whilst they were engaged in it. From Limerick, I think, there is very little said. Carlow tells us it was looked forward to with pleasure. I believe it. The very excitement of chaplains coming would be delightful—the hustle, the pressure, the crowding forward of the patients to get themselves admitted, would, as a matter of course, give them the highest satisfaction—the very thing that the lunatics delight in. I need not refer to Londonderry, for I have referred to it already. In Ballinasloe there are two chaplains, and I have shown you the result of their ministrations. In Cork I could have shown you the same. From Clonmel and Armagh there are no returns. Now the bishop stated that in this asylum, or rather it was stated in the memorial that he read to the Lord Lieutenant, that no bad effect had sprung from the admission of chaplains here. I wish, before I proceed further, to read you the resolution of this Board of Governors, passed on the 5th of February, 1855. The minute contains several matters, first with regard to the law-suit, and then it comes to the resolution. The Board having considered the opinion of counsel which was laid before them, the following, amongst other resolutions, was adopted:—

"That our experience, during the last twelvemonths, so far from proving the admission of the three reverend gentlemen to have been salutary and comfortable, has shown it to have been, in several ways, decidedly inexpedient, and injurious; and, consequently, although sincerely reluctant to oppose any desire of the Lord Lieutenant, we feel ourselves compelled, by an imperative sentiment of duty to the poor inmates of this asylum, and to the public at large, to direct, as we now do, our solicitors, Messrs. Davison and Torrens, to make a suitable return to the mandamus, recently issued by the Court of Queen's Bench, seeing that the legal position we contend for has been sanctioned by the concurrent opinion of four eminent counsel, in deliberate consultation."

This is signed by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, as chairman. I now pass on to show you that the other seven asylums, of which I had given no calculation or statement as to their cures and improvements, would show in each case results similar to the others I have mentioned; but we have selected Londonderry as the model, placed before Lord Clarendon by the Inspectors, to prove the advantage derived from the "soothing and salutary" influences of religion, under "three most judicious clergymen;" and the result is, that in Belfast upwards of 37 per cent. more persons are cured and improved than in Londonderry. The case of Ballinasloe is still more striking, where there is possibly but one chaplain, certainly not more than two; the proportion of cures in Belfast being greater by very nearly three to one. The great Richmond Asylum, with all its chaplains, confers advantage upon very little more than one half the proportionate number that receive benefit in Belfast. In our memorial, from which I have already read, addressed to the Earl of St. Germans, we say:—

"These facts, we respectfully state, are irresistible proofs of the practical good resulting from the system which we have hitherto pursued; for the inspectors could not deny them."

The Inspectors were present at our interview, and they could not deny them.

"And though, undoubtedly, very able and ingenious men, they never even attempted to explain them. If it be alleged that the transcendent skill and care of our two physicians have produced a result so remarkable, and not the absence of authoritative and systematic religious teaching; we then deferentially submit that such a fact ought to give a paramount weight to the deliberate opinion of our medical officers. We believe, however, that in reality, the gratifying success of our asylum has emanated from the happy co-operation of two great causes—professional skill and the judicious, though not authoritative, inculcation of religion."

Now, sir, I believe it will be most convenient in this statement of mine to show you what was the "soothing and salutary effect" said to have resulted from having religious instruction here. We admitted the chaplains, as you have already heard to day, though not as chaplains, in deference to the Lord Lieutenant, and we admitted them in reality also for the purpose of experiment; having, as I can say for every gentleman who joined with me, no indisposition to have chaplains if they were proved to be practically useful. I now give you the results, at the end of the chaplains' ministrations, as taken from the Report of the same Inspectors of Asylums, for the year 1855. During the years 1854 and 1855, according to the last biennial return of the Government Inspectors, the total number of inmates in the Belfast Asylum was 676, cured 83, or 12½ per cent. That is a diminution of one-fourth from our former cures; improved, 38 or 5¾ per cent., a diminution also, leaving our per centage of cures and improvements only 17¾ per cent., in place of upwards of 24 per cent. In the same period there were in the Londonderry Asylum, 475 inmates; cured, 89, or 17½ per cent.; improved, 9, or 1¾ per cent.; making a total of 19¼ cured and improved. That is placing them two per cent., on the whole, above us, while they had formerly been below us. In the Ballinasloe Asylum, for the same time, out of 703 inmates there were 96 cured, or 12 per cent.; improved, 2, making on the whole an average of cured and improved of 12½ per cent. Richmond had, on the whole, 14 per cent.; and a strange fact, that the asylum which had no chaplains, and to which I shall very shortly advert, to show you that it had steadily resisted, and I believe will resist, the appointment of chaplains—that the Armagh Asylum, out of the small number of 404 patients, cured 84, or 20¾ per cent., and improved 40 or 10 per cent., making up a total of cured and improved cases the enormous aggregate of 30¾ per cent. Before we were blest here with the presence of chaplains, we

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were quite at the head of all the asylums in Ireland in our cures. According to the statement of the Inspectors themselves, our establishment was in every way beautifully managed; but when we came to have experience of the chaplains, we dwindled down, so that, in point of fact, instead of my friend Dr. Stewart, like a good horseman riding the first horse, he is now somewhere away in the "ruck"—third, fourth, or fifth of the asylums in Ireland. I here put before you those incontrovertible facts and figures; let mortal man answer them if he can in any other way. To me it is as clear as the sun at noon-day that our proportion of cures sunk down from the tremendous excitement that was produced in this place, not only by the ministrations of chaplains, but by—I do not wish to express it—the encouragement that seemed to be given to certain domestics here to rebel against the matron and the manager, because they believed that there was an external power greater than the powers within the asylum. I might refer to the most shocking case of persecution that ever was attempted, against two of the best officers that ever served the public, Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, and that occupied us here in an investigation of eleven days, six or seven hours each day. When we had considered the charges of malversation and neglect of duty against Dr Stewart, every one of which we went into to the fullest extent upon any testimony that was offered, the witnesses actually aided, as we know, by legal advice; and the result was, that of the eleven charges, which could easily be referred to—and it would be worth your while to look to the matter and see the effect of your chaplaincy appointments—the result, I say, was, that we declared of the eleventh and last charge, (and it was unanimously declared by a full Board, Dr. Denvir, the Roman Catholic Bishop, being present), that this accusation, like all its precursors, was false, scandalous, and malicious. That was one of the blessed fruits of the appointment of chaplains.

8035. *Chairman*—It is not very clear that that was the fruit of the appointment of chaplains. There is no necessity, in the heat of excitement, for embarrassing our minutes with those statements. In our memorial to the Lord Lieutenant we referred to the appointment of chaplains as producing the evil. I wish to lay before you my view of the case. Now, sir, there were authorities quoted, and authorities have been given to day, and authorities were given, as you will find, by the Inspectors' reports; and I really feel pained to ask you to listen to this very long statement of authorities I hold in my hand, but they are here printed, and, if you choose, let them be inserted on your minutes as read.

8036. *Chairman.*—Let it be so.—*Witness.* One is from Mr. Jackson, manager of the Armagh Asylum, that most successful of managers, in which he shows that religious instruction was tried by the asylum and that it was discontinued. No testimony could be stronger. [Same is delivered in, and is as follows] :—

"Armagh District Asylum, 16th February, 1853.

"To become thoroughly acquainted with the insane, and to be enabled to form just ideas of their character, and the treatment suited to each case, it is absolutely necessary to reside amongst them. After a residence of thirty-four years, and the whole of that period devoted to their moral treatment, I am *decidedly* of opinion, that to the *resident* officers of our asylums and their staff are we solely to look for the judicious and successful treatment of the inmates and character of the asylums. I am equally *convinced* that the interference of daily or casual visitors, or undue interference of *non-resident* officers, is sure to prove most injurious, producing excitement, when to calm and tranquillize is of so much importance. Strong proof of this view could be brought forward. I recollect a visiting physician to one of our asylums, who felt an interest in being what he conceived useful to the patients, but who committed a great error, in *over conversation* with them, and in consequence it took a day and night to calm the excitement produced.

"As to the appointment of chaplains, I am perfectly convinced that their interference with *all recent* and *curable cases* would prove most injudicious, for it is an established fact, that the cure of the insane depends on *knowing how* to let them *alone*. We had a trial here of the effects produced by a benevolent and excellent clergyman of the Church of England: he attended for some time, and a most judicious selection was made, I think the number of patients was six; but he came to the conclusion that his continuing the practice was worse than useless."

"THOMAS JACKSON."

The next is from one of the most evangelical ministers of the Church of England in Belfast, who tried the experiment of religious instruction here; and I would implore of every gentleman who has got strong opinions on the subject to read the testimony of that man. [Same is delivered in, and is as follows] :—

"February 1853.

"Having been requested by some who are interested in the question at present pending with respect to the appointment of chaplains to the Belfast District Asylum, to state concisely my views on that point, as grounded on some acquaintance with the affairs of that institution and its inmates, I readily accede to the suggestion, not only as one having a deep interest in the afflicted class principally concerned, but from an anxiety to afford any information in my power with reference to a matter which has become, in a good measure, one of public interest. With respect to the subject, generally considered, there may, and doubtless there do exist difficulties to be met by a prudent dealing with cases as they may arise. I can easily imagine a combination of circumstances, which might render such an appointment as a chaplain to such an institution a matter perhaps necessary, even though not desirable. It would at least be presumptuous for one but partially informed on such cases to express a decided opinion, although, I must confess, that from all that I have either seen or read on the matter, I would be strongly disposed to consider any such appointment as better calculated to form the exception than the rule. With respect, however, to the Belfast Asylum, I have not the least hesitation in declaring that I consider the appointment of chaplains thereto most undesirable. My reasons for so stating may be briefly given as follows:—I have been acquainted with the resident physician of the district asylum for a period of about seventeen years, and during that time I have had

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frequent occasions of witnessing the manner in which the treatment of the insane has been conducted by him. It is only justice to state, that this treatment has been eminently successful. The annual tabular returns (which I always peruse with much interest) will of themselves prove this. My reason, however, for forming this high estimate of Dr. Stewart's professional ability and consequent success, under the Divine blessing, is drawn not only from these sources, but from the fact of my having been, ministerially and otherwise, acquainted with very many cases under his care.

"In some of these cases I have been urged by the friends of the patients, as well as by my own anxiety for their restoration to reason, to visit them and observe their progress—never, indeed, but with the sanction and permission of the physician, Dr. Stewart; and I feel it only my duty to state, that, although thus permitted to visit, and to have such intercourse with those afflicted individuals as they were capable of appreciating, in nearly every such instance I regretted having done so—at least, until they were, in a great measure, pronounced convalescent by him. I almost invariably found my visit to tend to their excitement and consequent injury. More or less, I believe it is a generally admitted fact on the part of those best acquainted with the psychological phenomena, that insanity which takes what is called a religious form is among the worst of its many phases, and most difficult of treatment. I think it, therefore, a matter but of common sense, and extensively corroborated by experience, that the very sight of a minister, especially one formerly or habitually known to such patients, by its necessary connexion with the latent source of their mental disease, has a decided effect towards the aggravation of that disease. I am far from saying that insane persons are incapable of moral and religious impressions; but I am also decidedly of opinion, that the introduction of such topics, as regards time and manner, ought to be left to the judgment of the superintendent.

"If he be properly qualified to treat his patients, I think this matter may safely be left in his hands, especially if such institutions come to be considered, as assuredly they ought, not places of restraint for the violent, but curative ones for the mentally afflicted. I may add, to my experience, as above given, that in such an institution as that at Belfast, where the patients are professors of so many different religions creeds, the introduction of so many chaplains as would be rendered necessary, in order to carry out the idea, if at all entertained, would be a most disastrous occurrence, in my opinion.

"In England or Scotland, or in any other localities, where, perhaps, the services of a single chaplain might suffice, if such an appointment were productive of no positive good, it might be justly considered as at least a harmless, if not an interesting experiment; but in Ireland, and more especially in our part of it, and above all, in Belfast, from the reason just adduced, I cannot but consider the experiment a most rash one, and to be deprecated by all who have the interest of the unhappy class of our fellow-creatures under consideration sincerely at heart.

"WILLIAM M'ILWAINE, A.M., Incumbent of St. George's, Belfast."

The next is an extract from a review on insanity and hospitals for the insane, published in the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*, in November, 1851, conducted by Dr. Neligan. [Same is delivered in, and is as follows]:—

"We quite agree with Dr. Kirkman and Dr. Cheyne, in this view of the matter, and feel called upon here to state our belief, that it is one of the monomanias of the present day, the extreme to which the exercise of religion is carried professionally in our lunatic institutions. One, or at the utmost, two, discreet and judicious official chaplains to administer spiritual comfort, and advice in those cases deemed by the resident medical superintendent not likely to be prejudiced, may, perhaps, be right and proper; but in institutions where there are several entirely different religious denominations, all of whom would necessarily require a distinct chaplain—three or four, perhaps, according to the particular locality—we esteem that it would be a positive evil, and more likely to injure than serve the patients.

"The very fact of three or four different kinds of religious services being performed each Sunday, by three or four different clergymen, under the one roof, would, in a common sense view of the matter, be calculated to cause no small excitement even among the sane, to say nothing of that community being composed of insane individuals; and the Sunday, instead of being a day of rest, would, under such circumstances, become one of more than ordinary disquietude."

The next is from the same journal, on the same subject, in November, 1852. [Same is delivered in, and is as follows]:—

"Professional religious instruction in a lunatic asylum is a *quæstio vexata* not confined to Ireland alone, where there are so many angry elements owing to difference of creed, to cause strife and contention by the multiplication of chaplains, but in England also, with but one form of religious faith, the propriety of chaplaincying her hospitals for the insane is more than doubted."

The following is what the eminent physician of the Suffolk Asylum says on this point:—

"The subject of religious instruction is too delicate to be discussed in an ordinary report. It will be enough to convey the repeated conviction, that to be really effective, 'professional' care can never supersede 'domestic' instruction; the administration should be in that guarded manner which is only learned by the knowledge of the existing peculiarities of the parties addressed. Moral delinquencies may arise from mental idiosyncrasies, which need great forbearance, and a peculiarly delicate mode of conveying instruction in righteousness. A patient went home well, whose relapse, after a former discharge, came on, as he expressed it, 'after hearing an alarming sermon;' his morbid conscientiousness was morbidly acted on, and he left the church to cut his throat. He is now well again.

"We have ourselves only further to remark on the foregoing, that we feel firmly impressed no such office as that of chaplain should be attached to any lunatic asylum whatever, much less to those of them containing members of the different sections into which Christianity is split in this country. We would not debar patients from being visited by their respective ministers of religion as frequently as might be deemed prudent, or in accordance with the desire of individual patients. Quite the contrary; but to have religious offices for the patients *en masse* in a lunatic asylum, as regular routine business, performed by a chaplain or chaplains, we hold to be entirely and altogether unsuited for those who are considered fit inmates for such establishments. Religious instruction, we consider, is as much part and parcel of the medico-moral treatment of the patients as their diet, exercise, employment, medication, &c., which are placed in the hands of the medical officer charged with the conduct of the whole institution, and who should no more be interfered with in this particular of management than in any other for the performance of which he alone, and properly so, is the responsible party."

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Again, we have an extract from the recently published Lettsomian Lectures delivered before the Medical Society of London, "On the Medical Treatment of Insanity," by Forbes Winslow, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. [Same is delivered in, and is as follows] :—

"Among the causes which have unfortunately given force and longevity to the idea that the administration of physical agents is of little or no avail in the treatment of the disorders of the mind, one holding the most prominent rank is the unphilosophical hypotheses which have been entertained and promulgated respecting the nature of insanity. To this source much of the fallacy, the false induction, the bad logic, and the neglect in reference to the use of remedial measures, may be traced. Insanity has been considered to be a spiritual, a functional disease—to be an affection of the immaterial essence—to be a disorder of the soul, and not the result of a derangement of the material instrument of mind interfering with the healthy action of its manifestations. The brain has been supposed to be intact; not a fibre disturbed; not a vesicle altered; not a vessel overloaded: this organ has been imagined in the severest forms of disturbed mind, to exist in all its integrity, so preposterously absurd have been the notions relative to the proximate cause of insanity. This spiritual doctrine has naturally led in the conclusion—false in theory and destructive in practice—that for the alleviation and cure of the spiritual malady, spiritual remedies were the most important and essential. The clergyman, instead of the physician was, therefore, summoned to the bedside of the insane, and the Bible and prayer-book displaced the physical remedies prescribed for the cure of the disorder. 'Madness,' says Dr. Burrowes, 'is one of the curses imposed by the wrath of the Almighty on his people for their sins, and deliverance from it is not the least of the miracles performed by our Saviour.'—(*Commentaries on Insanity*, by Dr. Burrowes.) I quote this passage to show what are the prevailing notions of the cause of insanity among the first authorities in this country. Why should the relatives and friends of those so unhappily afflicted seek the aid of medicine when men of position and repute, both publicly and privately propound such doctrines; and, as a consequence, discourage all physical treatment. Great and awful is the responsibility of those who thus thoughtlessly weaken the confidence of the public in the efficacy of the physical curative agents in the treatment of insanity. 'I was told,' said a lady, 'that medicine was of no avail in the affections of the mind. I went to the clergyman for assistance, but could obtain none. I have struggled for weeks heroically against the disposition to suicide, with the prayer-book in one hand, and the open razor in the other. Five times have I felt its keen edge at my throat, but a voice within me suddenly commanded me to drop the murderous instrument; and yet, at other times the same voice urged me despairingly on to self-destruction. I knew I was ill—seriously ill—bodily ill; yet no one pointed out to me the right remedy for my horrible impulse, or recommended me to put myself into the hands of the physician.' Such was the state of a patient who voluntarily subjected herself to medical treatment, and was happily restored to health."

Now, I have a piece of testimony, which is very short, an extract from the letter of the resident physician superintendent, of twenty-two years' standing, of an English county hospital for the insane, dated February, 1853. It is as follows :—

"I was speaking, the other day, to one of the most intelligent of our Commissioners in Lunacy, about the chaplaincy question, who seems quite inclined to consider legislative orders on the subject injudicious. On this point, as on all others connected with asylums, I think we owe a debt of gratitude to the editor of the *Dublin Medical Journal*. There were some able notices on the subject, I remember, in some numbers back."

Finally I have an extract from a communication of the chaplain of a county lunatic asylum in England, whose name we are acquainted with, but we would not wish it to be published.

8037. *Chairman*—You had better leave that out. It is rather irregular to put in evidence anonymous documents. We allow you in evidence to refer to anonymous documents?—I am sorry you do not think it right to receive it. It is pretty strong as to the fact. If anonymous publications are not to be received, then the anonymous statements quoted in the report of Inspectors should go for nothing.

8038. *Chairman*—The objection to anonymous publications would appear to apply also to the *Review*, as it is also anonymous ?—Let the *Review* go for what it is worth.

8039. *Chairman*—We are not responsible for what is in the Report of the Inspectors, and we hope you will not consider that we want to exclude any thing necessary for your case?—*Witness*. I do not. I know you are most anxious to hear the whole case fully stated The chaplains were, as a matter of course, prudent enough to retire from the situation when they found they had not been legally appointed. We, however, placed before the Lord Lieutenant a request, that the chaplains might receive their salaries for their past labours. We presented the same request to the Grand Juries; and if they could have been paid before the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, the money would have been paid to them; for against the gentlemen who acted here for the time as chaplains, we have no charge whatsoever to make. I believe, no gentlemen could have conducted themselves with more propriety, and if any evil arose it was from surrounding circumstances, and not from any thing wrong in the conduct of those worthy clergymen. I have now to state to you, that this is a singular case in relation to public opinion. We had four clergymen on this board, men of great respectability, and worth, and high character in every way, who advocated the appointment of chaplains, but there was no lay member who joined with them. We had on the other hand four ministers on the board—indeed, I think, five ministers, if I include Dr. Hincks, who is here to-day, and who holds opposite views, the Dean of Ross, Dr. Cooke, and myself. Here, then, we have the balance as to clerical opinion, and, I maintain, that with respect to the medical authorities, we have an infinite preponderance with us. I maintain, further, that we have a vast preponderance in argument, on this ground, that both the physicians of this establishment have testified distinctly to the injurious effect produced. If there be men who can judge of the result, it must be the two gentlemen who were before you this day. You have heard Dr. Stewart's statements, and you have heard the

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clear statement of Dr. M'Cormac—as clear in its relation to facts, as it was philosophical in its arguments; you have now, then, to say, that against the whole weight of the laity of these two counties——

8040. *Chairman*—This is a speech which we cannot receive. We are here to receive evidence. This is an address to the Commissioners not to do a certain thing. There is no gentleman more capable of speaking to evidence than you are, but as I have already observed, we are permitted only to receive evidence?—I thought that you would allow me to make a statement instead of putting questions to me, which would bring out my views imperfectly.

8041. *Chairman.*—We allow you to make a statement of facts upon your oath?—*Witness.* I am competent to state that the Grand Juries of the two counties four times sustained us in our resistance to the authorities; that, in fact, there was no diversity in the decision of the three counties, the county of the town of Carrickfergus being the third; they were unanimous on the subject. I do not know a respectable layman—there may be some, no doubt there are—but I never yet met with a respectable layman of any church who advocated the appointment of chaplains here. I do not say there are not such laymen. We are very apt to meet people having congenial sentiments with ourselves. I now desire to state to you, that we have opposed the appointment of chaplains, because we are fully convinced that in our mixed population, and amongst our mixed patients, the admission of chaplains would be mischievous, in relation to the object for which this establishment has been raised, that is, the cure of insanity, for I think that is the great object which must be held in view. It is not a religious question, but a question of the cure of the insane. If consistently with caring you can administer religious comfort, I think our character in the community would say we would not object to the giving of that comfort; but if we find that by means of what would be given with a view to produce something you would call comfort occasionally, a permanent injury might be inflicted, as was testified to-day, upon some of our unfortunate inmates, then we could not give our sanction to it. I wish further to state, that we have, all along, left the question of salaries entirely out of consideration. I wish to put it to you, that if you give, or the government should determine to give, chaplains for three denominations, you must, as a matter of justice, give chaplains for all denominations. An immortal soul is of infinite value; and therefore, if there were but one of a denomination here, spiritual ministration ought to be given to that person. I now wish to refer to Dr. Stewart's statement, that he had here, at one time, prayers and reading of the Scriptures; that was entirely without the concurrence of the Board. He stated, besides, that it was only for Protestants. It was done with the best motive, and perhaps, under his care, without any injurious result, for there was nothing to produce excitement. It was discontinued the moment we heard of it, for we said it should not continue. I stated before, what I repeat now, that the salaries had nothing to do with the matter; and if it be desirable to give to the gentlemen who were appointed chaplains their salaries for life, provided they remain away from this establishment, I for one have not the slightest possible objection. I think gentlemen appointed to situations have a sort of permanency in them, but I do not like to see the public money applied to a purpose that I believe to be injurious to the public service. In order to show you that we have never been inclined to act upon a penurious principle, I will state, that we have sanctioned all the great improvements that have been made here. We have increased the rations and comforts of the patients to the full extent in our power, and we desire that in this matter of chaplains, we should be left alone, to carry out what we know to be best. We respectfully submit we are the best judges of the things that are most advantageous for the poor that are committed to our charge. I feel very much obliged to you for the patience with which you have heard me, and if I went a little further than you think I should have done it was under the impression that I was allowed to do so.

8042. Would you, Dr. Montgomery, be opposed to the appointment of chaplains in an institution where the inmates were of one persuasion?—No, I should say it would then be harmless, and perhaps comfortable. It might be desirable; at all events it would be so innocent that I would gratify anybody's prepossessions or wishes in the matter.

8043. The injury you anticipate, as I understand, is, that in an institution where there are inmates of various religious persuasions, there arise religious contentions amongst the inmates, consequent upon the ministrations of various chaplains?—Undoubtedly, and very great religious contentions.

8044. You have referred to considerable statistics to show that where there are chaplains the number of cures is not so great as it is where there are no chaplains?—Yes.

8045. If the evils you describe can only arise in an asylum where the inmates are mixed to a considerable degree, I presume your statistics as regards the Ballinasloe Asylum, the inmates of which are almost entirely Catholics, as opposed to the Belfast Asylum, would not have much weight?—But they have got two chaplains in the Ballinasloe Asylum.

8046. The effect depends not merely upon the number of chaplains, but upon the number of inmates of different persuasions?—Yes; but the excitement might be the same.

8047. The injury you have described, you say, arises from the religious contentions amongst the inmates?—In part.

8048. That contention cannot exist to any great extent where there are scarcely any inmates of a second persuasion?—It will not be so great as where the inmates are nearly equally balanced in number in respect of religion.

8049. In reference to the Ballinasloe Asylum where the inmates are almost entirely Roman Catholics, is it not too strong to say that the small number of cures there has resulted from there being chaplains connected with the institution?—I should think it

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rather strong to say that, if it were not for the diminished number of cures in this asylum after the introduction of chaplains.

8050. Has the per centage of cures diminished in the Derry Asylum since the appointment of chaplains?—I cannot say; Derry, I think, has improved two per cent. according to the last return.

8051. You are, of course, aware that the manager of the Derry Asylum gave very strong evidence founded upon his long experience that the results which you anticipate from the appointment of chaplains did not occur in his institution?—I heard his letter read.

8052. I observe here in the Report of the Inspectors upon your memorial that Mr. Cluff, the manager, states divine service has been performed in the asylum since January 1834. He writes in 1851, and he adds that no unpleasant controversy or annoyance has occurred during the period; that is the evidence as to the seventeen years in the Derry Asylum, and it is opposed to what you anticipate would occur here?—Yes; but I do not know that the population of Derry is precisely the same as in Belfast, nor do I know that religious and political rancour run to the same extent.

8053. Is not Derry one of those places in which, perhaps, next to Belfast there is a greater approach to equality in the number of persons of different religious persuasions?—It may be; I am not able to form a judgment upon that. I speak in relation to ourselves.

8054. With reference to the contention amongst the inmates in this asylum consequent upon the ministration of chaplains, during the two years that they were here, is there upon your minutes any record of such dissensions, as you describe, having occurred amongst the inmates?—No; I made a statement showing the effect had not been favourable; and I have a perfect recollection of Sir Robert Bateson, when asking a question either of Dr. Stewart or Dr. M'Cormac, as to the result of the ministrations of chaplains, getting an answer that they had not been found beneficial; that they had an exciting effect upon the inmates. The matter was brought before the Board, and the question was asked in a sincere and kind spirit by Sir Robert Bateson, in order to ascertain what was the result. There was not a man of us but would have given up our preconceived opinion had we been satisfied that the appointment of chaplains was beneficial.

8055. You spoke of insults offered to you by a poor lunatic in the place?—Yes.

8056. Were any similar cases mentioned by other Governors or brought before the Board?—I am not in the least degree aware. I often go amongst the inmates.

8057. I believe there was a good deal of excitement here, not confined to the inmates, on the subject?—Very strong excitement.

8058. Having stated that you are not opposed to chaplains being appointed in an institution where the inmates were all of one creed, and that you attach, as naturally becomes a clergyman and all of us, the greatest importance to the value of an immortal soul, so that there should be a chaplain for even one inmate of a particular creed if the principle were conceded—do you consider the evils which may arise from those contentions, and probably, as you deem it, the retardation of cures, would justify 300 inmates of a public asylum being left without any religious consolation?—That will render some little explanation necessary. It was never found that more than a very small number of the inmates were fit for religious instruction. My answer is, that taking the balance of good and evil, and considering the means already afforded for giving religious instruction, that permission is granted to clergymen to visit patients of their own denomination, if their friends desire it, and that patients are allowed to go out to attend religious instruction if convalescent, I consider the evil of introducing four, or five, or six chaplains here, would infinitely overbalance the good that might arise from such a proceeding. It might be comfortable to some and injurious to others, and I believe the injury would be greater than the evil intended to be remedied.

8059. When you speak of the evil of chaplains, I understand you, all through, not to refer to differences amongst chaplains?—Not at all, I speak only of the ministrations.

8060. If you allow inmates to go out of doors to attend religious worship, may not contentions arise amongst them, when they return to the asylum?—I think not, for those patients allowed out are of considerably composed mind, otherwise they would not be allowed to go out. They return to the asylum without the excitement of patients who are only beginning to be convalescent, and those patients if warned by the resident physician not to speak on the subject would have sanity enough to abstain from doing so. I have not heard of any bad effect from their going out; on the other hand, I have known a good effect to arise to persons going out with a careful keeper to attend religious worship.

8061. With reference to the regulation by which an inmate may send for a clergyman of his own religious persuasion, I presume you attach considerable importance to the personal ministration of a clergyman to his flock?—I simply attach that importance, that if it be considered desirable a clergyman should see a patient, he ought not to be precluded.

8062. As a clergyman generally in the world, do you not attach great importance to the ministrations of a clergyman to his flock?—I do not, perhaps, attach as high importance as some people do.

8063. Considering that sane people are not to be left to themselves in religious matters, but should be looked to by their clergy, do you not think there would be an objection to leaving insane people to look after their own religious interests?—My belief as to the ministrations of clergymen is merely that they are very well in their own way, but I believe people can do a great deal more for themselves.

8064. In the regulations with regard to chaplains, is it not provided that any inmate who it may be considered would be injured by attendance upon religious worship, or is unfit to attend, shall not be allowed to go?—Clearly; but at the same time a phy-

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sician is not able exactly to know what the result of the attendance at religious worship would be.

8065. In the course of your observations you stated as one of the reasons for prohibiting the attendance of chaplains, that lunatics were of a class similar to persons under the effects of intoxicating drinks, and come into the asylum with exaggerated feelings; and that, therefore, lunatics in this part of the country have their political, or religious, or other prejudices very much aggravated?—Yes, that is my impression.

8066. Are you aware, that instead of that which you have stated to be the general characteristic of insanity, the contrary is the case, and that there is no analogy between the effects of intoxication and insanity; that the more general characteristic of insanity is mental indifference, a loss or diminution of the former feelings, and the perversion of even the strongest instincts, such as the maternal?—I am not in the least degree aware of that. I know lunatics are exceedingly excitable, but whether it may be an excitement similar to that caused by drink in some persons, I am not able to tell. I conclude that the brain was excited in some form. I am not a physiologist, and cannot say.

8067. If the fact be as I have stated, that lunacy is not characterized by what you have said, namely, an exaggerated condition of the natural feelings, but that the contrary is the case; then, would not the value of the opinion you founded upon the supposed similarity of effect, as a reason against religious ministration, be very much diminished?—If that be the fact, which it would be highly improper in me to dispute, when you have stated it as a fact, being a physician of great eminence, what you say would be the case; but so far as I have observed of people coming in suffering under religious mania, they become excited when any thing occurs to bring them to that particular train of thought which most affects them. My statement is according to fact. If you look over our returns you will see religious mania appearing on them as the description of insanity under which some patients suffer. I think the application of religious instruction or ministration to persons so affected would excite them again.

8068. In a case of that kind would it not be the duty of the medical attendant to pronounce as to the fitness of a patient to receive religious ministration?—I think so; but we cannot conceal the fact of ministers of different denominations coming into the asylum and going amongst the patients generally. The fact of a Roman Catholic clergyman coming into the asylum amongst a number of Orange Protestants who are deranged would excite their feelings strongly. In the same way, a Protestant clergyman walking in before the Roman Catholics inevitably produces the same effect; it does so in the town of Belfast; it does so everywhere.

8069. Would not that argument lead to the retirement from the Board of the Bishop of Down, and the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, and yourself?—I have not the least objection; we are here on the Board, as it were, balancing parties. I presume we are here appointed by Government, as it were, to watch over the religious denominations to which we belong—to see that there will be no undue interference. That is a very fair object.

8070. I speak only of the effect of your appearance amongst the inmates?—I do not think the mere appearance would have that effect, when we do not proceed to give religious ministrations. The patients know when we are coming in, that we are coming in for a benevolent purpose in reference to themselves.

8071. If a Catholic patient desired religious consolation from a minister of his religion, would it be a sufficient reason for denying it that the presence of the minister of that church would offend a Protestant lunatic; or, *vice versa*, if a Protestant desired religious consolation from a clergyman of his church, would it be a sufficient reason to deny it to him, that the presence of that Protestant clergyman would offend other patients?—If you put it in the abstract the two cases would balance each other. I believe you should not offend one man to please another. We do not deny religious ministration to any one who asks for it. Any one may have religious ministration by asking for it and bringing it in privately. Dr. Hincks testified that he often came. Dr. Stewart testified that he sent for clergymen. I have myself, before now, visited a patient upon whom no excitement whatever was produced. I dare say, if I were appointed a chaplain there might be fifty as much enraged against me as the individual to whom I referred. All I urge mainly on this subject is, that we wish, at the Board, to be allowed to manage this affair of religious instruction as we think best; and if, in due time, we find great benefit arising from the giving of religious instruction in other places—and the good tree will be shown by producing good fruit—I think you will do us the justice to say, that there is not a man now opposing the appointment of chaplains that will not then be ready to sanction them. Leave it to the Board, if they think it desirable to have chaplains, to apply to the Lord Lieutenant for them, and let the Lord Lieutenant appoint the chaplains. We wish to take nothing out of his hands. I entertain a strong hope that the plan we adopted in the Amended Act last year, and which did not pass, will, as a healing measure, be adopted. We ask that the option of having chaplains shall be left to the Board of Governors. The only thing I have now to do is to urge that you will be good enough to recommend the reception of paying patients—patients from the class between the gentry in comfortable circumstances and mere paupers. I believe that no arrangement could be more beneficial to the country. I want to throw no burden upon the managers of asylums; if a burden be thrown on them additional, give them larger salaries, which strengthen people's backs to bear such burdens generally, and give them some more assistance. This is a subject on which we have been always unanimous. We have repeatedly brought it before the Government, sometimes by resolution, and sometimes when speaking on other subjects. There is another matter which it is rather painful to me to mention, but as I do not know

Reception of paying patients advocated.

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The power or authority of the Governors with respect to new buildings; the Board of Works.

any of the gentleman concerned, I cannot be supposed to have any personal feeling respecting them on the subject. We have been exceedingly impeded by the Board of Works. We are mere ciphers here. It appears we are here for nothing but to take contracts for butter, milk, and coals, while the Board of Works order improvements and alterations to be made without our knowledge or concurrence; and there is not one of us enabled to direct, nor can the whole Board, if assembled, give an order for the smallest work to be done or executed. We sometimes send a request to the Lord Lieutenant that such a thing will be done; it is referred to the Board of Works; they refer it to their officer; that officer makes an absolute order, and we are bound to obey. Works on our asylum, which were undertaken in 1852, are still scarcely finished; and now improvements, or matters called improvements, are to be removed and altered. I do not blame any individual, but I wish to state, that had we been enabled to take contracts for those works, my firm conviction is we could have done them for twenty-five per cent. less than they cost, and in half the time. That is my deliberate opinion; and I do think that to make a board of gentlemen the mere tools and slaves of the Board of Works, however respectable the members of that Board are in their own position, is rather too much. We have to pay the money, and I think we should have some voice in the expenditure of that money I have put before you this evil, which is patent to every one. If you went over the asylum and saw the changes that have been made, you would be satisfied of the justice of my representation. It is enough to say that five years have been occupied in doing what should have been done in a year and a-half.

Propriety of the Inspectors being Members of the Board.

8072. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors being members of the Board of Governors?—The Inspectors are very respectable gentlemen. I have no objection to their being members of the Board; but I think we understand our local business better than they do. I think they should attend the Board and not have votes. I wish that to be taken down entirely irrespective of any reference to the Inspectors as public officers. I have a high respect for both gentlemen.

Appointment of the superior and the inferior officers of Asylums.

8073. How far do you think that the appointment of officers should be left to the Executive Government?—I think merely the three superior officers, and that the others should be left in the hands of the Board. We determined, when our late surgeon-apothecary died, to appoint a resident surgeon-apothecary. We knew that cases had occurred here, as will almost always occur, where, for instance, a patient would suddenly commit violence on himself or upon some other person, and that it was absolutely necessary to have a surgical man in attendance. It is not in the power of mortal man to hold Dr. Stewart's situation, with such a vast multiplicity of duties, and be always within these walls; and, moreover, *ipso facto*, Dr. Stewart is the resident physician, but he need not necessarily be a physician or surgeon at all. We hold, therefore, that there should be a resident surgeon in the house. We proposed to pay £70 a-year, and give apartments and rations to a respectable young man; and we did that, not only on the ground of what we considered a vast service to ourselves, but on the ground of what might be a vast service to the asylums of the country; that in point of fact, under such men as Dr. Stewart and Dr. M'Cormac, a young man in that office would be receiving a valuable training which would make him a most valuable man as the principal of another asylum. We advertised the appointment; we had very excellent applications: but the Government, acting, no doubt, rightly, sent us down word that we should make no such appointment. We then appointed our present very distinguished friend, Dr. Moore, who is honouring us rather than any thing else by coming here. We appointed him in a temporary way; but I trust that, as in the case of chaplains, such officers shall be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant if we apply for them.

A Resident Surgeon

Adam John Macrory, Esq.

Adam John Macrory, Esq., sworn and examined.

8074. How long have you been a member of this Board?—Nearly five years.

8075. You have heard the statements made with reference to the appointment of chaplains to this institution; what is your own opinion on the subject?—My opinion concurs generally with those expressed by Dr. Montgomery on the subject.

General question of religious ministrations.

8076. Is there any thing which you would wish to add to the statement which he has made?—Yes; I have been for nearly thirty years one of the Governors or managers of the general hospital in Belfast. It was formerly a fever hospital, and we found it necessary then to make very strict regulations with regard to the admission of clergymen to the wards of the institution. We found it very prejudicial, indeed, to have sane patients who were under treatment visited by clergymen, and we accordingly made very strict regulations with reference to their attendance; and my opinion on the subject of their attendance here was founded very largely, indeed, upon the effect I saw arise there from it. I did not consider the patients were improved by the attendance or ministrations of the clergymen. The hospital to which I refer is now called the General Hospital.

8077. Your views, then, as regards the appointment of chaplains extend to institutions for the sane as well as for the insane?—They do.

8078. And would apply to workhouses and gaols as well as to hospitals and asylums?—No. I think not. I think I refer only to cases where there is mental or bodily illness. Religious ministrations are prejudicial to patients in some cases, and in others I think they could not affect them in the least. We found, as I have stated, that they did injure in some cases; and the medical men reported to the Board respecting the injurious effects produced. There is another point which, I think, is of some importance, and to which reference I do not think has been made. During the period that the question of the admittance of chaplains was under consideration at this Board, I understood, that in the day-rooms of the institution the patients got up discussions amongst themselves, and very considerable disturbances

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was caused amongst them. I understand that in several instances they got into severe collisions with each other on the subject. I mention this to show that the mere discussion of the matter, which casually got in amongst them, had that exciting effect.

Detention of lunatics in workhouses.

8079. What is your opinion as to the propriety of lunatics being detained in workhouses?—I think there could not possibly be a worse thing. I went personally to examine the workhouse here, with a view to ascertain some particulars; and judging from what I saw, the building appeared to be totally unsuited for insane persons, although I never visited any institution that was better conducted. There seemed to me to be no attendance for the insane except that of paupers, who, of course, could not know any thing of the treatment for such persons, particularly epileptic patients, who are subject to fits of one kind or another. Even those paupers who were in attendance upon such patients were liable to be changed, and parties new to them brought to undertake the duties. I examined the insane inmates particularly, and they appeared to be comfortable enough, so far as the workhouse arrangements would permit. A number of the cases appeared to me to have been curable if they had been properly treated. There was not then the least chance of a cure being effected, but rather the reverse; that is, their position in the workhouse rather confirmed them in their insanity, for the proper appliances for their treatment were not there.

8080. Do you think there is any class of lunatics in workhouses who might, with propriety, be left in them?—No, I think not. I do not think workhouses are at all suited for them.

8081. I believe, in the workhouse here, they are all confined in dormitories?—They have beds originally constructed for straw. I saw one patient in bed whose face was burned, and when I inquired the cause, I was informed that the patient had fallen against the bars of the fire-grate. I saw an epileptic patient, a very old man, attended by one of the paupers.

The providing of additional Asylum accommodation.

8082. The removal of lunatics from workhouses would probably render it necessary to provide increased accommodation for them in the asylum. Have you ever considered, recollecting the large number of lunatics who are here, what arrangement it would be best to make?—I am satisfied that the best arrangement would be to make a new building or institution for such cases a part and parcel of this institution. I am quite certain that the officers of this institution having the other under their care would advantageously take charge of that other. I would, of course, have several buildings, and several separate yards to exercise the patients in, but I would have them all brought under one general supervision here; for I think it would tend very much to the improvement of the patients themselves, and would be much more economical.

8083. Are you led to think the arrangement would be economical from the same staff being available, to a certain extent, for both establishments?—A great many of the officers would be available. I do not look upon the quantity of labour that is procured from any of those people as being worth very much, and I do not think much good would result from employing them extensively upon land. I find that in the unions of the counties of Down and Antrim, and in the county of the town of Carrickfergus, the population is 652,000, or thereabouts. Of that number Belfast has 125,000. Now, when I inquired within the last week, I ascertained that the number in the Belfast workhouse of insane persons, incurables, imbeciles, persons paralytic and idiotic, and all such cases, amounted to sixty. Taking sixty as the proportion, for 125,000 of the population that would give, at the same rate, about 240 as the number of patients in the three counties. Now, that is not a very large number to provide accommodation for, when you would have the advantage of their being brought, as I have suggested, under one supervision and management. Of course the number of officers would have to be increased.

Insane persons in the workhouses of the district.

Propriety of admitting persons not strictly lunatic poor; the rate of payment.

8084. What is your opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of admitting a class of patients into the asylum who could not be considered, strictly, lunatic poor?—I am decidedly in favour of it. I think there could not be a more humane act than to afford to a class of poor persons who are not paupers the means of relieving their relatives who are labouring under temporary or permanent insanity. Dr. Montgomery has taken a very active part in reference to that matter. I think if the system of providing for the insane be carried out as a system, it would not be complete without extending it to all those cases. I would have them consolidated, or collected, in a local institution like this, and not centralized.

8085. Do you consider the Board should receive patients at varying sums?—I think whatever money comes, that would be so much gained, and would lessen the expense to the county to which the patient belonged. I would decidedly take any money we would get for patients. In the general hospital, I know, we are very glad to get any money paid with patients. We receive paying patients in that hospital, and we find the system to work remarkably well. Respectable artizans and others through the town, are very glad to have such an establishment to which they will have an opportunity of sending their servants or apprentices who may be unwell. They are taken into the hospital upon the payment of a guinea. The fever patients we admit on receiving 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week, or more. We take in cases of *delirium tremens*, but we charge £2 2*s.* for each case, and increase the charge every time the case comes. We have a graduated scale, which works remarkably well.

8086. Would you be satisfied to leave the charge discretionary with the Board of Governors, and without imposing any legislative restrictions?—If you apply the question to Ireland generally, I would say, no. I would have legislative enactment; but if you apply it to the North of Ireland—without claiming much for the North—I think we would exercise such a supervision that the Government might fairly trust us with the discretion; but, of

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course, you cannot legislate for one part of Ireland and not for another. You must do it generally, and, therefore, I would have legislative provision on the subject, and would not leave it to the discretion of the Boards.

Appointment of Governors.

8087. What is your opinion as to the mode in which the Board of Governors are now appointed?—I think it is a remarkably good mode, and I am quite in favour of it. The only modification I would make would be this, that any recommendation coming from the Board, as constituted, should receive due attention at head quarters. I do not think there could be any improvement in the mode of appointment, and I would think it right to give the Government full control over the Governors appointed, but, as I have already observed, with just regard to any recommendation coming from this Board. At many public boards on which I have acted for many years, we have adopted that system with great success. We have looked around and found gentlemen whom it would be exceedingly judicious to have appointed on the Board, and we took means to get them appointed accordingly. The great point is to get men who will give their time and attention to the performance of the duties.

Nomination by Grand Juries or by the Board?

8088. Would not a system of nomination by the grand juries, of gentlemen who would be their colleagues, be preferable to that of imposing upon the Government what might be considered the odium of selecting persons, whose selection might probably not be acquiesced in by the people of the locality?—Only it would be too circuitous. I think it would be a better system by which the Board of Governors would submit to the grand juries the names of those whom they thought fit for the position, and let the grand juries apply to the Government to make the appointments. If either of the two bodies was to have the privilege of suggesting or recommending, I would say that it would be infinitely better that it should be done by the Board of Governors than the grand jury; for the Board would understand better the description of men they wanted to co-operate with them, while the grand jury do not understand the working of the Board or of the system.

8089. Under that arrangement would not the Executive Government be placed in this difficulty, that if it did not accede to the requisitions of the Board it would incur a certain amount of odium here; and if it did always acquiesce in the requisitions of the Board it would then become a system of nomination by the Governors?—That could be avoided by placing a certain limitation: for instance, that the Governors would be allowed to recommend a certain number within a certain time. There are many ways in which that could be avoided.

8090. If a system of nomination upon recommendations of the Board of Governors is to be pursued, the Government must either refuse or act upon the recommendations of the Boards of Governors. If they always act upon them, all the vacancies of the Board will be filled up by the existing members; and if the recommendations are refused, a certain amount of odium will fall upon the Government?—I would say, that if, for instance, three members retired from the Board, and that the Government appointed two and the Board nominated a third, the difficulty you suggest might be obviated in that way. Unquestionably the local people are the best judges of the parties best fitted to co-operate with them.

Appointment of the superior and of the inferior officers.

8091. What is your opinion with regard to the appointment of the superior officers?—I would give the Government the appointment of the physician, manager, and matron, but the other appointments should be in the hands of the Governors. We discussed that point very fully, in London, with the Government, and they appeared to concur in what I have mentioned as reasonable and fair, at the time the Bill was under consideration.

8092. State the reasons why you consider it would be better to leave the appointment of such officers as you have named with the Executive Government, whereas in other institutions that is not the practice?—Why, I think, there would be so much influence brought to bear upon the Governors that it would become to them a disagreeable task in many instances to make selections. I found the exercise of such a power disagreeable in other institutions, where canvassing went on extensively for offices. I think it would be better, and more independent as regards the position of the Governors, to leave the appointments I have mentioned entirely with the Government.

8093. Have you heard the objection urged, that the Executive Government are open to persuasion or influence on political grounds?—Well, I have; but I have not had any experience of it.

Chargeability of the inmates.

8094. With regard to the chargeability of inmates, would you rather have it upon the county at large, as at present, or upon small districts like electoral divisions?—I think the county system is the better; the machinery is more simple, and in the end it makes very little difference in reality.

8095. You do not see any reason for altering the present system?—None whatever; it appears to me to work very well. The only alteration I would make in the present system is in reference to that which Dr. Montgomery has alluded to, about the Board of Works. We would do things much more economically than they have been done here by the Board of Works. In one instance the Government agreed to pay for a mistake that was made, out of the Consolidated Fund, for repairs that were required.

Privy Council supervision of expenditure.

8096. Do you find any inconvenience to arise from the system of submitting the statements of expenditure for approval to the Privy Council?—None at all. I have seen that notwithstanding all the correctness that is here in minute things, they have discovered, in Dublin, slight errors. I think the supervision quite necessary.

Authority of the Executive with regard to new works.

8097. Would you have any objection to give the Executive authority a *veto* upon any new works either as regards the plans, or the execution of the work itself?—Decidedly, I would give them a *veto*. I think the position should be reversed, that is, that instead of sending the direction down here in the first instance, we should originate the matter.

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BELFAST.

Belfast District Asylum.

Adam John Macrory, Esq.

8098. What is your opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of the Inspectors acting as members of the Board?—I do not see the utility of it. I think their presence here is often beneficial. We get a great deal of satisfactory information from them, but they cannot be here at each Board meeting. They come here officially; and coming here officially, and voting upon questions that may arise, is rather an equivocal position for them to be placed in.

8099. Is there any thing to which you would wish to direct our attention?—Yes. Notwithstanding all the additional buildings we have, when I come to look at all the lunatics unprovided for throughout the country, I am led to the conclusion that those buildings are very inadequate for meeting the exigencies of the district. I think you should work out the lunacy system as a perfect system, and that every case of mental debility should be provided for in a place like this. When I come to look at the returns, I find there is not accommodation provided for more than one-third of the cases in the country. I am now speaking from my recollection of what I read some time ago on the subject. I am of opinion that the supply of accommodation is very inadequate to the public requirements in this respect

Insufficient Asylum accommodation for the wants of the country.

8100. You refer, I presume, to the police returns appended to the last report of the Inspectors?—Very likely. It was some statistical statement I looked to. It struck me as very remarkable that there was such inadequate accommodation for the public wants, and that there should be so great a number of people going through the country in a state of insanity who would be much better provided for in asylums. I think it would be desirable if we had in connexion with an institution of this kind, on the enlarged scale I have referred to, a medical school for instruction in this particular branch. We have got a school of medicine in our general hospital; it is very beneficial indeed, and useful for the advancement of medical science; and there is this great advantage also, that it keeps the students in this country instead of their going to other countries to learn their profession. With regard to *post mortem* examinations, to which one of the witnesses referred, I believe the law on the subject is, that the unclaimed bodies are handed over for such examinations.

Clinical instruction in the Asylums.

Propriety of appointing competent Resident Pupils for fixed periods.

8101. What would you think of an arrangement, with a view to instruction in this particular branch of medicine, by which you would advertise every year for a resident pupil who was very much advanced in his studies, and who, for a small sum and his board, would discharge the duties of a position similar to that of the resident clinical pupil in a general hospital, and would do the duties of apothecary, and in this way acquire a knowledge of this department of medicine during the year he was in the asylum?—It is an arrangement I would highly approve of, and it exactly falls in with a suggestion I made to this Board, from the experience I had in the general hospital, of the beneficial effect of the system. Some of the best men we got there were parties admitted in that way. We got them for a small consideration, but they were deriving very considerable instruction, and they gave very valuable services.

8102. Do you not think such an assistant resident medical officer would be preferable to a person appointed at a small salary, and continuing for a great number of years in that position?—I think so. I have heard the objection urged, that such a resident pupil would not be so fully qualified with regard to surgical cases, cases of accident arising in the asylum; but I must state, that we have had the matter tested in the general hospital, and we did not find any bad effect from it. It is true, we had there medical men at hand to apply to in cases of emergency.

8103. Are you aware that, in the larger hospitals, where the most serious accidents occur, the resident persons are very generally students in their last year of study, care being taken that they are competent to meet cases of emergency?—Yes.

8104. If they are found competent to meet emergencies in a general hospital with such a number of accidents coming in, would it not be equally possible that you would get suitable students for an establishment of this kind?—Quite so. I approve of the suggestion for two reasons; first, as economizing the funds of the institution, and next, as giving an opportunity for the study of this branch of the science. I have had a good deal of experience with reference to these matters, and I am satisfied the arrangement would work beneficially in this institution.

8105. The individual should be competent to discharge the duties of apothecary?—I should say so; and such a student as Dr. Corrigan has referred to, one in the last year of his study, would, I presume, be qualified in that respect. With reference to the chaplaincy question I will say, that I have always lamented the Bill of last session did not pass, for I always thought it was a just arrangement of the entire question. All I can add is, that if such a measure is brought forward again and passed, it will completely meet all the difficulties in our way, and will work most beneficially throughout the whole country.

Bill laid before Parliament in 1855 relative to Asylums—chaplaincy question.

8106. It was intended by that Bill, I believe, to leave the option to the boards with respect to chaplains?—Yes.

8107. To leave things as they are at present?—Yes. There are districts where the system of chaplains might work well, but I am apprehensive that in this asylum it would not work well, for the many reasons that have been adduced; and if the Bill of last session, with any additions that might be considered necessary from other circumstances, were passed, it would meet the difficulties, and be a very desirable enactment. I had a good deal to do with my friend, Dr. Montgomery, in preparing that bill, the present Attorney-General and Mr. Horsman assisting. We had several interviews, and we had a good deal of discussion respecting it; and, in fact, one of the most influential deputations that

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ever waited on any government, was the deputation that accompanied us on that occasion, and they entirely approved of the measure.

BELFAST.

Belfast District Asylum.

Adam John Macrory, Esq.

Rev. John Carroll.

The Rev. *John Carroll* sworn and examined.

8108. Did you receive the appointment of Protestant Chaplain to this institution?—Yes; it is dated March 9, 1853.

8109. Did you enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office?—I received the appointment on the 10th March, and on that day I called here, in company with my friend the Rev. Charles Allen, Incumbent of St. Paul's, in Belfast. I told the superintendent here I had received the appointment, and that I came to make arrangements for the following Sunday. He told me the Board of Governors had forbidden our admission.

The discharge of his duties as Protestant Chaplain.

8110. Did you practically discharge the duties of chaplain for any time?—Not till January 8, 1854. My friend, Mr. M'Cullagh, the Presbyterian chaplain, called here frequently, twice a week; we called here, but did not get permission to discharge our duties.

8111. For how long a period did you discharge the duties of chaplain?—Two years.

8112. During that period what number of members of the Established Church attended worship?—On the first day there were forty-two; on other days there were respectively, thirty, thirty-four, and thirty.

8113. What number was the average?—The first year I had two services of a Sunday in consequence of the room being small. I then had one service, one on Sunday, for males, and one following for females. Uniting the two congregations the average number would be twenty-eight and twenty-six.

The attendance at Divine Service; the conduct of the patients; the effect upon them.

8114. How many were there of your persuasion, who at any one time attended your ministrations?—The greatest number was forty-two, which included both sexes.

8115. Was it in the place intended for the chapel you officiated?—In a little room; not in the place intended for the chapel.

8116. Did you find the patients who attended, orderly?—They were extremely attentive; such as had books read the responses.

8117. Were you furnished with a return of the number of Protestants in the house?—No, I asked Mr. Lamonte for it, and was refused.

8118. Were you enabled to ascertain whether there were any others of your persuasion in the house besides those who attended your ministrations?—No.

8119. Did you officiate at other times than on Sundays?—I was not permitted, except in the case of one or two sick persons whom I was called on to visit.

8120. Were you enabled to form an opinion of the number of patients who were competent to profit in any degree by attendance upon divine worship?—I could not.

8121. Were you enabled to form an opinion of how many of those who attended your ministrations were competent to profit by them?—If I were to judge by appearance, they were all capable of profiting by them.

8122. Were you in the habit of preaching?—I lectured. I commenced with a form of prayer. I then lectured generally upon a passage in Scripture. I generally selected a soothing passage. If you wish I will state some of the remarks made by patients and some observations of theirs as I went along. When I first came in, they all appeared delighted and shook hands with me heartily and welcomed me, and said how highly delighted they were to see a clergyman. They frequently told me of the beneficial effect upon them, but for that I was prepared from my connexion previously with four lunatic asylums near Dublin, Dr. Duncan's, Dr. Gregory's, Dr. Harty's, and Dr. Duffy's. Some of the most constant attendants at the parish church and chapel were lunatics. They came to church without a keeper. I officiated in several asylums regularly as chaplain, and the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, who was the Roman Catholic curate of the same parish, officiated as Roman Catholic chaplain. There were eight resident physicians connected with those four asylums; and they were also visited by eminent physicians from Dublin, and I never heard of any bad effect arising from the ministrations of chaplains. In one asylum there were four clergymen patients. I frequently walked into Dublin with them, and they spoke of the necessity of having chaplains in asylums, and they told me of their having officiated themselves in the asylum as such.

Rev. William C. M'Cullagh.

The Rev. *William C. M'Cullagh* sworn and examined.

8123. Were you appointed Presbyterian chaplain to this asylum?—Yes.

8124. You belong to the Presbyterian body in connexion with the General Assembly?—Yes.

8125. When were you appointed chaplain?—In the latter end of January, 1853.

8126. When did you proceed to discharge your duties?—Not till the year 1854.

8127. Did you attend after that period for any length of time?—I did, for two years.

8128. Did you attend on other days besides Sunday?—No, I cannot say I did.

8129. Did you read prayers on Sundays and also preach?—My mode of conducting worship was a little different from what I adopted in my own church. I had the singing of a psalm and reading a portion of the Scriptures, and then prayer. I commented a little upon the verses which I read from the Bible.

Religious ministrations; the Presbyterian patients.

8130. What number of inmates attended your service?—I recollect, on one occasion, I had so many as sixty or sixty-six, including male and female patients.

The attendance.

8131. What was the average during the two years?—They diminished considerably before the conclusion of my services as chaplain. I suppose the average was about thirty.

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BELFAST.

Belfast District Asylum.

Rev. William C. M'Cullagh.

8132. To what do you attribute the diminution?—I really do not know. I was under the impression that the selection of the patients depended upon the resident authorities of the asylum.

8133. Were you ever furnished with any statement of the number of Presbyterians connected with your persuasion in the asylum?—I was not. I applied for it at one time, if I recollect rightly, and was refused.

The conduct of the patients at divine service; the effect upon them.

8134. How did you find the patients conduct themselves at service?—They deported themselves in the most orderly manner, and showed as much devotion during worship as any sane congregation I ever witnessed. I had short conversations with them after service.

8135. What impression or effect do you consider was produced upon them by your ministrations?—I think they were exceedingly soothed by them.

The relations between the Chaplains and the Board.

8136. When you say that the number of attendants upon your ministration was not equal towards the close to what it was at first, did you communicate with the Governors to ascertain the cause of that falling off?—I did not. In fact I did not think that any communication from the chaplains would be acceptable at head quarters, and I thought it prudent not to make any communication, considering the feelings that were entertained out of doors towards the chaplains.

8137. What do you mean by the feelings out of doors?—I was under the impression that the slightest movement on the part of the chaplains, might be construed into something which it was not intended to be.

8138. By whom?—Parties opposing the chaplains.

8139. Do you mean by parties on the Board, or by the public at large in Belfast?—I cannot say. I knew there was a great opposition to us both indoors and out of doors, and therefore I deemed it wise to act as prudently as possible.

8140. Were those who attended your ministrations at the end persons who originally attended, or did any who absented themselves return?—I think some of the patients left the asylum during the course of my ministrations and some new patients came in.

8141. Did you apply to the manager for a list of the number of patients of your persuasion, whom the visiting physician considered competent to attend your ministrations?—I have it recorded in my book that I applied to Mr. Lamonte for a list of the number of Presbyterian patients in the asylum, and he informed me Dr. Stewart said no such list was to be given.

Mrs. Mary Frances Stewart.

Mrs. *Mary Frances Stewart* sworn and examined.

The Matron; her duties.

8142. Have you been for many years matron of this establishment?—Twenty-two years in July next.

8143. Do you take general charge of the laundry department, clothing, and bedding?—I superintend it.

8144. Do you also superintend the kitchen department?—Yes.

The receipt and issue of stores.

8145. The stores which are received into the asylum are in the custody of the storekeeper, I presume?—Yes.

8146. To whom are they issued by you in the culinary department?—I have nothing to say to the stores at all. The storekeeper has charge of all the food, which he receives from those who supply it to the establishment, and he gives it out to cook according as it is required. I have nothing to say to the receiving or giving out of the food.

8147. With regard to the articles of bedding and clothing which are not made up in the house, are they kept by the storekeeper till issued?—Yes.

8148. Do you receive any stores to be made up?—Yes, those articles that come to be made under my superintendence. I give directions to the head nurse as to what the materials are to be cut into. I give an order every week according as the various articles are required.

Employment of the female patients.

8149. Are the female patients fully employed?—As far as we can employ them, they are. As many as we can induce to work we do, by any means we can use, such as by a little indulgence occasionally.

8150. Are you enabled to make up the whole of the female clothing in the house?—Yes, with the exception of shoes.

8151. At what occupation are the female patients?—Spinning, knitting, and all kinds of needlework.

Amusements; reading.

8152. Are there any amusements provided for them?—Yes; we have got one or two violin players on the male side, and they play for the inmates, and they have a dance, generally, in some corridor. They ask me for permission to have a dance in one corridor or another, and I give permission; that is generally every evening.

8153. What books have the female patients?—They have the *Illustrated Times*, the *London News*, *Punch*, the *Ladies' Newspaper*, the *London Journal*, *Chambers' Journal*. They take great interest in those publications that have stories in them.

Religious books.

8154. Have they any religious books?—They have Bibles and Testaments, according to their various persuasions, the Douay and other Bibles.

8155. Have they Books of Common Prayer and Catholic prayer books?—There are some of the men, I think, have got their Manuals. Dr. Stewart gives them out to some of the male patients. They have got their own little Manuals to read themselves, but they are not supplied by the establishment.

Convalescent patients.

8156. Is there a considerable number of the female patients who are tolerably sane?—Yes, there is a great number of them convalescent. We do not consider that they are

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really sane: they are convalescent, and very capable of being employed in the various branches of employment we can put them to. A great number of the female patients are employed in the laundry, all the washing being done by the patients, with the exception of an assistant in the laundry.

8157. Do the patients assemble for prayer on any day?—No.

8158. Then, any thing in that way is left entirely to themselves?—Yes. Such of them as we consider fit to go out on the Sabbath, with their nurses and keepers, are permitted to go to a place of worship; but we have no worship in the house at present for them.

Divine worship; some patients allowed to attend worship out of doors.

8159. How is the selection made of those who are allowed to go out to worship—is permission given to any inmates who make a request to go out?—Yes, if they are sufficiently well. Some might ask who would not be considered sufficiently well to leave the asylum.

8160. How many, on the average, generally go out on Sunday?—Four or five female patients.

8161. Out of how many female patients?—One hundred and forty-eight. They are not all fit to go out who express a wish to do so. Those that are fit to go out are never refused: and whenever any of them ask for any clergyman, we always make it a point to send for him. They sometimes ask to see their clergyman, and we make it a point to send for the clergyman.

8162. No matter what church they belong to?—No matter what church they belong to.

8163. During the twenty-two years you have been here, has there been the same absence as there is now of any religious prayer, or reading, or instruction?—We had chaplains here for some time. Previous to that Dr. Stewart had Sabbath worship for some of the patients who expressed a wish to come in. We generally allowed them to do so, a small number of them—of course, a great many would not be allowed to do so: but those who were fit we allowed, under the supervision of their nurses and keepers, who always came in with them.

Attendance of patients at worship conducted by the Manager.

8164. Were they all of one religious persuasion who attended those Sabbath meetings?—They were all, generally speaking, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians, that is, the Protestant religion. When we knew of any others coming in we always forbid them, for we knew it was contrary to the rules of their church. They have come and forced themselves in at times, and they came into worship when I was not aware of it; and when I found it out from the nurses, I always forbid it, and would not allow it.

8165. For how long a period did those Sunday meetings continue?—I could not exactly say.

8166. For years or months?—Some years.

8167. Did you find that the attendance upon those Sunday meetings led to the patients who were present at them speaking much upon religious matters with the other patients during the week?—I never found that they did so. They always seemed very much pleased to be allowed to come in, and we never found any unpleasantness from it. We never found them talking to each other on the subject, and they were very glad to come.

8168. Did you find the manner or conduct of the patients, during the period that there were chaplains officiating here different from what it had been before?—A very decided difference.

The Chaplains; change in the conduct of the patients.

8169. Explain what difference?—I perceived a very great difference in many of the patients who were in the habit of attending on worship, and in many who were not in the habit of attending. They quarrelled very much with each other with respect to their religion. One would say to another, "My religion is a great deal better than your religion. Such a clergyman knows how to teach a great deal better than yours." I have been sent for by nurses to quell those quarrels at times, and I very often found it very unpleasant to have to go to prevent those things.

8170. Were those quarrels between the inmates or the nurses?—Between the inmates; and the nurses would come to me to try and prevent the quarrelling. There was a great deal of unpleasantness amongst the patients. Several of them wanted to go into the different places of worship, when they were not fit at all to go; and very often, rather than appear harsh to them, or rather than let them think we would not allow them to go, we really have allowed some to go into worship whom we did not consider fit.

8171. You mean, they were too excited?—Yes, they were very much excited afterwards.

8172. By whom was the selection made of the patients who were to attend, by Dr. Stewart or by the visiting physician?—Generally speaking, by Dr. Stewart and myself. The visiting physician was not here at all times, nor could he know who was fit. He only saw them for a few minutes, perhaps three times a week.

Selection of patients to attend the Chaplains.

8173. How do you account for those extensive conversations and disputations about religious matters taking place in consequence of the chaplains' ministrations, and not occurring after Dr. Stewart had read prayers for them?—I can account for it in this way: that they looked upon Dr. Stewart as a friend. They wished to come in and hear the prayer; but it was the different denominations that had all the quarrelling. I recollect at several different times there was quarelling amongst different denominations.

8174. What arrangements were made for the celebration of divine worship by each of the chaplains: did they all officiate at the same hour?—No; they came regularly, and there could be nothing exciting at all in their coming or ministrations. I am sure it was merely a feeling that took possession of the weak-minded creatures about the different chaplains coming in one after another. The best of people, in their senses, will quarrel on religious subjects; but those inmates could not control themselves as we could, and they used to fight. I recollect, one time, a poor woman taking up part of a wheel and hitting another a blow on the head on account of religion.

Arrangements of the Chaplains.

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BELFAST.

Belfast District Asylum.

Mrs. Mary Frances Stewart.

8175. Have those religious differences occurred at other times in the asylum?—I do not recollect them ever having occurred at any other time. I am sure they never did in my time.

8176. How long is it since the chaplains were discontinued?—I should think, about a year.

Clergymen sent for to attend dying patients.

8177. Supposing a patient, in the opinion of the medical attendant, to be dying, or to be in such a weak state that she would not be likely to be aware of her condition, would you feel it your duty to suggest that a clergyman should be sent for?—Whenever I see that they are conscious, and that they do not wish it themselves, I frequently ask, "Would you not wish to see your priest or minister." The nurses do it; and whenever a patient expresses such a wish, it is always attended to.

8178. How frequently have clergymen attended during the present year in this asylum?—Well, several times. We have had a Roman Catholic clergyman attending; but with one exception we have not had another this last year. We have not had a patient that wished for it but once. I do not know how often the Roman Catholic clergyman came, for he has come very often, of late particularly.

Religious excitement amongst the patients.

8179. Are you enabled to form any opinion as to whether this excitement you speak of arose from the preaching of the chaplains or from the fact of the patients being reminded by attending religious worship of the difference of their persuasions?—I do not think it was from the preaching. I think it was from one set of patients of one denomination going into one worship, and the other set of another denomination going to another worship, and then their meeting together after.

8180. Have any religious differences occurred since the chaplains ceased to attend?—I could not say whether there have or have not; I have not heard of any. They certainly have not had any quarrelling on the subject. They may, of course, have had conversation in the corridors about it, but I was not aware of it. I have never been told of any thing, nor have I been called in to quell any thing like disturbance in consequence of it.

8181. Can you give me any idea of how often you were called on to compose those differences during the two years the chaplains were officiating?—I could not say. I was obliged to go into the corridors on very many days—I had to go very frequently; and before the hour of the chaplains coming, I was very often annoyed with the quarrelling of the patients with each other about going into the chaplains, some saying the others should not go, when they would not be allowed to go.

8182. That was not amongst inmates of different religious persuasions?—No; they were quarrelling about being permitted to attend.

8183. The excitement you previously referred to I understood to be amongst inmates of different religions?—Yes, entirely, after they came out from worship.

No quarrelling in consequence of patients attending worship out of doors.

8184. Have you found any excitement or differences connected with religion to arise amongst the patients who go out on Sunday to worship and come back again?—No; they go out to their particular places of worship with the nurses who belong to their denominations, and they are not with each other at the time they are going to worship.

8185. Nor were they with each other at divine service in the house?—No, but the persons who go out of the asylum are persons that leave in the morning after breakfast, and do not return till the service is over; so they have not any opportunity of conversing.

8186. Have they not the same opportunity when they come back as if they had been in the asylum?—Not at all; for when they attended worship in the house, one denomination came out at once, and met another persuasion going into the room.

The arrangements for the different services.

8187. Then the arrangements were such that they came in actual contact: when one party of inmates of one religion were retiring from service they met another party of another religion who were proceeding to service?—Not exactly always that way, but the one party would come into a different room, and knowing that the others were with the other clergyman, it so happened that they used to quarrel about it.

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ARMAGH, 14th MAY, 1857. ARMAGH.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

ARMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM. *Armagh District Asylum.*

Thomas Jackson, Esq., sworn and examined. Thos. Jackson, Esq.

8188. How long have you held the office of manager of the Armagh Asylum?—Thirty-three years; I was appointed in 1824.

8189. Are you a professional person?—No, I am not a medical doctor. The Manager not a professional person.

8190. You are neither physician nor surgeon?—Neither.

8191. Is there any medical attendant of the institution besides the visiting physician?—No.

8192. Is there no apothecary?—We get the medicine from an apothecary in the town. The supply of medicines.

8193. Is he a salaried officer of the institution?—No.

8194. Has that been always the case?—Not always. At one period there was an apothecary who furnished medicine and came and administered it; however, the present plan was found more convenient.

8195. By whom are the medicines compounded?—By the apothecary in Armagh.

8196. Then the medicines which are to be used simply are kept in the house?—There is a stock of medicine in the house ready compounded. When any thing out of the ordinary course is wanted, the physician prescribes in the book which is sent to the apothecary.

8197. For what counties is the asylum appropriated?—Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan. Counties comprised in the district.

8198. Is the attendance of Governors regular?—I would say very good.

8199. Is the attendance from the more distant counties of Cavan and Monaghan regular?—No; there is seldom any attendance from those distant counties. It is the Governors living in the vicinity who attend. Attendance of Governors.

8200. Have you on all occasions a quorum for the transaction of business?—It is very seldom that we have not a quorum; perhaps not twice last year was there no quorum. There are generally four, or five, or six Governors present.

8201. Has the business of the asylum ever been transacted by a smaller number than a quorum?—The ordinary monthly transactions have, by a Governor or two Governors. Business transacted by less than a quorum.

8202. Is there any committee appointed by the Governors to visit the house in the intervening period between the monthly meetings?—No.

8203. Do the Governors themselves visit the house at the time of the monthly meetings, or at other times?—They generally go through the house at the time of the monthly meetings; not always. Visits of Governors to the Asylum.

8204. Do the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums attend the meetings of the board?—Seldom. The Inspectors at the Board.

8205. When they do attend, do they vote and take part in the proceedings like the other Governors?—I am not aware that they have voted on any occasion, I think not, as well as I recollect. They are not often here at the monthly meetings.

8206. Are there any special local regulations, for the government of the asylum, framed by the Board of Governors in addition to the Privy Council rules?—No.

8207. Is the asylum at present full?—Yes, we have four over the prescribed number. I would observe, that latterly there has been a great pressure for admission. That occasionally increases from time to time, and subsides. Pressure upon the accommodation of the Asylum.

8208. Are we to understand the pressure for admission has been beyond what you could provide for?—Yes; at present it is, to the extent of six cases, one man and five women. During last summer we had twelve or thirteen vacancies. The pressure occasionally takes place and subsides.

8209. Do you receive many patients from the gaols?—I would say, too many. The gaols are made the medium of transferring patients in many instances, greatly to the injury of the patients; and there is a difficulty afterwards in getting shut of them, there being no guarantee for their removal. I would further observe, that there are, from time to time patients coming in through the medium of the gaols that we consider not fit subjects for an asylum. Patients received from gaols; unfit cases sent in under Dangerous Lunatic Act.

8210. Do you refer to the operation of the Dangerous Lunatic Act?—Yes; that is the Act under which they are transmitted here.

8211. In what respect do you consider them not fit patients for the asylum?—I refer to cases of imbecility. For instance, Dr Corrigan saw a case now of an old man who did not leave his bed since he came here. He is occupying the place of a curable or dangerous patient.

8212. From what gaol has he been sent?—I do not know that he came from a gaol, but such cases have been sent from gaols. Very recently, from Cavan, there came such a case.

8213. Do you consider the detention of lunatics in gaols impedes their cure?—No question of it; the disease very soon assumes a chronic character. Detention of lunatics in gaols injurious.

8214. Your difficulty with reference to the non-removal of such cases arises from there being no bond, as in the case of ordinary admissions by the Board?—There is no bond, and we are bound to receive them.

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ARMAGH.

Armagh District Asylum.

Thos. Jackson, Esq.

Information respecting cases; reception of lunatics from workhouses.

8215. Do you find that you receive sufficient information with respect to those cases which come from gaols?—We receive scarcely any information whatever.

8216. With ordinary cases do you receive the requisite information?—We frequently receive information which it is satisfactory to possess, and which it is necessary to record in our books; but with gaol cases we get no information except the name of the patient and the party committing.

8217. Do you receive many cases from workhouses?—Not many. They have been anxious to transfer cases from workhouses, but the Governors did not altogether like that.

8218. You mean, the guardians have been anxious to transfer cases to the asylum?—Yes.

Information with such cases; the removal bond.

8219. Is full information given respecting workhouse cases when they are received?—Yes, generally the requirements of the form of admission are complied with; indeed I should say in almost every case where there is a possibility of complying with the form it is done, so far as the parties know the particulars of the case.

8220. Do you know whether there is any difficulty as to the bond in workhouse cases?—I think the master of the workhouse generally signs it.

8221. Have you had any difficulty in getting workhouse cases, which proved to be incurable, removed from the asylum?—There have been very few cases from the workhouses, and I do not at this moment recollect any difficulty in getting any of them removed.

8222. Have you received many workhouse cases within the last six months?—To the best of my recollection, we received two females; one recovered in a very short time, the other is imbecile.

Number of lunatics in the workhouses of the district.

8223. Are you aware that it appears from returns which have been furnished to the Commissioners that there were, on the 1st January last, over 100 lunatics in the workhouses of this district?—I am not.

Question of the adequacy of the Asylum.

8224. Is it your opinion, as far as you are acquainted with the district, that the existing asylum at Armagh is adequate for the wants of that district?—I should think it would be adequate if improper and unfit subjects were not forced upon it. The pressure that now exists I hope will subside in a very short time; and if they do not fill up the vacancies that occur by putting in improper or unfit subjects, the asylum ought to be adequate to meet the wants of the curable and dangerous lunatic poor of the district.

The incurable cases in the Asylum.

8225. By the return which you have furnished it appears that there were on the 1st of January last in the asylum 104 incurable cases out of 132; the opportunity, therefore, of providing for fresh cases can only arise on vacancies occurring by the recovery of some of the twenty-eight curable cases, or by the death or removal of some of the 104 incurables?—Yes, or by the removal of harmless cases.

8226. Does not the existence of such a number of incurable cases limit the operation of this establishment as a curative hospital?—Unquestionably.

Question of providing accommodation for them.

8227. Have the Board of Governors ever considered what could be done with a view of providing for those incurable cases?—The subject has been under consideration from time to time; not recently. One time there was a proposal to erect an hospital for incurable cases belonging to the province; another proposition was, to add to the existing establishment a department for incurables. There were never any decided steps taken in the matter.

Suggestion to detach Monaghan and Cavan.

8228. What was your own view as to the most advisable course?—If the present asylum could be enlarged without deranging the plan, to add to it would, probably, be a very good way of meeting the difficulty; but my own opinion is that it would be better to detach the other counties, and let them build on a small scale for themselves.

8229. I understand you consider this asylum would then be adequate for the wants of the county Armagh?—It is more than adequate for the wants of Armagh; I would say it would be fully adequate for the wants of Armagh and Monaghan, and the great probability is, for the wants of Cavan.

Large proportion of the lunatics from Armagh county.

8230. By the returns to which I have referred it appears that fully one half of the inmates come from the county Armagh?—Yes; the great majority come from the county Armagh. There is a great deal of the disease in Armagh.

Opinion as to providing for incurables; gradual increase of such cases.

8231. Having had some experience in the charge of the insane, is your opinion favourable to having a distinct institution for incurable cases, or to incurable cases being treated in the same asylum with curables?—I am favourable, on the whole, to putting them in the same asylum with curables. I think there could be a separate part of the building for idiots and a separate part for dangerous cases. In the present building there is not a proper arrangement for their accommodation.

8232. Has the number of incurable cases in the asylum been gradually augmenting?—Yes, I think so.

8233. The number of recoveries, I presume, is chiefly amongst the recent cases?—Yes; there is a solitary instance of a case of long standing recovering, but that is a rare occurrence.

Large number of deaths in the Asylum in some years.

8234. From the returns you have furnished it appears that there has been a considerable number of deaths in the asylum in some years; amounting in the year 1855 to nearly 20 per cent. on the average number of patients?—The number of deaths arises from the accumulation of old chronic and imbecile cases. Every hospital will in some years have a great deal more deaths than in other years, by the dropping off of old, worn-out cases. There was no epidemic.

8235. Can you give any particular reason for the number of deaths having been twenty-two in the year 1853, six in the year 1854, and twenty-five in the year 1855?—It did not arise from any epidemic.

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8236. Do you find the asylum generally healthy?—Remarkably so.

8237. What quantity of land is there attached to the building?—About eight statute acres, I think. We have nearly six acres under cultivation and under a garden.

8238. Is that a sufficient quantity of land for the employment of the inmates?—I think it is. Our number is not large. We always, except in bad weather, have resources for occupying the patients on the land.

The land attached to the Asylum; employing patients on it.

8239. If this asylum were enlarged so as to meet the wants of the district, would there be any difficulty in obtaining a sufficient quantity of land?—I should think not. I would follow that up by observing, that there is a great danger in accumulating the land of the asylum; we would be inclined then to keep chronic cases working here that should be out of the asylum.

Unsuitability of the building for an Asylum; its deficiencies.

8240. Is the building, in your opinion, suitable in every way for a lunatic asylum?—By no means; the plan is very bad.

8241. In what do you consider it principally deficient?—There are no rooms for the servants; there is no second day-room, as there should be; so that while we are cleaning one the patients could go into the other; there are no water-closets. We are tolerably well off for hot water. The plan of the building is not so suitable as it ought to be. Much depends upon the plan for producing that order which is of very great importance in a lunatic asylum.

8242. Where do the attendants sleep?—In the day-room.

The airing-courts not extensive enough; exercise of patients.

8243. Are the airing-courts extensive?—Not as extensive as they should be. I would say we have only one yard for men and one for women, that we can use with any degree of comfort. The men are mostly out, and the women in summer are out, in the evening, walking; so that we made up in some measure for the want of airing-courts.

8244. Do the women take no out-door exercise except in the airing court in winter?—No.

No water-closets; objectionable mode of cleaning privies.

8245. You have stated that there are no water-closets: is it the case that the privies are obliged to be emptied through the airing-courts?—It is.

8246. Have you not found that very objectionable?—Very objectionable; and the great difficulty with the Governors was to know where to place them. Such was the plan that we could not devise a convenient place for the privies.

8247. Would there be no means of placing them rather in the exterior of the grounds, so that they could be cleaned from the outside?—With respect to two privies we made an improved arrangement, by making cess-pools outside; but there are two more we could not at all arrange in that manner, they are built close to the wall of the house.

Defective sewerage.

8248. Is the sewerage of the house good?—Very inferior.

8249. Are we to understand that it does not act effectively?—It does not. It requires great attention and pains on the part of the attendants here to keep the sewers clean.

8250. Does the sewerage lead entirely out of the grounds?—There is a little rivulet behind, and in summer it makes its way into that: but the sewerage is not adequate to meet the demands upon it.

Lighting and warming.

8251. Is the asylum lighted with gas?—Yes.

8252. Are there any fires in the galleries in winter?—Yes; it depends upon the state of the weather. If the place is dry, we are sparing of the coals; on the slightest appearance of damp, we light the fires.

8253. Are you afforded the means of keeping the asylum sufficiently warm?—Yes, so far as open fire-places can accomplish it.

8254. You seem to provide fires principally against damp?—Dampness, or excessive cold. We have always fires in the day-rooms.

8255. Are there any thermometers to enable you to determine what the temperature is?—We have such a thing in the house.

8256. Is it used?—Not commonly.

Supply of hot and cold water.

8257. Is there a supply of hot and cold water for the several lavatories?—Two of the male corridors have a supply of hot water, and two of the female corridors the same. To all the eight corridors there is a sufficient supply of cold water.

Bedding and clothing.

8258. Is there sufficient bedding and clothing provided for the use of the inmates?—I think so. It is a thing that requires great attention. The Governors do not limit any thing that is necessary.

No seats in corridors.

8259. Are there any benches or seats in the corridors?—Not in the corridors: there are some outside, under the colonnade.

No infirmary; patients treated in their cells.

8280. Is there an infirmary attached to the asylum?—No infirmary. A patient is treated by the physician in his own room.

8281. Is that invariably the case?—That is invariably the case here, and has been so here from the commencement.

8282. Is there any of the cells provided with fire-places?—What are called the convalescent male and female rooms are provided with fire-places. We remove, occasionally, a delicate case into one of these rooms when it can be done.

8283. Do you think that the patients who are labouring under sickness can be as well treated in their separate cells as in an infirmary?—If there were a number of sick, an infirmary would be the better place for them; but we do not average one sick here in a month.

Advantages of an infirmary.

8284. Would not an infirmary afford greater facility to one nurse attending patients than if they were distributed over the house in cells?—I think the patients would, probably, be more comfortable in an infirmary ward, under the care of the nurse and physician.

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ARMAGH.

Armagh District Asylum.

Thos. Jackson, Esq.

8265. How many cells have you altogether with fire-places in them?—Six for males and six for females.

8266. Are not comfort and warmth as necessary for one patient as for many?—I would advocate warmth for all lunatics.

Warmth of the cells.

8267. You cannot provide for a sick lunatic adequate warmth and comfort unless you transfer him to one of those cells of which you speak?—If the disease appear to be only a temporary one, the patient is very well in a sleeping-room, with a nurse to attend him; if it is likely to be a prolonged case of sickness, he would be better in one of those cells for sick persons.

8268. Attendance will not compensate for the want of warmth?—I generally find the sleeping-rooms warm.

8269. Do you consider it would be advisable to have an infirmary attached to the asylum?—It would be advisable if the sick were numerous; it depends upon that.

8270. That may any day arise?—Yes.

8271. You have said that you generally find the room in which a sick patient is confined warm enough?—I think so.

Means of warming.

8272. What are the means of warming it?—There are no means except the heat from the fires in the corridors. One or two of those rooms are near the boiler for supplying hot water; other rooms may not be so warm.

8273. From what does the heat of those rooms arise which are not near the boiler?—From the fires in the corridors.

8274. And what about the rooms that are at a distance from the fires?—I think the fires are sufficient to produce a comfortable degree of heat, as much as any healthy person would require.

8275. But it is of sick persons we are speaking?—We would have them removed, when they are sick, near to the heat, which we can do.

8276. In all cases?—Probably not in all, but mostly in all.

Restraint; custody of the instruments for.

8277. Is mechanical restraint much used in the asylum?—I would say, very sparingly; though, I think, you have seen more of it to-day than you would have seen for two months before.

8278. Are the instruments of mechanical restraint kept always in your custody?—No; but they cannot be applied without my knowledge.

8279. How can you be aware of that, if they are not in your custody?—I am seldom off the premises.

8280. Unless you were perpetually going round through the house, might they not be used without your knowledge?—It may take place.

8281. Are you aware the regulations require that you should take charge of those instruments of restraint?—I am aware that they do require I should take charge of them, and the only way I can meet that is by giving them out to a servant of discretion, who is accountable for their application.

8282. Is not the meaning of the regulation that you should exercise the discretion, and not the attendant?—The attendant is accountable to me for their application. The attendants may want a pair of straps; I may be in town for an hour, or half an hour, and it would not do to leave them without something of the kind.

8283. Under these circumstances the charge of the instruments of restraint might be left either with the matron or some head officer?—Very true.

Restraint applied without medical direction.

8284. Is restraint ever used without the direction of the medical attendant?—Yes. The medical attendant could not remain in the asylum to give instructions or directions in every case calling for restraint. He always sees those cases that are under restraint.

Record of application of restraint.

8285. Do you record all those cases regularly in the Daily Statement Book?—There may be an omission, but generally the remark is made.

8286. Are you not aware that the imposing of restraint or any other deviation from the ordinary treatment is required by the regulations to be recorded in the Daily Statement Book?—There has been a book lately brought forward by Dr. Cumming; it was left aside by the former physician as useless, and Dr. Cumming now uses it.

Cases of continued restraint not recorded in daily statement book.

8287. Were you aware before to-day that a man named Lynch was, for four days and four nights, strapped down in bed, with wrist-locks, leg-locks, and body-straps?—I am aware that he was in bed; and I am aware that when he goes to bed those measures of restraint are absolutely necessary, for he is a most desperate man.

8288. Are you aware that he was four days under this restraint?—I am aware he was four days in bed. I gave directions to have some of those straps removed. He lies a few days in that kind of coma.

8289. Are you aware that he has been four days and four nights strapped down in that state on his back in bed?—I knew he was in bed. I was not aware he had all those instruments of restraint upon him; but I know he requires them. He is up every morning to be washed, and he is put back again.

8290. Is there any record in the Morning Statement Book of Anne Mitchel being under restraint: she was also in bed, strapped down with wrist-locks?—I do not know whether there is any record; occasionally there is; she is only occasionally in bed.

8291. I observe that your Daily Statement Book is not made up every day?—No.

Daily Statement Book not made up daily, as required by Privy Council regulations.

8292. Does that fulfil the conditions and requirements of a Daily Statement Book?—Whenever a change takes place, we make an entry. There is no one here to see it.

8293. Are you not aware that the Privy Council Regulations require that you should keep this Morning or Daily Statement Book; and as the book is not kept every day, that

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requirement is not complied with?—So far as the daily statement of the numbers in the house is concerned, it is in the book. Whenever a change takes place an entry is made. The book is not kept daily.

8294. This is Thursday, 14th May; there appears to be no entry in this book since Friday, the 8th May; how do you account for that?—There was no change.

8295. Then, in point of fact, the regulation is not complied with?—Well, in my mind, it was.

8296. Your attention has been called to the case of a man who has been four days and four nights under restraint: as the Daily Statement Book has not been made up for six days, there is no record of that man's case. How do you consider the Privy Council Regulations have been complied with in that instance?—I think, the physician has a note of that case. The book for noting it is under his care.

8297. Are you aware that the Privy Council Regulations are not complied with in this respect by any entry made by the doctor, the duty devolves upon you?—I consider I fulfil my duty by making an entry whenever a change takes place.

8298. Was it not a change in the condition of the patient, Lynch, to place him under restraint?—Unquestionably.

8299. Then that change has not been recorded according to your own rule?—I would say, that is an omission. I would observe, that there is such a variety of official work thrown upon an individual that an omission may take place occasionally. I have all the official work of the establishment to do, and it is more than an individual can do.

8300. Are you aware it is your duty to keep the Morning Statement Book?—Yes.

8301. How can that book afford a record, as the law requires, of the period of the medical attendant's visit each day, if it has not been kept for the last six days?—There is no heading requiring that entry, I think, in the book. The medical attendant has his own book, in which he enters the hours of his visits, and the duration of his visits.

Privy Council regulations as to Daily Statement Book.

8302. I would call your attention to the following paragraph of the regulations, that the Morning Statement Book shall contain "A return of the number of patients, divided according to their sexes, the names of those admitted and discharged, specifying whether cured, relieved, or harmless and incurable; the names of those who have died; the number employed; the names of those under restraint or seclusion, and the causes thereof; the number under medical treatment; the visit and hour of visit of the respective medical officers, which latter is to be duly filled up and signed by them." How can that be done when the book does not contain any such statement?—I think you will find that there is a book containing that heading set apart solely for the physician.

Communications from Manager to Board made verbally.

8303. In what manner do you bring under the notice of the Board of Governors any matters you wish to call their attention to, verbally, or by a written statement?—In most cases, verbally.

8304. Do you keep a memorandum book?—No.

No memorandum book kept as require by regulations.

8305. Are you aware the Privy Council Regulations require "A Memorandum Book to be laid before each Board, in which an entry shall be made of all matters to be submitted for consideration, as well as of all communications from the Manager to the Board; in order that such communications may remain on record, with the decision of the Board thereon, to be noted in the margin by the Chairman"?—I have no such book.

8306. Have you ever read the regulation?—I think I have.

8307. How long since?—Probably a year or two ago. There are some of the regulations not very practicable. It is in the working of an institution you will see the utility or inutility of those things; but as much as possible we comply with the law regulating us.

Other cases of restraint.

8308. Is there any record of the case of Anne Mitchell, who was found this morning with wrist-locks on her, and strapped down in bed, with the strap twisted under her?—No particular record. We are aware it is one of those cases periodically subject to violent paroxysms for some days.

8309. There is the case of Eliza Hare, aged 19, in wrist-locks and strait-waistcoat, without shoes or stockings, and stated to have been kept in that condition of continual restraint for a period of two years?—I would say, not continued for two years. She never can be suffered to be at liberty, being a most violent case of impulsive insanity. She would destroy all in the room in a moment, if she was at liberty.

No padded rooms; objection stated against them.

8310. Have you any padded rooms?—No.

8311. Have you ever had any experience of padded rooms as a substitute for mechanical restraint. I have not had experience of them here. I have seen them, and look upon them as very filthy things. It is impossible to keep them clean.

8312. Why is it impossible to keep them clean?—Because, if you put a case with dirty habits into one of them, you cannot clean the padding, and you must have a new set of padding to put in. I do not know that our Governors would be satisfied with that expenditure.

8313. Do you say they are filthy from personal observation?—From what I saw.

8314. Have you seen them?—Yes.

8315. Where?—In Hanwell, where I saw them very filthy.

8316. Is there any greater difficulty in keeping them clean in the Armagh Asylum than there is experienced in any other asylum?—I do not know that there would be any additional difficulty.

8317. Are you aware that they are not filthy in any asylum in Ireland?—I am not.

Instruments of restraint under control of attendants.

8318. Are you aware that wrist-locks are hung up loose in the day room of the patients in this asylum?—Yes.

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8319. Then, without going through all the cases or circumstances, the state of things is this, that the attendants of this institution can use all those appliances of restraint without any direction from you or from the physician?—They are called on to report every case under restraint. They must not restrain a party without reporting it.

8320. But it appears that in one case in which the restraint was continued for four days and four nights there was no report, and that it was a case of which you were not aware?—I was aware the man was in bed, and that whenever he went to bed there should be restraint upon him.

No baths given except when medically prescribed.

8321. How frequently do the patients get a bath?—They wash the face and hands every morning. On Saturday there is a more general washing. They only get baths when prescribed by the physician.

8322. Then bathing of the whole person does not take place except when prescribed by the physician?—No it does not. There is a very extensive washing every Saturday so far as the shoulders.

No paying patients; definition by the board of "lunatic poor."

8323. Have you any patients in the asylum who pay?—No.

8324. Have you ever had any?—No.

8325. Is it the feeling of the Board of Governors that there should be no paying patients?—I believe it is the general feeling.

8326. Do you believe there is any considerable portion of lunatics in a condition above pauperism, but at the same time not able to pay that sum which would be requisite for their maintenance in private asylums?—I think there are very few. The Governors here consider a respectable party who is not able to pay in a private asylum as coming under the denomination of "lunatic poor."

Objection to the admission of paying patients.

8327. What is your own opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of patients whose friends can barely pay for their maintenance here being received into the asylum?—I would be opposed to it on the ground that it would create a jealousy with the non-paying patients; and, referring to an observation that I made previously, there appears no necessity for such patients being received.

8328. If they were treated in the same way as the non-paying patients, would the jealousy you apprehend arise?—Lunatics are a very jealous community.

8329. Would it necessarily be known that one patient paid and another did not?—I do not think that there is a move I make that the patients do not know. You are probably aware that they are a most intelligent community, possessing far more intelligence than what are called sane persons outside, that is, the maniacs.

8330. In the present case there would be no necessity for a move on your part, nor any necessity that the patient himself should know he was paid for?—It is extraordinary how they acquire information. They are quite sharp and on the alert in every little matter.

The servants; their capacity to read and write; reading for the patients.

8331. Are the servants of the establishment for the most part able to read and write?—For the most part, I think, they are capable of reading and writing.

8332. Are they ever employed in reading for the patients?—Some years ago we had a school, and they engaged in teaching the patients to spell and read. There are occasionally solitary cases with which we are engaged in the same way; but we gave up the general practice, inasmuch as it did not appear to meet the approbation of some people.

8333 Explain more fully what you have stated?—The servants occasionally read with some of the patients. We have periodicals for the servants themselves to get them to attend to reading and writing. Formerly, as I have mentioned, we had a school. I formed classes at which the nurses attended as monitors. The thing went on till cold water was thrown on it.

Reason of the discontinuance of a school in the Asylum.

8334. Why was it given up?—I do not know that I can well answer, but the manager was insulted about it, and it being a very great labour to him he had to give it up.

8335. What do you mean by the manager being insulted about an arrangement that was carried out under the approval of the Board?—It was a voluntary act of his own; an additional labour undertaken. It seemed to be condemned by those who probably had a right to condemn; therefore he relinquished it.

8336. Are we to understand that the school was opened and the giving of instruction was undertaken by the manager without the particular direction of the Board?—The Board was aware of it.

8337. What were the objections raised against the school instruction?—I would answer that by saying that the idea of teaching was ridiculed.

8338. Do you mean that the idea of giving any instruction to insane persons was ridiculed?—Yes.

8339. Do you mean by the Board?—No; the Board did not ridicule it.

8340. Do you mean by individual members of the Board?—I do not know that. I would say the former physician we had here gave great opposition.

Collection of books for the patients.

8341. Is there a library of books?—It is a limited one. We have some periodicals—*Chambers' Journal, Family Herald,* and other little publications, which a good many of the patients, both male and female, engage in reading from time to time; not every day, but occasionally.

Amusements.

8342. Have you any means of amusing the patients?—The men occasionally play cards and draughts, and ball in fine weather. The women occasionally have a little tea-party and a dance, under proper control, and with a very cautious selection. I would observe that during an excited period to bring such cases forward and permit them to engage in this would prove injurious to them.

8343. I presume, that in all well-regulated establishments no one would be allowed to

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take part in amusements or occupations that were not suited to his state of health?—Certainly not. The selection requires a good deal of discrimination.

8344. You would not consider that the fact of a few patients being injured by attendance at such things, and who would therefore be prevented from attending, would be sufficient to justify the withdrawal of amusements from all the patients?—Not at all; but I would prefer of all those things some rational occupation. I have no great opinion of amusements.

No regularly-appointed chaplains for the Asylum; attendance of a Protestant clergyman by direction of the Primate.

8345. Are there any chaplains attached to this institution?—No.

8346. Have there ever been?—No. There is one of the clergy attends here by the Primate's direction, I believe at his expense. He attends on Sunday for about half an hour.

8347. Do you mean for the purpose of celebrating divine worship?—Yes.

8348. Where is divine worship celebrated?—In one of the day-rooms.

8349. How long has that continued?—I cannot exactly say, about two years.

8350. I understand his Grace the Primate provides the chaplain himself?—I think so.

Attendance of Protestant inmates at divine worship.

8351. What proportion of the inmates of the Established Church are capable of attending divine worship?—The number varies: sometimes ten. About one-fourth of the total number of Protestants attend, sometimes more than thirty attend.

8352. On an average, are half of the Protestant inmates able to attend?—Scarcely one-half.

No religious ministrations for other persuasions unless for dying persons.

8353. With regard to the other religious persuasions, does any clergyman attend to celebrate divine worship for them on Sundays?—No, but they attend whenever called upon; and the Roman Catholic Archbishop left word with me to send for them whether a patient wished it or not, if there was no hope of recovery. That is a constant practice; a notification is sent to the clergyman, and he comes.

8354. What is the general rule of the house with reference to the attendance of clergymen of various persuasions?—The house is open to them. They seldom come except it is notified to them, unless they call in to ask how a patient is, or some such question.

8355. Are any of the patients allowed to go out to attend church or chapel?—No.

No arrangements made for divine service.

8356. Then the Board have made no arrangement for the celebration of divine service for such of the inmates as the physician and clergyman may deem fit to attend?—No.

8357. Has the appointment of chaplains ever been under the consideration of the Board?—It has been brought before them from time to time.

8358. With what result?—The majority of the Board, I think, appeared to consider the appointment unnecessary.

8359. Have you ever been in the habit of reading prayers to the inmates of the establishment?—No.

Request of the Roman Catholic Archbishop on this subject.

8360. Then, except in the case you have referred to, of a clergyman sent by the Primate to attend, there is no religious prayer whatever regularly in the house?—None, except what I state of a clergyman coming to visit one of the patients. They do come occasionally. The Roman Catholic Archbishop, as I have said, begged of me to give intimation to the clergyman whenever a patient was ill.

Selection of cases for the Protestant clergyman; effect of his ministrations.

8361. Have the ministrations of the clergyman who attended by the direction of the Lord Primate been followed by beneficial or injurious effects as to the health of the inmates?—Neither the one nor the other. We make the selection very cautiously, and where there is a number of chronic cases you can always select a quiet body that will go in and come out just the same.

8362. Do you think it is satisfactory to them to be enabled to attend divine worship?—I think some of them look upon it as a great hardship. Some are anxious to go; others deem it a hardship, and exhibit a little refractory conduct at the time.

8363. Do you think the presence of a clergyman in the house and the celebration of divine worship create any excitement or ill-feeling between inmates of different persuasions?—It has not done so here so far. Some of the patients appear angry that they are not permitted to attend.

8364. Would you go so far as to state, what has been argued by some, that the attendance here of a clergyman of the Established Church and his ministrations have at all impeded the cure of patients of that church in this asylum?—Decidedly not.

8365. Do you select curable cases to attend the chaplain?—I select all the cases that go just according to their state of mind.

Opinion as to the advisability of having chaplains.

8366. What is your opinion generally as to the advisability or otherwise of having chaplains attached to this institution?—Well, I would qualify it in this way: where there are chronic cases you can always select a quiet congregation who may attend without either benefit or injury; but as to the recent cases, the interference of the chaplain would do mischief—that I am satisfied of.

8367. Do you think that a person who is unfortunately affected with a diseased mind, coming to a curative institution, is likely to have his cure retarded by being afforded that religious consolation which he has had out of doors?—Much will depend upon the state of mind of the patient. A patient may be very indignant at a clergyman going near him; another will not, but on the contrary may wish to see a clergyman.

Statement that there can be no general rule on the subject; the Privy Council regulations as to chaplains.

8368. Then, there can be no general rule laid down upon the subject?—No general rule except this, that any interference with patients, by strangers or non-residents, I have ever seen to be injurious. I believe it produces excitement.

8369. I believe the Privy Council Regulations with regard to chaplains, provide that cases which are unfit to receive, or are incapable of benefiting by, the ministrations of clergy-

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men, can, at the discretion of the officers of the institution, be prevented from attending?—I think there is a provision of that nature.

8370. Are you aware of this provision, "That the respective Boards of Governors, the managers and matrons of the district lunatic asylums in Ireland do afford every facility to the admission of the several chaplains appointed thereto, in order to enable them to officiate according to their respective creeds, and to afford religious instruction and consolation to all patients, except such as shall be declared by the physician to be unfit and incapable of understanding the nature of the service, and of appreciating the effects of religion?"—I met with that provision.

8371. Supposing chaplains to be appointed for institutions of this kind, do you not consider that clause would sufficiently protect any inmates who might be injured by attendance at religious worship?—I do not know as to that. I have never had an opportunity of judging of the effect of the presence of a variety of chaplains on such a community as we have here; but so far as I have seen of any individual chaplain, I have observed no ill-effect.

Sufficiency of the regulation for its purpose.

8372. My question was, whether the provision which I have read from the regulation, giving a discretionary power to the officers of the institution to select patients for attendance at religious worship, and to prevent those who were unfit, from attending, did not sufficiently guard against unsuitable cases being present at divine worship?—Of course, it does.

Visits of the Inspectors to the Asylum.

8373. Do the Inspectors visit this institution frequently?—I think, at least, twice a-year.

8374. Are those visits made without notice?—We have no intimation of them.

8375. Are they made on the occasion of the attendance of the Inspectors at meetings of the Board?—They have occasionally come on board days; not often.

Privy Council supervision of contracts, &c.

8376. Have you found any difficulty to arise as regards the supervision which the Privy Council exercises over your contracts and expenditure?—So far as the Privy Council are concerned, the arrangement is satisfactory. We have sometimes, I conceive, been given a great deal of unnecessary labour.

Suggestion to repeal the Dangerous Lunatic Act.

8377. Have you any suggestion to offer the Commissioners relative to their inquiry?—I would suggest the repeal of that Act which admits of dangerous lunatics being committed to gaols, or of gaols being made the medium of transferring to the asylum. I would also observe that, where the local authorities take such an interest as they have ever done here in those matters, that they should be looked to as the responsible parties, and that their officers under them should look to them, and render an account of their stewardship, without having to deal with a great many departments unconnected with them.

8378. Supposing that Act repealed, would you give the justices the power of committing direct to the asylum?—The only thing would be to require a compliance with the form of admission. We have to guard against patients coming from other counties. We can only charge Armagh with so many, and the Governors are cautious that patients admitted from Armagh are from the county. A good deal of watchfulness is necessary, for efforts would be made to send in patients from adjoining counties.

Question of additional accommodation if the Act was repealed.

8379. Supposing that Act was repealed, I suppose it would be an additional reason why further accommodation should be provided at once in the asylum?—The probability is, that by the time the act is repealed, we would have a good many vacancies. We have only six outstanding applicants at present. We have admitted thirty within the last month.

8380. There are, however, over 100 lunatics within the workhouses of the district?—I was not aware of that.

Considerable increase of applications for admission.

8381. Have you found the number of applications to increase or diminish within the last few years?—For the last year they have increased.

8382. There appears to have been a considerable increase as compared with the year 1852?—Yes; I cannot well account for it.

No Clerk; the Storekeeper.

8383. Is there a clerk and storekeeper attached to the institution?—No clerk; there is a storekeeper who resides on the premises.

8384. By whom are the duties of clerk performed?—By the manager.

Thomas Cuming, Esq., M.D.

Thomas Cuming, esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

The Visiting Physician; his attendance at the Asylum; his duties.

8385. How long have you held the office of visiting physician to the Armagh District Lunatic Asylum?—Six years, last April.

8386. Do you attend immediately on the admission of patients to consider their case?—I attend three days in the week.

8387. The manager not being a medical man, how far do you feel that you are aided in the discharge of your medical duties by him?—If there is any thing particular, requiring my attention, so far as he can judge of it, when a patient is admitted I am informed of it, and I come to see the patient at once.

8388. On the first admission of a patient, do you attend the case at once and prescribe to the manager the course of treatment to be adopted?—On the first admission of a patient I see him, and I take a particular note of his case in my private book, and I enter it in the general register, and I direct whatever I may think the case requires.

Opinion in favour of having medical Managers.

8389. As a general principle, are you favourable or otherwise to the manager of such an institution being a medical man?—Yes; I think a medical man, *cæteris paribus*, is the best person to be manager of such an asylum as this, although the Armagh Institution could not, in my mind, be conducted in a better manner by any person than by the present manager, Mr. Jackson.

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8390. With whom do you consider the responsibility of treatment should rest, if the manager was a medical man, whether with the manager or the visiting physician?—With both—partly with the resident physician, and partly with the visiting physician.

8391. Do you consider the resident medical manager or the visiting physician should be the person to prescribe the course of treatment to be followed?—Well, I should say, so far as the medical treatment is concerned, the visiting physician should be the person; and so far as the moral treatment is concerned, in the absence of the visiting physician, for he cannot be here constantly, the manager should be the person.

Responsibility of medical and moral treatment; whether with Medical Manager or Visiting Physician.

8392. You consider the visiting physician, in that case, more like a consulting physician?—Well, the visiting physician does not see the cases daily, and the manager would have them more under his observation.

8393. Supposing a competent medical man to be selected as manager of the institution, is it your opinion, as a general rule, that the attendance of the visiting physician could be dispensed with?—Well, I should say it would be better that the visiting physician should still continue in attendance.

8394. Do you make any entry of your visit in the Daily Statement Book on each occasion?—Yes, I do, in my own Daily Statement Book. Yesterday I made an entry in that book. We had sixty-nine male patients and seventy-four female patients. We had Thomas Lynch, an epileptic, strapped in bed three days; Jane Lang strapped constantly; a girl named Hare constantly strapped. Those I enter every three or four days, so that I know the persons who are under restraint. Every day I come I enter the hour at which I arrive, and the duration of my visit.

Entry of Physician's visits.

8395. On the occasions of your visits, do you go all through the house?—On each occasion I go through every part of the house. I first go into No. 1 corridor, and I ask is any person in bed; and if any person is in bed, I go and visit that patient, and prescribe, if it is necessary. Then to No. 2 corridor, then to Nos. 3 and 4, and so on; and then I go into the yard and see the patients, and, if there is a necessity to prescribe, I do so. This I do three times a week.

Goes through all the Asylum.

8396. Are you enabled to judge, by any record that is kept, of the cases that are under restraint?—I ascertain each day who are under restraint, and I make an entry of it.

Cases of restraint; the reporting and recording of them.

8397. That would be at the time of your visit?—Yes.

8398. Is there any record accessible to you that would show those who were under restraint since your last visit?—I believe the manager keeps a record of those under restraint, and when I ask him he tells me, and the keepers or the nurses tell me.

8399. I refer to cases under restraint in the intervals of your visits?—Every other day I visit, and if I find any person under restraint when I come, I ask how long he is under restraint, and I enter it in my book.

8400. Supposing a person to have been under restraint for the whole of the intervening time between your visits, and that there was no record of it, would there be any means to enable you to ascertain that such a person was under restraint?—I do not look to the manager's book; I merely ascertain from the attendants who are under restraint, and who had been under restraint since I last visited, and I make an entry of it myself. It is a question I always ask of the attendants.

8401. Do you keep a case book of all the cases?—Yes; I have every case entered.

All cases entered by Physician.

8402. Are all the cases of restraint entered in your book?—There is the case of Anne Mitchell that I omitted to enter yesterday. It was a mere omission; but if you look back you will find her name mentioned as under restraint. She is so often under restraint, that we might omit entering the case for one day.

An omission.

8403. Do the attendants apply the instruments of restraint without an order from you?—I do not give any order; it is the manager who gives the order.

Restraint applied upon authority of Manager without an order from Physician.

8404. Then the instruments of restraint may be applied without an order from you?—Yes.

8405. You visit only every second day?—Yes; sometimes, if there is any urgent case, I come every day.

8406. Then, in the intervals of your visits, patients may be continued under restraint, although not requiring it, at the discretion of the keepers?—Subject to the approval of the manager.

8407. Is there any record, or book, or books, to which you can refer to ascertain any cases of illness that have occurred in the intervening days, or of restraint having been applied?—No; there is no record that I am aware of.

No record of cases of illness.

8408. Then, for any information as to either illness or restraint, you have to depend only upon verbal communications?—Yes, either from the manager or from the attendants, to whom I chiefly apply.

8409. It is stated that there is no portion of the building set apart as an infirmary, what is your opinion as to the propriety of having an infirmary?—I should like an infirmary; it would be of great advantage. We do not know when an epidemic would arise, and we would require larger accommodation than we have at present.

No infirmary; opinion in favor of having one.

8410. In the construction of this building there was no provision made for an infirmary?—No.

8411. Is the ordinary diet of the establishment such as you would consider proper?—At present it is. When I first became physician of the asylum I thought the diet was too low. We had soup three days in the week, and bread and milk three days in the week for dinner. I suggested to the Board to give soup six days in the week. I think

The dietary.

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the effect has been favourable, for we have had much less disease in the asylum since the improvement of the dietary than we were in the habit of having before.

8412. Do you consider the patients have a sufficient quantity of warm clothing?—Well, I should say they have.

Clothing and bedding, &c.

8413. Are you satisfied with the supply of bedding?—Yes.

Inconvenience of arrangements for sick patients; bad ventilation of their cells.

8414. Are you satisfied with the bed-room appliances for the sick confined to bed?—Well, I think there is an inconvenience in attending sick patients in their separate wards. The distance at which the nurse is from the patients is sometimes inconvenient; and if you have a number of patients to visit, the going from one corridor to another is, I think, a great inconvenience; and, I think, the rooms in which sick persons are laid up day and night are badly ventilated.

8415. Do you think the appliances of the rooms at present, such appliances as are required for sick persons, are sufficient?—Well, I do not think they are. I think they are insufficient.

Opinion in favor of secular instruction and of recreation.

8416. Do you think it would be advantageous or otherwise to have secular instruction given to those of the inmates who do not know how to read and write?—I do. I think any thing that would occupy either the body or the mind of a lunatic is likely to be of advantage.

8417. Do you consider that the institution possesses a sufficient amount of those means for occupation and amusement which a curative hospital for the insane ought to have?—Well, I think it would be rather an advantage if there were some more means of recreation afforded to the inmates of the asylum.

The question of chaplaincy.

8418. What is your opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of chaplains being attached to the institution?—Well, I should say in recent cases the chaplains would run a great risk of doing harm; but in old chronic cases, where they are properly selected, I should think no injury would be done.

Injury from religious ministrations apprehended only as to recent cases.

8419. The Privy Council regulations give to you the discretion of selecting those who might attend the ministrations of the chaplains, do you conceive that danger, such as you speak of, could then arise?—Well, I do not think danger could arise if the cases were properly selected; but I perfectly agree with the evidence of Mr. Jackson, that, as to recent cases, there would be a risk of disturbing the minds of the patients if chaplains were allowed to attend them.

8420. My questions always proceeded upon the assumption that you would prevent the attendance of the chaplain upon cases where the patients were unfit to receive his ministrations?—Yes.

8421. Does not the asylum contain a large number of incurable cases?—A great number.

8422. Do you find that number to be increasing?—I think so.

8423. Are a considerable number of those incurable cases chronic?—Yes.

8424. Would the attendance of chaplains in such cases be, generally speaking, advantageous or disadvantageous?—It would be very difficult to say; I should say it would be attended with neither one effect nor the other.

8425. Having a power vested in you to prevent a patient who was unfit to receive the ministrations of a clergyman from attending at or receiving those ministrations, would you apprehend that the attendance of the chaplain would interfere with the curative treatment?—Except in recent cases, I think not.

8426. Do you think the mere appearance of a clergyman has a tendency to excite the inmates of an asylum who come from amongst a mixed population?—I do not think it has.

8427. Are there not many insane patients labouring under some particular monomania who are perfectly capable of profiting by religious ministrations?—There are.

Additional accommodation; question of removing incurable cases to a separate institution.

8428. The number of lunatic poor in Ireland unprovided for has led to the consideration of the best means of supplying additional accommodation, have you ever considered in what manner that additional accommodation could be best afforded, whether by removing incurables to another institution, or extending the present building?—It is a nice and difficult question to answer. The great objection, I think, to an incurable hospital, is the gloom that attaches to it. By sending supposed incurable patients to an asylum for incurables, you doom them, in fact, to perpetual lunacy; whereas, if you extended the size of the present establishment, you could continue the same system of treatment, you would have a mixture of curable and incurable cases, and amongst the apparently incurable cases cures may take place some time—after years of apparently hopeless insanity, patients will unexpectedly get well.

8429. You think there would be a risk, therefore, in undertaking to determine who should be transmitted to an institution for incurables?—Yes; I think there would be some difficulty about that.

Effect upon patients of removing them to an incurable hospital.

8430. Do you attach a good deal of importance to the depressing moral effect that would be produced upon patients by removing them to an hospital for incurables?—Well, I attach some importance to it.

8431. You are, of course, aware that when cases are incurable in an ordinary hospital they are removed from that hospital?—Yes.

8432. Their resource, then, is the workhouse, if they are paupers, or if not, they remain at home with their friends?—Yes.

8433. Do you apprehend that those who are not of sane mind would suffer more from

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the depressing moral effect of removal, under similar circumstances, than those who are of sane mind?—Those who are sane would suffer much more than those who are insane.

8434. Then the depressing moral effect would be less upon the insane than upon the sane?—Decidedly.

8435. Supposing there was a provision made that the proposed provincial or large asylum for incurable patients should have the power of re-transmitting a patient if he became convalescent, or if symptoms of convalescence appeared, would your objection to the establishment of large separate asylums for incurable cases be diminished?—It would, certainly.

8436. Is there any other matter to which you would wish to call our attention?—I do not know of any other.

William Paton, esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

W. Paton, Esq., J.P.

8437. I believe you are one of the most constant attendants at the Board of Governors of this institution?—Yes; I believe I am about the most constant attendant.

8438. Have you been for many years a Governor?—About twenty years.

The appointment of Governors.

8439. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the Board of Governors are at present appointed, do you consider it desirable the system should be changed?—No; I do not see any reason to find fault with the present system.

8440. It has been suggested, amongst other things, to the Commissioners, that the Board should assume more of a representative character, and that Governors should be appointed from the Grand Juries of the counties, would you think that desirable?—Well, I do not think there would be much improvement in that arrangement.

The Inspectors as members of the Board.

8441. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors being members of the Board of Governors?—I think there is no objection to it

8442. Do you consider that they should be allowed to vote at the Board, or merely to attend, as the Poor Law Inspectors do at Boards of Guardians?—Well, I think they might attend without voting. I do not think it would make much difference one way or the other. I think it is of very small importance whether they vote or not.

Inadequacy of the Asylum for the wants of the district.

8443. Do you consider that the existing asylum at Armagh is adequate for the wants of the district?—It would appear not, latterly. One of the counties was taken off a short time ago, about two years ago, and we find the pressure quite as great as it ever was before.

8444. What county was taken off?—Fermanagh.

Government control.

8445. What is your opinion as to the control exercised by the executive authority over the expenditure for the enlarging or making additions to the asylum, do you consider that might be left to the Board of Governors, or would you prefer it remaining in the hands of the Executive?—I would prefer to leave it in the hands of the Executive; I think a check of that kind is always necessary.

Admission of patients; objection to receiving paying patients.

8446. It has been stated to us that it has been the usage of this Board to admit into the asylum any patient whose family might not be able to pay the full sum required for his maintenance in a private asylum, is that the case?—Yes; that has been the practice.

8447. What is your opinion as to the propriety of taking payment from the families of patients who might be enabled to pay only a portion of the cost of maintenance?—I think parties would avail themselves of that privilege to a very limited extent only, and I do not think it would be expedient to alter the present system. I think it would not be desirable to mix up the two classes, paying and non-paying patients.

8448. Of course a patient who is enabled to pay the full cost of his maintenance in a private asylum would not be received here?—He would not be received here.

8449. What do you consider to be the objection against mixing those patients who would be enabled to pay a portion of the cost of their maintenance with the pauper patients?—I think there would be a certain degree of jealousy, that might probably interfere with the proper control of the establishment.

8450. How could that jealousy exist if both classes of patients were treated in the same way?—I do not think it would be possible to prevent a distinction being observed in some way.

8451. If a distinction was not made it could scarcely be observed?—Well, I think it would come to be known amongst the patients.

8452. At present the cost of maintaining the inmates of the district lunatic asylums is borne by the county rate?—Yes.

Objection to transferring to poor rate the cost of maintenance.

8453. What is your opinion of the suggestion which has been made, that it should be transferred to the poor rate?—It would come to much the same thing. It would throw part of it upon the landlord; that would be the only difference, and I think the landlords have enough to pay as it is. It would come very hard upon the clergy, who have to pay the rate. I think the present burden of the poor rate is unfairly laid upon them, and it would increase that burden unfairly by placing this charge upon that rate.

Question of charging lunatics upon electoral divisions.

8454. It has been also suggested that the lunatic poor, under the proposed arrangement, would be more properly charged upon the electoral divisions than upon the larger area of the county?—Well, I have sometimes thought it would be a fair course to put the charge upon the electoral divisions. It would be attended with a great deal more trouble, and I do not know whether it would be perhaps practicable in all cases.

8455. Do you think electoral divisions ought to be made as responsible for their insane poor as for their unemployed sane poor?—I would say so on the first glance of the thing; but on consideration, I would prefer to leave the whole matter as it is at present.

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ARMAGH.

Armagh District Asylum.

W. Paton, Esq., J.P.

8456. Have you had occasion since the passing of the Superannuation Act for the officers and servants of lunatic asylums to put it into force in this institution?—I think not.

8457. You have not then had an opportunity of considering whether it is suitable?—No; we have had no experience whatever of it.

Additional ground for building.

8458. In the event of this building being increased, do you, from your knowledge of the locality, think there would be any difficulty in obtaining sufficient ground for the purpose?—I think there would be no difficulty.

8459. Do the Board of Governors make it a rule to visit the institution themselves from time to time?—There is no particular rule; but we do occasionally look in to see it.

The Dangerous Lunatic Act.

8460. You have heard reference made to the Dangerous Lunatic Act, what is your opinion as to the propriety of repealing that Act, by which lunatics can be committed to the county gaol in the first instance?—Of course if the Act was repealed some means should be provided to receive the lunatics that might be sent by magistrates to the asylum, and at present this asylum has not sufficient accommodation to admit of that being done

Objection to the detention of lunatics in workhouses;

8461. How far do you consider it proper that any class of lunatics should be detained in the workhouses?—Well, there is no proper provision in the workhouses for them. I look upon it as a mere temporary measure putting them into the workhouse, and it is only a certain class of lunatics of course that is admitted—only those that are perfectly harmless and quiet.

8462. I believe by the workhouse arrangements the attendants upon lunatics are generally paupers?—Generally.

8463. Do you find that idiots and lunatics whose habits are objectionable are subjected to annoyance in a workhouse?—Sometimes they are.

Or in gaols.

8464. I presume you do not consider workhouses suitable places for lunatics?—I do not consider either a workhouse or a gaol a suitable place for them.

The Armagh gaol.

8465. The gaol of Armagh is conducted partly upon the separate system?—Yes.

8466. Do you know whether lunatics, when committed to that gaol, are placed in separate cells and treated on the separate system like the ordinary prisoners?—They are placed in separate cells and kept there, and they are treated like the common prisoners, I suppose.

Appointment and removal of superior officers of Asylums.

8467. How far do you consider that the appointment of the manager, physician, and superior officers of the asylum should be left to the Executive Government?—Well, I think it should not be entirely with the Executive Government. I should place it pretty much upon the same system as that upon which the Poor Law officers are appointed, that they should be nominated by the Governors and approved of by the Executive.

8468. Would you leave the Executive the power of removal after inquiry upon oath and cause shown?—Yes, I would.

Lunatic members of families with small means.

8469. Referring to a previous part of your evidence, is it your opinion that there is any large class of persons who are enabled to pay only the cost of maintenance of their relatives or friends in an asylum, and for whose lunatic relatives or friends it would be desirable provision should be made?—No; I do not think there is a large class; I think it is very limited.

The chaplaincy question.

8470. Have you ever considered the propriety of chaplains being appointed to this institution?—Yes; we have had it under consideration several times at this Board. I think the general opinion of the Board was always against it; but, I think, we were more influenced by the opinion of the medical gentlemen and the manager than any thing else.

8471. Do you think that the presence of chaplains of different persuasions in the institution would lead to excitement amongst the inmates?—We have generally entertained that opinion.

8472. Do you consider, supposing the fact to be so, that it is sufficient to outweigh the important advantage of the attendance of clergymen upon such an institution?—Yes, I should say it was.

8473. Do you find that in workhouses and gaols the attendance of chaplains of various persuasions leads to any angry feeling?—No; not amongst the inmates of those institutions, who are sane.

Objection to Chaplains merely conjectural.

8474. Is your opinion as to the injurious effect that may result from the attendance of chaplains founded upon experience of such an effect having arisen in this institution?—No; we have had no experience of it.

8475. Then, it is a mere conjecture?—Mere conjecture.

The Asylum accommodation; suggestion to detach counties from the district.

8476. Is there any matter to which you would particularly desire to call the attention of the Commissioners?—With reference to the enlargement of the building, I was about to remark that I think it would be better to detach the counties annexed to the asylum than to enlarge the building, because I look upon it, that, in a few years, this house will not be more than sufficient for the wants of this county. The applications, you may have observed, have been increasing year after year, and although Fermanagh has been detached we are still as much in want of room as ever we were; and, I think, if Monaghan and Cavan were detached we would be still in much the same position as we are now.

8477. You would prefer the counties being detached to having an enlargement of the present building?—Yes; besides, if ever it was determined to put the incurables into a different place from this asylum, it would then be too large even for the three counties. If the asylum were now enlarged it would prevent this matter from being afterwards carried out, in case it were found expedient at any future time to do so; and I should be of opinion that, in the course of time, it will be found that this house will not be more than sufficient for the wants of the county Armagh.

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Armagh District Asylum.

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8478. You mean for the wants of the county, comprising the curable and incurable cases?—Yes, for the curable and the incurable, and also, taking into account the result of repealing the Dangerous Lunatic Act, which would be to increase the number sent here, and the having no lunatics in gaols or in workhouses would have the same effect, that is, to increase the number of our inmates. There is another thing, I think it would be expedient to consider on this point. We see from experience that the number of inmates from the county in which the asylum is situate is always greater than from the other counties of the districts. That proves that a certain inconvenience arises to the other counties, because of their distance from the asylum. We generally have as many patients here, belonging to the county Armagh, as we have belonging to the other two counties; and I have no doubt whatever that if this institution was in the county Monaghan we would have double the number of patients we have now from that county, and the same with respect to Cavan.

Proportion of inmates largest from the county in which the asylum stands.

Thomas Dobbin, esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

T. Dobbin, Esq., J.P.

8479. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the Governors of this institution are at present appointed, do you approve of the appointment being left with the Executive Government, or would you approve of the system of representation being introduced?—So far as my opinion goes, I think the present system is the best.

Appointment of Governors.

8480. What is your opinion as to the authority in whom the appointment of the superior officers should vest?—I think it should be also with the Government.

Appointment of superior officers.

8481. Have you been long a Governor of the institution?—I have been for some years.

8482. What is your opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums being members of each Board?—I do not think there is any objection whatever, quite the contrary. When they attend our Board they generally participate in the discussions. I do not think there is any gentleman at the Board would have the least objection to their attending.

Question of the Inspectors being members of the Boards.

8483. Do you think they should have the power of voting or be restricted merely to the right of attending?—I do not think it is of any consequence either way.

8484. Have you ever considered the question, whether the cost of maintaining the inmates of a lunatic asylum should be charged upon the electoral divisions under the Poor Law, or remain, as at present, upon the county rate?—I would rather have it on the county rate.

The chargeability of the inmates.

8485. In the event of this district requiring additional accommodation for its lunatic poor, which would you be in favour of detaching one or two of the counties of the district, or of extending the present building?—I think it would be better to detach a county. I think Cavan would furnish a sufficient number of insane to require an asylum for itself.

Asylum accommodation; detaching counties.

8486. Do you concur in the opinion expressed as to the unsuitability of gaols and workhouses as places of detention for lunatics?—I object to them very much, for such a purpose, from what I have seen.

Detention of lunatics in gaols and workhouses.

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LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, 20th MAY, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

Limerick District Asylum.

LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., M.D.

Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

8487. How long have you held the appointment of manager and resident physician of this asylum?—Seven years in September next.

8488. Was the manager whom you succeeded a professional man?—He was.

The Manager and Resident Physician; his medical duties.

8489. What instructions were given to you with reference to your medical duties, if any, at the time of your appointment?—None whatever.

8490. Is there a visiting physician attached to the asylum?—There is.

8491. Practically, what part do you take in the treatment of insanity in the asylum?—An equal part with the visiting physician.

8492 When a patient is admitted, does the visiting physician immediately attend to examine that patient and consider his case?—Sometimes.

The amount of his responsibility as to medical treatment.

8493. Do you consider that you have any responsibility of the treatment of the patient beyond that which was attached to the resident manager under the Privy Council regulations?—I do not conceive I have, except in a case of accident, or any thing occurring at night. However, that is a supposition of my own—I have never had it from any authority; I would suppose that was the reason medical men were appointed resident managers.

8494. Has any arrangement been made between you and the visiting physician as to the particular duties you would discharge?—None whatever.

The Visiting Physician; his visits to the Asylum.

8495. The visits of the visiting physician, I believe, are required only three times a-week?—I believe where the patients number any thing over 200 he is required to visit daily, at least according to the instructions I have read, from the Privy Council.

Number of inmates.

8496. How many lunatics are there in this asylum?—338. I think the instructions say a daily visit, and as often after as is necessary where the number of patients exceeds 200.

8497. Practically, do you or does the visiting physician determine what course of treatment is to be pursued with reference to a lunatic on his first reception?—I see him, of course, immediately, and perhaps the visiting physician may not see him for a day or so afterwards, and it devolves upon me to order certain things for him.

The admission of patients.

8498. Are the lunatics admitted by the Board of Governors in every instance?—No; I occasionally admit any pressing case that comes, and I bring it before the Board at their next meeting.

8499. You making a memorandum of the admission as required?—Yes.

No vacancy in the Asylum; outstanding applications.

8500. Is the asylum at present full?—Yes; there is no vacancy either at the male or female side.

8501. Are there more applications for admission?—Yes; there are outstanding applications.

The asylum inadequate for wants of district

8502. Do you consider, therefore, that the asylum is not adequate for the wants of the district?—It is certainly not adequate.

8503. Has the enlargement of the asylum been under the consideration of the Board of Governors?—No.

Insufficient information respecting cases on admission.

8504. Do you generally obtain full information with regard to the case when a patient is admitted?—Very frequently inadequate information; none at all in some instances, particularly with respect to the cases coming from workhouses and gaols, we can never learn their antecedents.

8505. Do you, in point of fact, get any information at all in gaol cases beyond what the gaol authorities know of their own knowledge?—No.

Long detention of cases in gaols.

8506. Do you find that the cases which come from gaols have been long detained in them?—They are sometimes very long in gaol before we can receive them.

8507. As a medical man, what do you consider is the effect of that long detention as regards the probability of cure?—There is less chance of cure, because of the duration of the disease.

8508. How long have you known a patient to have been in gaol before he was received here?—Sometimes three months; I cannot speak positively.

The Asylum for Limerick and Clare; admissions more numerous from Limerick county; no priority given in admissions to patients from either county.

8509. I believe this asylum at present is only for Limerick county and city, and for the county of Clare?—It was also for the county of Kerry heretofore.

8510. Are the admissions more numerous from Limerick county or from the county Clare?—They are more numerous from the county of Limerick.

8511. Do you think greater facility is afforded to lunatics coming from any one portion of the district than from another?—I do not. If a clear case is presented to us, and that we have a vacancy, we receive that person. There is no priority.

8512. Is any fixed portion of the house appropriated particularly to Clare?—No.

Cases from workhouses; no information respecting them.

8513. With reference to lunatics coming from workhouses, have you found that you obtain sufficient information with them?—None whatever. We can never obtain any information respecting workhouse cases.

8514. Are you enabled to form any opinion as to the time they generally remain in workhouses before coming here?—No.

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8515. Are they generally chronic cases you receive from workhouses?—Very often chronic, bad cases.

8516. In cases of patients being received from the workhouse presumed to be incurable, what bond have you for their removal?—No bond.

No bond for the removal of such cases.

8517. They remain, therefore, in the asylum?—There was one case they took back at the Scariff workhouse by a great deal to do. I had an application from the workhouse, and before I could take the man in he was sent to Ennis gaol. I had some correspondence with the workhouse authorities, and, after some delay, he was taken back. There is no bond whatever.

Large number of incurable cases in Asylum; curable cases thereby excluded.

8518. By a return which you have furnished, it appears that on the 1st January, 1857, there were 206 probably incurable cases in the house out of 335, have the Board of Governors ever considered any arrangement for disposing of those incurable cases?—No.

8519. As a curative hospital, it would appear that this is not available to any thing like the extent of its accommodation, inasmuch as this number of incurable cases is likely to remain till death removes them?—Yes; and, therefore, to exclude the probably curable cases.

8520. Have you at present any applications from Boards of Guardians in the district for the admission of lunatics?—Yes; I think we have from our workhouse here.

8521. Is there any class of lunatics who, in your opinion, can properly be detained in workhouses?—We have some that would be much more suitable for a workhouse than for an asylum.

8522. What class of lunatics are those?—Quite harmless persons; there are not a great many of them.

Proposed arrangement for the accommodation of incurable cases.

8523. What is your own opinion as to the best arrangement to make for the disposal of those incurable cases?—I think the best arrangement would be to extend this asylum, and put them into a part of the building separate from the curable cases.

8524. Would you be favourable to placing them in a separate asylum in a different locality, or to an addition being made to the present building, and those incurables being removed, remaining, however, connected with the asylum?—I think it would amount to the same thing; it might be more economical to have an addition built to the present asylum for them.

Effect upon them of removal to an asylum for incurables.

8525. Supposing a distinct and separate asylum provided for those incurable cases, do you think there would be any danger of an injurious effect being produced upon the lunatics because of their removal to an establishment for incurables?—Well, if they came to understand that they were there as incurables, I think it would operate against their recovery, if there was any chance of their recovery. It would be like condemning them to perpetual insanity.

Their presence injurious to curable cases.

8526. What effect do you consider the presence of a large number of incurable lunatics in a curative establishment has upon those whose cure is possible?—A most injurious effect.

8527. Considering, on the one hand, the injurious effect which the presence of incurable cases has in a curative hospital, and the probable risk, on the other hand, attending the removal of those cases to an incurable establishment, which course would you prefer?—I would have the two classes distinct and separate.

Objection to having too large a number of lunatics in one establishment.

8528. How do you consider that the presence of incurable cases amongst curable is injurious?—What I should say is, that incurable cases might injuriously affect excitable persons coming to convalescence. Congregating too many of them together is, I think, a bad arrangement.

8529. Then, your objection is to the assembling of too large a number of lunatics, under any circumstances, in the same building or establishment?—Yes; to assembling them in the same dormitory, day-room, or ward.

Lunatics at large in the district

8530. From your knowledge of the district, is it your opinion that there is any considerable class of lunatics who are at large unprovided with any accommodation?—I rather think there are not many at large. Those insane persons who cannot be admitted here are generally sent into gaols. The course adopted, generally, is this, their friends swear informations against them, and have them sent to gaol.

8531. It is stated in constabulary returns we have received, that there are about 200 persons in this district who, it is supposed, are insane, and are not in any asylum; do you consider that is likely to be a correct return?—I should say that would be a doubtful statement. I hardly think it could be the case without my knowledge; at the same time, I have not the opportunity the police have of ascertaining.

No objection on the part of the poor to avail themselves of the Asylum.

8532. Do you think there is any objection on the part of the poorer class to send their lunatic relatives and friends into this institution?—I think not; on the contrary, they are glad to get them admitted.

8533. Do you find that lunatics are detained at home for a considerable time before they are removed to this institution?—I think the relatives keep them in their houses for some time, not knowing, perhaps, what is the matter with them, from their not being acquainted with insanity; but when they discover the persons are insane, they show a great disposition to send them in here.

8534. Do you receive paying patients?—Yes.

8535. How many have you?—I think, nine.

Admission of patients who pay cost of maintenance.

8536. What rule is followed by the Board in that respect, are the patients obliged to pay the full cost of their maintenance, or only a proportion?—The rule made is this, that a paying patient shall pay a sum equivalent to the cost of supporting a pauper patient; then the sum varies, for the price of provisions may be greater in one year than another.

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Limerick District Asylum.

Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., M.D.

Distinction made between paying and pauper patients.

8537. In point of fact, no patient is admitted as a paying patient unless he pays the average cost of the maintenance of a pauper inmate in each year?—Yes.

8538. Do you make any distinction between the paying patients and the pauper inmates as regards dress or diet?—Generally speaking, a paying patient is clothed by his friends. As to diet, the friends frequently give some diet, and we also make a distinction, because they are persons who have been accustomed to better diet before they came in; at the same time, there are paying patients who receive the same diet as pauper patients. If they are delicate we give them a better diet.

8539. Except for the reason you have stated, that where paying patients have been accustomed to better diet, and also where such patients receive diet from their friends, no paying patient in this asylum receives diet superior to that given to the ordinary patients?—It is to be understood by the friends of the paying patients that they are not to expect for them a higher scale of diet than is allowed to the ordinary pauper patients, because then the cost would be greater.

8540. Is there a fixed annual sum?—It varies according to the price of provisions.

8541. Each year a paying patient pays the same sum which it has cost to maintain a pauper patient?—Yes.

Difficulty of obtaining payment.

8542. Do you find any difficulty in securing the continued payment of that money?—I have found great difficulty.

Patients admitted for payment obliged to be retained as paupers.

8543. What was the result in those cases?—We were obliged to keep them as pauper lunatics; we had no alternative. We could not put them outside the gate in a state of insanity. I found, in one or two instances, this to be done, that we received a quarter's payment in advance: the friends were apparently anxious to pay, and promised to continue paying as long as the patient remained in the asylum; but when the three months expired, we could get no more payment; the patient was in the asylum, and we could not put him out.

No bond for removal.

8544. Is there no bond from the friends or relatives binding them to take away the patient?—There is no bond. Generally the next of kin, as they are called, promise, in the event of recovery, to remove the patient; however, we may not be able to find those friends when we require them; they may not be forthcoming.

8545. With regard to the system of payment to which you refer, are you in favour of a fixed sum being charged to the paying patients, or of a discretion being exercised by the Board with regard to the sum that should be paid?—There is no law on the subject, and I do not know well what to say about it.

Paying patients wearing clothes different from that of pauper patients.

8546. Do you observe any difficulty arise from paying patients being in the same institution with pauper patients, because of their wearing a different dress, or from other circumstances?—No; I do not think it militates against either party.

8547. Are the friends of paying patients admitted to see them more frequently than the friends of ordinary patients?—No.

Visits of friends to patients.

8548. How do you regulate the admission of friends to see patients?—There are fixed days for visiting; however, if the friends come from a distance, on other days, we do not exclude them, provided it would not be considered injurious to the patients to see them. We do not allow friends to see patients when it would excite them too much.

Attendance of Governors.

8549. Have you generally a good attendance of Governors?—Well, three form a quorum. There is not a large attendance.

8550. Have any occasions arisen during the year on which a quorum of Governors did not assemble?—I think, on two occasions.

8551. On those occasions no meeting took place till the ensuing monthly meeting?—No; there was no extra meeting.

8552. Do the Governors visit the house themselves on those occasions?—Sometimes.

No Visiting Committee.

8553. Is there any Committee of Governors appointed as a Visiting Committee?—No.

8554. Is it a regular practice, or not, to visit the various wards of the institution at the time of the monthly meeting?—No.

The Inspectors as Governors.

8555. Do the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums attend the Board regularly?—They do not attend every monthly meeting.

8556. When present, do they vote and take part in the proceedings of the Board like the ordinary Governors?—Well, I think they do; they are referred to very frequently by the other members.

Their inspection of the Asylum.

8557. How frequently do they inspect the asylum?—There is no regular time.

8558. How many times a-year?—I could not say.

8559. Do they visit twice in the year?—Yes.

8560. Are those visits paid at the time of the monthly meetings, or at other periods?—Sometimes at the period of the monthly meetings, and sometimes at intermediate periods.

8561. Without notice given to you?—I get no notice whatever.

No special regulations except as to paying patients.

8562. Are there any special regulations for the government of the asylum, except those of the Privy Council?—None, except that with regard to the admission of paying patients.

Issue of money from Privy Council.

8563. Have you experienced any difficulty in obtaining the issue of money, and so on, from the Privy Council?—No difficulty, except that there is sometimes a delay, which has reduced the balance at the bank rather low. There is more regularity now than there used to be.

8564. Do you keep the morning statement book regularly?—Do you mean with respect to the health of the patients?

The Morning Statement Book.

8565. I mean what the Privy Council regulations require to be kept—the Morning State-

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ment Book?—Yes; perhaps not to the full extent. [The Morning Statement Book is produced.]

8566. Do you enter regularly in this book, the number of cases under restraint?—Not regularly; it occurs so very seldom.

Record of cases of restraint.

8567. I see on some days the entry—"No restraint or seclusion on this day;" on other days there is no entry on the subject. Are we to understand that on the days for which there is no entry there was no case of restraint, or do you not enter the cases of restraint?—No; I may omit to do so; but we very seldom resort to restraint.

8568. Are you not aware that the Privy Council Regulations require such entries to be made?—I was not aware.

8569. Is a medical journal kept?—Not a regular medical journal.

8570. Is mechanical restraint at all used?—Rarely.

Mechanical restraint seldom used; custody of the instruments of restraint.

8571. By whom are the instruments of restraint kept?—We have but one instrument of restraint, and it is kept by one of the keepers.

8572. What is that?—The strait waistcoat; we have some straps that we very seldom resort to.

8573. By whom are they kept?—By the keepers.

8574. Are you not aware that the Privy Council Regulations require that they should be kept by you?—I was not aware of that; I never saw the regulation to that effect.

8575. Read section twenty-three of the regulations?—[Same is shown to witness, and is read by him.] I have read it: I have to observe that we have but one waistcoat for 388 patients.

8576. And the straps you spoke of?—Straps to put on the hand merely. They are never used without my concurrence.

No padded rooms.

8577. Have you any padded rooms for the seclusion of patients?—No.

8578. Have you ever had any?—Never had one.

The supply of water.

8579. Is there a proper supply of cold water laid on?—Sometimes we run short, and are obliged to wait for an hour or two until the tank is filled. We get it from water-works. There is an immense quantity of water used in the establishment, both for culinary purposes and for hot and cold baths.

No regular system of baths.

8580. Are there regular bath days for the patients?—No regular bath days. The warm baths are given according to circumstances.

8581. How frequently do the patients get an ordinary washing-bath?—The first thing done when a patient is admitted is to put him into a tepid bath.

8582. Are we to understand that a patient never gets a bath except as a portion of the treatment of his case?—Yes.

8583. For the purpose of cleanliness is there no system of baths?—No, except a necessity arises with dirty patients, and they are put into baths; but otherwise the baths are not used except as a curative means.

Lavatories.

8584. Are there lavatories attached to each of the corridors?—We are only now getting them put up; there were lavatories, but not regular ones. There are washing-places.

8585. Were they anything more than tubs?—Tubs, and rooms apart, and towels.

8586. Have arrangements been made to provide proper lavatories?—They are in progress; some are made, and there are many more to be made.

Water-closets.

8587. Are there any water-closets in the establishment?—No regular water-closets for the patients; they are in progress also.

No night-chairs; improvements under consideration.

8588. Are there night-chairs in the apartments?—No.

8589. Are there any privies in the yards?—There are sheds, but not regular privies.

8590. Is there any improvement with regard to those matters, under consideration?—Yes.

8591. Have you ever, during the seven years you have been here, brought those matters under the consideration of the Board of Governors?—I have.

8592. Have you applied for night-chairs?—I have never applied for night-chairs, nor have I ever brought that under the notice of the Board of Governors. I thought you alluded to the water-closets.

Places for taking meals.

8593. Do the patients dine in the regular day-rooms, or are there separate dining-rooms?—Sometimes in the day-rooms, and sometimes in the dining-rooms; generally speaking, they dine in the regular dining-room; they breakfast and sup in the day-rooms.

8594. Some of the dining-rooms appear to be mere temporary sheds?—Yes; they are used more in summer.

8595. Are they found sufficient or suitable?—Yes.

No means of heating the Asylum.

8596. How are the corridors of the establishment heated?—They are not heated at all.

8597. Is not the asylum very cold and uncomfortable in winter, and during damp weather?—Yes, some portions are very cold.

8598. Are the corridors flagged or boarded?—Some are flagged and some are boarded; the ground ones are flagged.

Importance of warmth.

8599. Do you consider a sufficient degree of warmth is very important in a curative hospital for the insane?—Very important.

8600. Have you ever brought under the notice of the Board of Governors the importance of providing for the better warming of those corridors?—I have.

8601. Are any measures in progress to secure that?—Not at present.

Employment of patients; making up clothing for inmates.

8602. Are the patients kept generally employed?—Those that are available for work are.

8603. Are you enabled to make up the clothing which you require for the inmates, in the establishment?—No; we are enabled to make up all the female clothing, but not all the male clothing.

8604. It appears from the Morning Statement Book that on yesterday there were only

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twenty-five female patients, out of 173, engaged in needlework; do you consider that represents the number of those who could be properly so employed?—There were others at other occupations. That was the number at needlework alone; others were cleaning up the house, and working in the laundry.

Large proportion of females unemployed.

8605. There were totally unemployed 108 out of 173; is that the ordinary proportion?—Yes; in or about that.

Employment of the males.

8606. With regard to the men, have you a sufficient quantity of ground to occupy those who are fit for agricultural work?—Yes; we make occupation for them—picking weeds, and so on.

8607. Is any tailoring done in the establishment?—There is only one tailor.

8608. Is there any shoemaker?—No.

8609. At what hour do the patients usually retire to rest?—From seven till half-past seven in summer, and earlier in winter.

8610. At what hour do they rise?—About seven o'clock.

Indoor occupations for the males; occupation and amusements on wet days.

8611. What indoor occupations have you for the men?—Assisting to clean the house at the male side, and whitewashing. There is not much occupation for the men inside.

8612. On wet days how are the 206 male inmates of the house employed?—Playing cards, and some reading.

8613. Have you any other amusement for them?—Playing the flute and the violin.

8614. Do they frequent the corridors much?—They do.

8615. Are there any seats or benches for them to sit down?—Not in the corridors; there are in the day-rooms.

No school in the Asylum.

8616. Is there a school in the asylum?—No.

8617. Was there a school here?—Not to my knowledge.

Question of literary instruction as a means of occupying the mind.

8618. What is your opinion of the advantage, as a means of occupation, of having instruction given to those inmates who would be capable of benefiting by it?—I think it would be very desirable, but at the same time, I think very few would avail themselves of it. They get books from time to time, but it is impossible to keep them together; they knock them about and tear them. There is, generally speaking, the greatest disinclination on their part to study; there are, of course, a few exceptions.

8619. My question did not refer, of course, to compulsory study, but to instruction as a means of occupation for those who would not object to it?—A few would avail themselves of it.

8620. Have you at present any books for the use of the inmates?—Very few.

8621. How many may there be?—I suppose about eight or ten.

Chaplains; arrangements for religious worship.

8622. What are the arrangements for religious worship in the institution?—There is a Protestant and a Roman Catholic chaplain.

8623. Is there a chapel attached to the institution?—One of the large rooms is set apart for the Roman Catholic worship, and this board-room for the Protestant worship.

8624. Is the large room you refer to used exclusively as a Roman Catholic place of worship?—Exclusively, there is no other use made of it.

8625. Have chaplains been always attached to this institution?—Yes.

Opinions as to the advantages of having chaplains.

8626. What is your opinion as to the advantage, or otherwise, of chaplains being attached to this institution?—I look upon it as a very great advantage.

8627. Are the chaplains admitted to visit the patients during the week?—Whenever they like; they have free access at all times.

Access to patients.

8628. Have they free access to each of the patients without reference to the condition of the patient—that is, supposing a man to be in a state of excitement that religious topics might not be desirable for him at the time of the visit of the chaplain, would you feel it your duty to tell the chaplain so?—I would, and he would agree with me.

8629. Are there many of various persuasions in the asylum?—Very few Protestants; they are mostly all Roman Catholics. The number of Protestants is comparatively few.

No sectarian disputes amongst the inmates.

8630. Have you found any sectarian disputes to arise amongst the inmates resulting from their attending the religious instruction of their respective clergymen?—None.

Classification.

8631. What classification are you enabled to maintain in the asylum?—We have two classes.

8632. The orderly and disorderly?—The orderly and disorderly. I would find it difficult to separate the moderately tranquil from the tranquil, they vary so.

Case of suicide.

8633. Have you any particular sleeping rooms for suicidal cases?—No.

8634. Have you not recently had a case of suicide?—Yes, we had one recently.

8635. Was that investigated by the Board?—There was a Coroner's inquest, and some of the Governors attended the inquest.

8636. What was the result, as regards blame being attached to the attendants or otherwise?—The verdict of the Jury was, that blame attached to one of the nurses, an assistant nurse. She was dismissed.

Idiotic and chronic cases; violent cases.

8637. Are the idiots kept in a separate class?—No.

8638. Then any acute case received into the asylum, even if it was a violent case, would be placed in the same ward or department possibly with idiots or with chronic disorderly patients, where there would be perhaps eighty, on the male side?—A very violent case, newly admitted, we would put with the disorderly.

The airing courts.

8639. How many airing courts are there altogether in the asylum?—Seven.

8640. Are they all in use?—Yes, they are all in use.

8641. Do you think any arrangement could be made for the better appropriation of the airing courts, and for the more extended separation of the orderly convalescent?—So far as the airing courts are concerned, they would do very well as they are. The orderly and

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disorderly do not interfere with each other in that way. In summer we have two large fields into which we take them, the males and females. One field is on the north-west, and the other is to the south of the asylum.

8642. Has not the asylum been enlarged since it was first erected?—Yes, additions were built to it.

Enlargement of the Asylum.

8643. Has the effect of that enlargement been to confine the airing courts?—I should say not; however, I cannot speak positively.

8644. Were the buildings erected on some of the airing courts?—I do not know; it might have been on other ground.

8645. Do you think the building would admit of any considerable extension at present?—I think the grounds would admit of it.

8646. I mean an extension attached to the present building?—I think it could be done.

The attendants; their efficiency; their remuneration, &c.

8647. Are you satisfied with the class of attendants employed in the institution?—I am perfectly satisfied with them; they are very good.

8648. Do you find that the wages given are sufficient to secure the services of competent persons?—I find that if we have a vacancy for an attendant, we have applications innumerable. That would lead one to suppose they consider the remuneration sufficient.

8649. Are any means resorted to of testing the efficiency or fitness of the candidates?—Nothing more than reference to their previous character.

8650. Do they all read and write?—Generally speaking, they do. There may be one or two exceptions.

The Superannuation Act.

8651. Have you ever had occasion to put in force the recent Act for the superannuation of attendants?—In one instance.

8652. Has the Act been found adequate for its purposes?—It has been carried out in one case, and I believe the Governors considered it adequate; but the man receiving the allowance considered it very inadequate. The man was twenty years in the establishment, and had conducted himself in a very exemplary manner. His remuneration or compensation is about £16 a-year, which is very small after such long service.

8653. Has any complaint ever been made that all the officers and attendants of the establishment are not included in this Superannuation Act?—I am not aware that any ground for such complaint exists, because, I believe, all the officers are included.

8654. Is the clerk and accountant included?—I believe the Act says "all the officers," and the clerk is an officer.

Appointment and dismissal of attendants.

8655. By whom are the attendants appointed—by you or by the Board of Governors?—Sometimes by the Board of Governors; generally by me.

8656. How is it in fact—by whom are the appointments made?—By me.

8657. By whom are the attendants dismissed?—I dismissed a man forthwith, whom I caught in the act of injuring a patient. I may have done so in other cases.

Clerk and store-keeper.

8658. Does the clerk and store-keeper reside on the premises?—No.

8659. Is there any order of the Board permitting him to reside elsewhere?—Yes, he got an addition to his salary in lieu of apartments and rations.

Inspection of provisions; articles supplied by contract.

8660. Do you inspect all the provisions coming into the house to see that they are according to contract?—I do.

8661. Are the provisions and articles required for the house provided by contract?—Mostly all: all the eatables are provided by contract.

8662. Are coals and candles supplied by contract?—Yes, they are supplied by contract.

Clothing materials not supplied by contract.

8663. And the materials for clothing?—They are exceptions. We tried the contract system as to clothing, and found that it failed. We found that it produced a great deal of confusion. For instance, we had tenders for two or three different kinds of clothing, and we received samples on a particular Board day. The confusion became so great, that we could not know one article from another, and we found it much more advisable to purchase at a particular house, that we found dealt fairly by us. This arrangement saved a great deal of trouble, and it produced a beneficial result, inasmuch as we got a good article.

8664. Why should confusion arise here more than in any other institution?—We received patterns, for instance, of corduroy, and we selected one at one price, and another at a different price; but we found that we sometimes gave the large price for the bad article, and rejected the good article. We were not competent judges.

The medical treatment of the inmates; the relative duty and responsibility of the Visiting and the Resident Physicians.

8665. Do you consider yourself responsible for any portion of the medical treatment of any section of the inmates?—This is a supposition of my own; but in the event of any accident occurring at night, I consider myself responsible for the proper treatment of that patient.

8666. But, under other circumstances, do you consider yourself responsible?—Certainly not. Where there is a visiting physician I would not conceive myself responsible for the duties that devolve upon the medical attendant.

8667. Do you consider yourself responsible for any part of the medical treatment of the sick, as distinguished from the general inmates?—Nothing more than having been appointed resident medical attendant I would conceive that I was responsible to some extent. I was not appointed a resident physician; I was merely appointed "manager." That is the word in the appointment. At the same time, knowing I would not have been appointed if I was not a medical man, I conceived it my duty to act as such when necessary.

8668. There is no distinct line of division with respect to the medical duties to be discharged by you and the visiting physician?—There is no strict line of demarcation.

No infirmary; the sick in dormitories.

8669. Have you an infirmary here?—No.

8670. Do you consider the associated dormitories proper places for treating the sick?—

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LIMERICK.

Limerick District Asylum.

Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., M.D.

We have had so little sickness, that we have never found any grievance to arise from not having an infirmary; but, generally, I think it would be a great deal better to have a separate place for the sick. I think it would insure better attendance upon them, than to have them in the ordinary dormitories.

Cases of sickness; how reported to Visiting Physician.

8671. How is the visiting physician, when he comes here, informed of such of the sick as require his attendance?—Generally speaking, the attendants and myself tell him of the case or cases that require his attention.

8672. Is there any book kept in which entries are made to direct his attention to such cases?—The matron gives a morning statement in her book of the sick at the female side of the house.

8673. What about the male side?—Reported by the attendants and myself.

8674. In a book for the purpose?—No; verbally.

8675. Then, the physician depends upon verbal reports?—Yes; on verbal reports.

8676. Who visits the sick, or looks after them in the intervals of the physician's visits?—I do.

Case of gangrene in an associated dormitory.

8677. I saw a patient named Anne Kearney, with gangrenous slough on the back; she is in an associated dormitory, and was three weeks in bed?—Yes, there is such a case.

8678. Do you think a dormitory, having ten or eleven patients in it, is a proper place for such a case so affected to remain in—proper either as regards the other patients or the patient herself who is suffering?—I think it is a most unsuitable place for her.

8679. Have you ever represented to the Governors the want of an infirmary?—I do not think I have ever done so.

Treatment of that patient; no record respecting her.

8680. Is that woman under medical treatment at present?—Yes; she is under medical treatment so far as her diet. Nutritive diet is given; no medicine.

8681. Is there any medical book with entries to show what she has received?—There is no medical book; but she is receiving wine, and other things.

8682. Is there any record whatever to show that woman has been in the state she is now in, for three weeks?—No written record.

8683. Is there any record to show the dietary she is receiving?—No.

8684. Who are the attendants in charge?—A nurse.

Insufficiency of attendance in the dormitory.

8685. Is she a nurse specially in charge of that patient, or merely the ordinary nurse of the whole ward?—The ordinary nurse of the ward; she has an assistant.

8686. Is the assistant ever employed on any other duties?—Constantly.

8687. Is the assistant ever employed in the laundry?—No. The assistants were employed in the laundry some time ago. Lately I made a regulation forbidding it, in consequence of the insufficiency of the attendance.

8688. Do you consider the nurse, when the assistant is employed at other duties, is capable, alone, of taking charge of thirty-five patients in addition to a patient confined to bed for three weeks, in the condition in which I saw the woman whose case I have mentioned?—Certainly not.

Desirability of an infirmary.

8689. Then, in short, you consider an infirmary with a nurse, or two nurses, as the case may be, would be necessary in a large institution of this kind?—I think it would be very desirable; at the same time, we have had so little sickness here, that the nurses who would be appropriated, or set apart, for that particular duty would be very idle for a great part of the year, if they were not made available for other purposes.

8690. Would not the infirmary be a suitable place for them to take charge of?—Yes.

Guarantee against use of unauthorized restraint.

8691. What guarantee have you that the attendants may not make use of restraints, without your knowing of it, when they have the instruments in their charge?—The dread of the consequences, as well as good feeling, would guard against their resorting to such means without authority from the medical attendant.

David O'Callaghan, Esq., M.D.

David O'Callaghan, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

The Visiting Physician; his visits to the Asylum.

8692. What office do you hold in connexion with this asylum?—Visiting physician.

8693. How long have you held that office?—Thirty years.

8694. Has that been since the opening of the institution?—Yes, since the opening of the institution.

8695. How frequently do you attend the asylum?—Generally every day.

His idea of his duties and responsibilities.

8696. The manager of this institution being a member of the medical profession, how far do you consider that he has any charge of the treatment of insanity in the asylum?—I conceive him to have charge equally as much as I have.

8697. Do you consider that the responsibility of treating insanity in the house rests with him equally with you?—I do.

8698. Is that in consequence of any particular instructions which were issued on his appointment?—No; I got no particular instruction, but I did in the time of the former manager, that I was to consider him as a consulting physician, that we should consult in all cases in which we thought it proper.

8699. Am I to understand that you consider your position as that of a consulting physician?—Principally; both an acting and consulting physician.

The special charge of the sick.

8700. Who has charge specially of the sick?—I should say that the charge of the sick lies with the manager and with the nursetenders.

8701. As the law does not require the manager, of necessity, to be a medical man, surely it does not contemplate the charge of the sick resting with him?—Certainly not before medical men had been appointed; but, I suppose, since medical men have been appointed, they are considered as assistants to the visiting physicians.

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LIMERICK.

Limerick District Asylum.

David O'Callaghan, Esq., M.D.

8702. Am I to understand, generally, that you regard your position in reference to this establishment as a physician visiting almost daily for the purpose of seeing that the treatment pursued by the manager is correct?—Not by any means, for the treatment is by myself as well as by the manager; we consult respecting it.

8703. Supposing a difference to arise with regard to the treatment of an insane case, with whom would the responsibility rest of determining that treatment?—I should say with me.

The treatment of insanity.

8704. I presume it is your opinion that a professional person should be at the head of the establishment?—Certainly.

8705. Supposing the law to require, what is now in practice usually done—namely, that the head of the institution should be a medical man, do you consider the sole responsibility of treating all cases in the house should rest with him?—Not the sole responsibility; a responsibility conjointly with the visiting physician.

Opinion in favour of joint responsibility as to treatment.

8706. It has been stated there is no infirmary in this institution?—There is not.

8707. Do you consider that a deficiency?—Certainly. An infirmary would be very desirable, and has been often spoken of. I think the Inspectors have reported about it on different occasions.

Want of an infirmary.

8708. Has the matter been under the consideration of the Board of Governors?—I rather think it has.

8709. Has there ever been an infirmary here?—Never, except during the time of the cholera, when we cleared out a couple of wards, and used them as such. In fact, the number of sick cases is very small. Except during the cholera, we had very few infectious cases of disease.

8710. It has been stated that there are not sufficient means of warming the establishment, do you concur in that opinion?—I think we are rather deficient in that respect.

Insufficient means for warming; necessity of warmth.

8711. Is not warmth important in a curative hospital for the insane?—Good air and warmth are certainly useful.

8712. Do not insane patients particularly require warmth?—I think they are rather chilly in general.

8713. What is your opinion of the ventilation—is it good?—Indeed, I think, it is in general very good.

The ventilation.

8714. Are there any artificial means of ventilation, such as extracting shafts?—No, there are not, except windows at the ends of the corridors, and windows along the corridors; but, on the whole, the ventilation is very good.

8715. Are you satisfied with the amount of clothing provided for the inmates?—I think it is quite sufficient.

Clothing; bedding.

8716. What is your opinion about the bedding?—I think the bedding very good in general.

8717. What beds are generally in use, straw or cocoa-fibre?—Both.

8718. Which do you consider the best?—Why, straw is more suitable for dirty patients.

8719. In the district, generally, do not the poorer classes use straw beds?—Almost exclusively.

8720. What is your opinion as to the importance of having chaplains attached to this institution?—I think the probability is, that they tend to soothe the minds of the patients in some measure.

Advisability of having chaplains.

8721. Have you at all found that an injurious effect has, in any case, been caused by the attendance of chaplains?—No; we have seen no injurious effect from it in this house.

8722. Have there been chaplains attached to this institution for the thirty years that you have been medical attendant?—No, nor for half the time.

8723. Do the manager and you together see all the inmates?—Sometimes we do; not always.

8724. How would you propose to carry on a conjoint treatment if you do not together see the same patients?—When we see any particular case we speak to each other and consult upon it, and then go to the patient if there is any necessity.

A conjoint medical treatment.

8725. But, ordinarily, you do not go together?—Not in general.

8726. Then, if the treatment were to be what is called a conjoint treatment, how would you carry it out, where the manager would see a patient one day, and you would see him the next day, and not see him together?—When a system of treatment is laid down it is carried on, except when an alteration is necessary.

8727. Do you keep any book to record wine or diet for the sick?—No; whenever there is necessity for those things they are ordered, and the manager provides them.

8728. How is the order given?—Verbally, or entered in the Apothecary's Book.

8729. Is the wine or the sick diet entered in the Apothecary's Book?—It generally is.

8730. Is it always entered?—Not always, I believe.

8731. Referring to the conjoint treatment which you suggest, suppose you had not the Manager with you, how would you ascertain the treatment which had been given in the way of wine, extra diet, or other matters?—By inquiry from the nurses; that is the only means; but I have always an opportunity of seeing the Manager every day. I meet him every day of my life.

8732. Still, to obtain full knowledge of the treatment ordered by him the day before, you have only the information given by the nurse?—I would have the information from himself.

8733. But, suppose you did not go round together?—When I would meet him he would tell me.

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LIMERICK.

Limerick District Asylum.

W. H. Gabbett, Esq.

William Henry Gabbett, Esq., sworn and examined.

8734. How long have you been a Governor of this institution?—I believe since the year 1833.

8735. Have you been a tolerably constant attendant at the meetings of the Board?—Yes, particularly of late.

8736. It has been stated that the asylum is at present full?—Yes.

Question of the adequacy of the Asylum for the wants of the district.

8737. Do you consider it is adequate for the wants of the district?—I would say so; we are generally very full, but sometimes we have room to spare. We lately were relieved of the Kerry patients, which gave us a great deal of accommodation.

8738. Did the asylum fill rapidly after the Kerry patients were removed?—Yes.

8739. Would not that rather indicate that there was a number of cases outside wanting accommodation?—Yes; but there are not a great many applications.

Lunatics in Limerick workhouse.

8740. By a return the Commissioners have received, it appears that there were, on the 1st of January last, twenty-five lunatics in the workhouse of Limerick?—I do not know how they stand at the workhouse.

Objection to committing lunatics to gaols.

8741. What is your opinion as to the propriety of committing lunatics to gaols?—I am decidedly against it. I have been one of the Board of Superintendence of the county gaol for nearly thirty years, and I have found great inconvenience to arise from the system of committing to gaols.

8742. If the law was to be altered in that respect, would it not be necessary to provide additional accommodation here?—I should imagine so.

Transmission to asylum.

8743. Do you find any difficulty in getting the lunatics from the gaols received into the asylum?—Not on the part of Dr. Fitzgerald, when he has room. We must get an order from the Lord Lieutenant for the transmission of a patient.

8744. Have lunatics, generally, been long detained in gaol before their removal?—Not very long.

Lunatics in gaols and workhouses.

8745. Are lunatics kept separate from the other prisoners in gaols?—They are, sometimes, when they are very violent, but not otherwise.

8746. What is your opinion of workhouses as places for the detention of lunatics?—I would say that they are not proper places. I am not a Guardian of the poor, and I have not been, and I do not know much about the workhouse.

Relative attendances of Governors from Limerick and Clare.

8747. Do you find the attendance of the Governors at the Board to be pretty equal from the counties of Clare and Limerick?—I would say it is not so. Very few from Clare attend

8748. What proportion of the Governors on the Board belong to the county Clare?—I could not tell that exactly. There are not so many as from the county Limerick. Whatever the number is, they do not attend; nor did the Kerry gentlemen when that county was connected with this district.

8749. Kerry, however, was far more remote?—Yes.

Propriety of receiving paying patients.

8750. What is your opinion as to the propriety of receiving paying patients into this institution?—I have always advocated it, because I thought there were a number of patients not able to pay in a private asylum, and that it would be hard to exclude them; and, under the direction of Dr. Nugent, we took them in at the actual cost of patients in the asylum, for about £20 a-year.

The charge fixed.

8751. Your charge is fixed, is it not?—Yes, it is about the average cost of the maintenance of a pauper patient.

8752. There is no varying scale according to the circumstances of the individuals?—No; we do not take them in unless it is proved to us that they are not able to pay in a private asylum.

8753. Do you think the present plan of charging a fixed sum—namely, the actual cost of maintenance, is preferable to charging a varying sum?—I think so.

8754. In point of fact, then, any person not able to pay that fixed sum is received as a pauper?—Yes, received as a pauper.

Appointment of Governors.

8755. The Board of Governors are at present, I believe, appointed directly by the Government?—Yes. We have heretofore notified to the Lord Lieutenant when we wished to have a Governor appointed, and it has been generally sanctioned.

8756. Are you in favour of giving this Board more of a representative character, by the appointment of a certain number of members from each Grand Jury?—That never occurred to me. I think it would be well to displace Governors who have not attended a certain number of times in the year. We have many who scarcely ever come at all.

8757. I believe a Governor, once appointed, remains on the list for life, whether he attends or not?—Yes.

Propriety of the Inspectors being Governors.

8758. What is your opinion as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the Inspectors of Asylums being members of each Board?—I think it advisable. Whenever they do attend, they sit here as members, and often give us very good hints.

8759. Do they vote at the Board?—Well, I do not know that on any occasion, when they attended, there was a division.

8760. As a general principle, do you consider they should belong to the Board, with the same power as ordinary members, or should merely attend as the Poor Law Inspectors do at Boards of Guardians?—Well, I do not see any disadvantage in their attending as Governors.

Appointment of superior officers.

8761. With regard to the superior officers of the asylum, the manager and physician and storekeeper, do you consider these officers should be appointed, as heretofore, by the

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Executive Government, or by the Board of Governors?—Well, I see no particular disadvantage in their being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

8762. Have you found any delay or difficulty to arise from the control exercised by the Privy Council over the expenditure?—No, indeed; except in one or two instances in which circumstances, perhaps, occurred two or three years back that caused rather a little annoyance for the time, I do not see any inconvenience from the system.

Privy Council control of expenditure.

8763. I believe that at present, when any enlargement of the asylum takes place, or any new building is erected, the works are done by the Central Board in Dublin; are you favourable to that system, or would you prefer it should be left to the Local Board?—We generally did a great deal by contract here ourselves; I think we ought to be better judges of what was to be done at this asylum than others.

Control in erection of buildings.

8764. Supposing that the Local Board refused to provide additional accommodation when required, do you consider it proper the Executive Government should have the power of causing the work to be done?—I think if the Local Board refused, the Executive Government should certainly have that power.

8765. From a return we have received, it appears that there were 206 probably incurable cases in the asylum on the first of January last out of 335 inmates; have the Board ever considered, with the view of affording additional accommodation, what arrangement could be made with respect to those incurable cases?—It was reported to us at one time that it was contemplated to build an asylum for incurables: that would be a great relief to us.

The provision of accommodation for incurable cases; question of a Central Asylum for them.

8766. Would you prefer that there should be a central asylum for the reception of incurables, rather than that there should be erected additional buildings on these premises?—I would.

8767. When you speak of its being a great relief to the district to have a central asylum for the incurable cases, do you mean that the central asylum should be maintained out of the public funds and not out of the local rate?—I would say so.

Maintenance of such Central Asylum.

8768. Would not that probably lead to an unfair removal of patients to the incurable institution with the view of relieving the local rate?—I think the cases should be particularly examined and reported upon, as to whether they were incurable or not. I consider any difficulty on that head could be fully provided for.

8769. What is your opinion as to the propriety, or otherwise, of chaplains being attached to this institution?—Well, I understood by the evidence of Dr. O'Callaghan, and many others, that they have not been productive of any evil, and I do not see why they should not be continued. Whether they were productive of any good or not I really cannot tell.

Opinion in favour of having chaplains.

8770. Do the Governors visit the whole of the institution at their monthly meetings?—No, not every month.

8771. Are any of the Governors appointed as a committee for that purpose?—No. We generally go through the accounts, particularly for the previous month, and see that the bills are all receipted properly, and entered, and then we pass the bills to be paid, and see that there is no overcharge.

No visiting Committee.

Thomas Kane, Esq., M.D., J.P., Mayor of Limerick, sworn and examined.

Thomas Kane, Esq., M.D., J.P.

8772. I believe you are Mayor of the city of Limerick?—Yes.

8773. Is there any representation you would wish, on the part of the Town Council of Limerick, to bring before the Commissioners?—Yes, there are two subjects which I wish to bring before the Commissioners. I will read this document, with your permission:—

Suggestion from Corporation of Limerick; the chargeability of lunatics.

"At a Special Meeting of the Town Council of Limerick, held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the the 19th day of March, 1857, the Right Worshipful Thomas Kane, M.D., Mayor, in the chair, the following resolution was proposed by T. C. Sheehy, seconded by Alderman Quinlivan, and unanimously carried:—'Resolved—That the Government be called upon to change the law regarding the support of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, as in justice such support should be charged in the same way as Poor Law rating, namely, part on the landlord, and part on the occupier, and not as it is at present, under the Grand Jury laws, wholly on the occupiers of houses and land; and that the following deputation submit this resolution to the Commissioners.'"

8774. Did the Town Council consider that the proposition which they have made would alter the incidence of taxation in the cases of existing leases and lettings, which were all made on the understanding that the tenant should pay the Grand Jury rate?—Yes; I think they considered that. The Corporation regarded it as very hard that the rate-payers should be obliged to pay the entire amount. They thought the landlords should pay their proportion as well as the occupiers.

8775. Did you understand the Town Council to be favourable to the chargeability of the lunatic poor being likewise fixed according to the Poor Law, namely, upon electoral divisions?—I do not think it was taken into consideration, but I should think it would be a fair principle.

8776. Has the question of giving a more representative character to the Boards of Governors of lunatic asylums been under the consideration of the Town Council?—That is the other question to which I was directed to draw your attention. The Corporation object to the present mode of appointing the Governors, inasmuch as the rate-payers have no control over them. They consider that one-fourth of the Governors should be appointed by the Government; one-fourth by the county of Clare Grand Jury; one-fourth by the county Limerick Grand Jury; and one-fourth by the Corporation of the city of Limerick, who represent the City Grand Jury at present. I consider that would be a fair mode of regulating the appointment of Governors, and the Corporation are of opinion that it is very essential to bring that under your notice.

Constitution of the Boards of Governors; suggestions on the subject

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LIMERICK.

Limerick District Asylum.

Thomas Kane, Esq., M.D., J.P.

Insufficient asylum accommodation.

The provision of additional accommodation.

Asylum for incurables.

Appointment of superior officers.

Control as to buildings.

Lunatics in Limerick workhouse.

Question of the detention of lunatics in workhouses.

8777. Is it your opinion that the present asylum is large enough for the requirements of the district?—I have personal knowledge that there is very great inconvenience in getting admission for urgent cases of lunacy into the asylum, and that inconvenience has existed for some months.

8778. Have you ever considered in what way additional accommodation could be best provided; whether by establishing a new asylum in the county Clare, or by enlarging the building here?—I think it would be better worth considering whether it would not be more advisable to remove the incurables from this institution, and establish a separate one for them.

8779. How would you propose that that separate asylum should be supported?—That is a matter the Corporation have not at all taken into consideration, and I can only give my own opinion upon it as an individual. I think the fairest mode of supporting it would be by a rate on the principle of the poor rate.

8780. With regard to the appointment of the superior officers of this establishment, do you consider that might be left, as at present, in the hands of the Executive Government, or transferred to the Board of Governors?—I think it is as well, probably, to leave it as it is at present.

8781. Do you consider that the arrangement under which the control of building asylums, and the additions made to asylums, is committed to the Board of Works should be continued?—I would say so; the same is the case with reference to almost every public establishment.

8782. Are you a member of the Board of Guardians of the Limerick Union?—I am.

8783. I believe there is a considerable number of lunatics in the workhouse; by a return we have received there were, on the first of January, twenty-five in it?—I believe about that number.

8784. Is any provision made for the separate treatment of lunatics in the workhouse?—There is.

8785. What is your opinion as to the fitness of a workhouse for the detention of lunatics?—I think it would be far better to have them in a separate establishment, provided the cost of their maintenance was defrayed on the same principle as it is at present in the workhouse.

8786. Is there any other matter you would desire to bring before the Commissioners?—No; I have stated the two points which the Corporation desired I should bring before you.

George W. O'Brien, Esq., M.D.

George William O'Brien, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

Lunatics in Ennis gaol; injurious effect of the detention of lunatics in gaols.

The persons in charge of lunatics in gaol.

Lengthened detention of lunatics in gaol.

Delay in removal to Asylum.

Period at which applications are made to remove.

8787. What appointment do you hold?—I am surgeon to the county Clare infirmary and gaol.

8788. Have you many lunatics confined in Ennis gaol?—We have had a good many.

8789. Are they treated separately, or are there any means of separate classification for them?—There are no means whatever of separate treatment.

8790. What is your opinion, as a professional person, of the effect upon a lunatic, an acute case, of being detained in a gaol?—It is decidedly injurious.

8791. Do you consider it materially impedes recovery?—Yes; it materially impedes recovery.

8792. Who are the usual attendants upon them in gaol?—The ordinary officers of the gaol.

8793. Is it usual to employ prisoners to take charge of them?—It does sometimes happen, particularly in very troublesome cases, when it is necessary to stay up at night with them. Occasionally we remove very troublesome cases into the infirmary of the gaol; but that has been found extremely unpleasant, because of the noise, to the rest of the patients. Altogether it is very uncomfortable in every way.

8794. When prisoners are employed to take charge of the lunatics, is it generally the best conducted prisoners that are selected?—Yes; the steadiest.

8795. Have you reason to believe those prisoners treat the lunatics well?—They do.

8796. How long have you known a lunatic case to be detained in gaol?—I have brought some returns with me on the subject, and I have marked particularly six cases who have been detained in gaol for a very long time; one was admitted 5th May, 1856, and discharged on medical certificate—that is, as having been brought to a state of quiescence, or as being no longer a dangerous lunatic—on the 12th August.

8797. What was the longest detention in gaol?—A person admitted on the 23rd August, 1856, and still in custody.

8798. Has any application been made for the removal of that lunatic?—Well, I cannot be certain about that; but I rather think there has been an application.

8799. Generally speaking, does difficulty arise in getting lunatics removed from the gaol to this asylum?—There is delay.

8800. Is there more than the ordinary delay, occasioned by referring to the authorities in Dublin for the usual order?—There often is. I should think it depends upon the number in this asylum.

8801. I presume applications are made for the removal of lunatics from the gaol immediately after their reception there?—Not immediately after their reception, because people are very often brought into the gaol upon an information made by their friends that they are dangerous lunatics, but when they come in there appears to be no violence. That is a very common thing; and the medical attendant of the gaol takes time to consider whether it would be desirable to forward an application to the asylum or not.

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Limerick District Asylum.

George W. O'Brien, Esq., M.D.

8802. Surely no case can be received without a medical certificate?—There is always a medical certificate; but then a person is not always in a state of excitement.

8803. When application is made to the Government for the removal of a lunatic from the gaol to the asylum, what is the usual period that elapses before the order goes down for the removal?—I could not say exactly; it varies a good deal. I have here a return of the date of committals of several lunatics who have been in gaol since the 11th August, 1855, with the date of their discharges, or of their being transferred to this asylum. They cannot be sent from the gaol to the asylum without an order from the Lord Lieutenant.

The Government order for removal to Asylum.

8804. Do you know whether the warrant is usually sent down without referring to the asylum, or whether the warrant is withheld in Dublin till it is known whether there is a vacancy?—I cannot tell that.

8805. Do you consider that the present asylum is adequate for the wants of the district, so far as you are acquainted with it?—I do not.

Inadequacy of the Asylum for the wants of the district.

8806. Is it your opinion that there is a considerable amount of lunacy which is unprovided for in any asylum?—I have reason to know it.

8807. Are you enabled to state whether there exists any difficulty in getting patients from the county Clare into this asylum?—I could not say there is. I cannot draw comparisons, not knowing the time the other applications are under consideration.

Admission of cases from Clare.

8808. Have you been professionally called upon to certify for lunatics?—Yes, very frequently.

8809. Have you found the asylum to be full on many of the occasions on which you interested yourself to get persons admitted?—Very often.

8810. It has been stated that there is not a very good attendance of Governors from the county Clare at this Board; can you explain that?—I cannot. I do not know any thing about the arrangements of the asylum.

8811. What is your opinion of the propriety of receiving paying patients into this institution; I mean a class of patients whose relatives would be unable to pay for them in a private asylum?—I think by the admission of such a class this institution could be made very useful.

Propriety of receiving paying patients.

8812. Are you in favour of a fixed charge, or a varying charge?—I think a fixed charge would be more easily managed.

8813. Is there any danger of paying patients, after being received and paid for during some time, being left a charge upon the asylum?—I have no doubt about that.

8814. What is your opinion, as a medical man, of the propriety of removing supposed incurable lunatics from the present asylum to another establishment?—I think it would be very valuable for those who remained in the asylum.

Question of removing incurable cases to a separate establishment.

8815. As it is difficult to determine what is absolutely an incurable case of lunacy, do you think there is any risk or danger of injury occurring to the cases that would be removed?—Of course there might be, as the line cannot be drawn very distinctly.

8816. If such patients knew they were sent to an institution of a condemned character, it probably would have a serious effect upon them?—If they were able to reason at all it ought.

8817. On the whole, are you favourable or otherwise to the establishment of a separate institution, or to the enlargement of the existing asylum for such cases?—I cannot say. I dare say the same object could be gained by having a department in the one institution where the incurables could be kept from association with the curables.

8818. What would be the advantage to the other inmates of the removal of the incurables?—Quietness would be one advantage, and the not seeing other people in a state of excitement, which is very apt to excite a lunatic partially recovered, and to throw him back. When the reason of a lunatic returns he is distressed at seeing bad cases of the disease about him.

8819. Incurable lunatics are not necessarily the most riotous lunatics?—Not always; but they are often wretched objects.

8820. Supposing a necessity to arise for further lunatic accommodation in this district, do you think the feeling of the ratepayers of the county of Clare would be in favour of having a separate asylum for that county?—I could not say what the feeling of the ratepayers, or of the majority of them, would be; but several influential parties are anxious to have a separate asylum for the county of Clare.

Suggested separate Asylum for county Clare.

8821. Are you in favour of the repeal of the act which enables dangerous lunatics to be committed direct to gaol?—If there were any other way of keeping them safe it is very objectionable to send them to gaol.

The Dangerous Lunatic Act.

8822. Would you consider it better to commit them at once to an asylum?—Certainly. From what I can collect from my connexion with the gaol, I believe the law is very often strained in committing a person as a dangerous lunatic who may not be a dangerous lunatic. The friends are often very anxious to get them off their hands.

8823. Do you mean that they desire to get them off their hands because they are troublesome?—Yes. I do not mean to say that magistrates or medical men have any thing to do with it, but I observe that amongst the country people, in many instances, the friends of patients would be desirous to get them off their hands, and would say that they were more dangerous than they really were in order to accomplish that object.

Abuse of the Act.

8824. I believe that in certifying for lunatics the medical man has often only a moment's inspection of the alleged lunatic?—Yes.

8825. Have you known the law to be abused in other respects, for social reasons, from a

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George W. O'Brien, Esq., M.D.

desire to get rid of a member of a family who had an interest in a farm or such like?—I have never known it.

8826. You say that, when a lunatic is committed to gaol, some time necessarily elapses before the medical officer can make up his mind as to whether the case is violent enough for transmission to the asylum?—Yes, frequently. There is usually a delay of nine or ten days; we are never furnished with any information respecting the cases. The only information that comes before us is about an assault or a threat to assault.

Persons committed as dangerous lunatics.

8827. If at the end of that time you are of opinion a man is not a dangerous lunatic, what becomes of him?—He is generally discharged on a medical certificate as not being dangerous.

8828 If his friends are not there to receive him, when discharged, what may become of him?—The friends are sent for, and are there to receive him.

8829. Supposing that they do not come, is he kept in gaol?—My impression is that the friends are rather anxious to come, in such a case.

The discharge of persons found not to be dangerous.

8830. If the friends abuse the law to get a man sent to gaol, are they willing to come and bring him back?—Yes; I have known many instances of persons anxious to get a patient committed to gaol, perhaps under a momentary panic, and then in three or four weeks coming to ask for them, finding they were quiet.

8831 Has any instance ever come within your knowledge where the friends have not come back for a patient, the medical man having certified that the case was not dangerous?—I have not known any instance of that kind. The certificate is forwarded to the committing magistrate, who resides generally in the neighbourhood of the friends of the lunatic, and a communication is made to them through the magistrate or the police.

No legal provision with respect to harmless lunatics wandering at large.

8832. The law provides for the case of a dangerous lunatic who may be at large, but there is no provision by which idiots or other lunatics, who may be wandering about the country, should be taken care of or committed to an asylum?—Every case that is brought into the gaol must be alleged to be a dangerous lunatic; there must be an information. There is not any provision made for idiots wandering about the country.

8833 Is it not a fact that if such cases are not received on the ordinary applications to the asylum they are left to their friends or to wander about the country?—Yes.

8834. The returns which the Commissioners have received would give the impression that there is a considerable number of that class of cases wandering about the county Clare?—I am under the impression there are, from communications I have had with medical men.

How such persons are treated by their friends.

8835. Do you think those unfortunate creatures are generally well treated?—As a general rule I think they are kindly treated by their friends; there are exceptions. Their personal comforts are a good deal neglected, I believe, but it is not from any unkind feeling.

Number at large.

8836. From a return which the Commissioners have received, it appears that while there are only two dangerous lunatics at large there are 109 harmless lunatics in the county of Clare; do you consider that to be a fair statement of the case?—I should think it likely to be a fair statement of the case. That includes idiots of course. I wish to say, most particularly, that I would be sorry to convey that there was the least blame attachable to any of the officials of the lunatic asylum about the delay of getting patients admitted here. It is merely a difficulty arising from the want of room.

Patrick M. Cullinan, Esq., M.D.

Patrick Maxwell Cullinan, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

8837. Do you hold any official appointment in the county Clare?—I am physician to the county gaol and to the Ennis Union Workhouse.

Detention of lunatics in workhouses.

8838. From your experience, as a medical officer of that workhouse, how far do you consider it a suitable place for the detention of lunatics?—I think there is no organization in the workhouse suitable for their proper care and treatment. There are no proper arrangements for them.

8839. Who is it that generally has charge of the lunatics in the workhouse?—Paupers have the immediate charge, and then there is a porter or some paid officer who has a very extensive and wide control, but not immediately over those people. The functions of this paid officer are not confined to the care of lunatics.

8840. Could such a paid officer as a porter really exercise any practical daily *surveillance* over the lunatics?—His care of them is only incidental, and very slight indeed.

8841. Is the class of paupers in charge of the lunatics such as ought to be put in charge of them?—I should say not; they are, generally speaking, infirm. They are intelligent, quiet men, but not persons likely to be efficient as keepers of lunatics.

8842. Do you endeavour to get the lunatics removed from the workhouse to the asylum?—That has occurred only in one case.

The class of lunatics in the workhouse.

8843. Has the fact of your having sent only one case arisen from any difficulty in obtaining admission to the asylum?—I should say not. The class of lunatics in the workhouse are generally persons not curable. They are not cases of acute maniac or insanity, they are, generally speaking, idiots and persons of weak minds.

8844. Has any application been made by the Governor of the gaol for the removal to the asylum of the lunatic who, we understand, has been there twelve months?—There has.

Delay in the removal of a case to the Asylum.

8845. Can you account for the delay in that case?—I think there is a preference given, and perhaps the circumstance of the person having been sent from the workhouse to the gaol may have influenced the Governors here.

8846. Do you suppose the case to which you refer to be a curable case?—No. I think she cannot recover. I think it is one of the existing abuses to send away the

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troublesome lunatics, and this unfortunate woman was very troublesome. They wished to get rid of her at the poorhouse, and they sent her to the gaol for the purpose of having her transmitted to the asylum. She has remained in the gaol ever since.

8847. To whom do you refer as having got rid of her?—The officers of the workhouse, the master more particularly, the guardians, of course, aiding and assisting.

8848. Do you consider the asylum here is inadequate for the wants of the district?—Yes; I think that is evident.

Inadequacy of the Asylum for the wants of the district.

8849. From your knowledge of the county of Clare, is it your opinion that there is any large amount of insanity in it unprovided for?—I am quite aware there is. I am aware that applications were made for admission here, and for a long time were not complied with, by reason of there being no vacancies. Some have been pending for a year and have not been attended to. I know a case in which for more than a year, probably for two years, an application was pending, and probably is still not complied with; parties applied to me with a view to taking a short cut to get patients admitted into the asylum—that was, to send the case to the gaol; they asked, would it not be a good way to get a patient into the gaol by converting him or her into a dangerous lunatic; I said I would give no advice about that. That course is frequently resorted to.

Extent of insanity in Clare.

8850. From your knowledge of the county of Clare, do you think insanity has been on the increase there of late years?—I could not say that.

8851. What is your own opinion as to the advisability of a separate institution being established for incurable cases?—I think it would be desirable. Those that are curable would receive, I think, more direct and concentrated attention from the medical attendants of a curative hospital. The attention of the officers is now distracted by having a crowd of other cases to look after. It would then have more also of the character of a curative hospital.

Question of a separate institution for incurables.

8852. You would desire to have this asylum simply as a curative hospital for the insane?—Yes, only for curable cases. Of course, there should be another institution for those who are incurable. One disadvantage in a workhouse, in reference to lunatics, is, that you cannot seclude them. There is no classification, and they have access to dangerous weapons, stone hammers, and the like, and can use them. There is an inmate of the workhouse in Ennis who is in the habit of converting every thing he can catch, into a knife, if it is possible at all to do it, and he uses them to inflict injury.

No proper arrangements in workhouses and gaols for lunatics.

8853. Is he a homicidal case?—He would do mischief. In workhouses and gaols, in order to prevent injury being done, there being no adequate staff or appliances for the purpose, they resort to the strait waistcoat, which would not be justifiable, except to save trouble, and that it might be dangerous to leave a party unchecked.

8854. Are the instruments of restraint left in charge of the pauper attendants?—I should say not; there must be some paid officer or nurse to take charge of them.

Restraint in the Ennis workhouse.

8855. Are you quite distinct as to that fact?—I am pretty sure of it; they may use restraint of that kind without direct authority, but very rarely.

8856. Have you often found lunatic inmates of workhouses, on the occasions of your visits, under mechanical restraint?—Frequently. The poor woman, to whose case I referred as being in gaol, for instance: she was constantly in the strait-waistcoat. They do the same thing in the gaol; they put them into the strait-waistcoat when such things might be dispensed with under other circumstances, and they put them under the care of prisoners who do not make very sensible keepers.

8857. What is your opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of paying patients being received into this institution?—I think it would be very desirable; there are a great many persons who could afford to pay for their support. That class of persons now admissible to fever hospitals, who are poor, but are not paupers, some provision, I think, should be made for them.

Paying patients.

8858. Is there any chance or danger of the privilege being abused if patients were admitted merely for the cost of their maintenance—do you think the admission of parties would be obtained although their friends could pay for them in a private asylum?—I do not think that would be an abuse, if they paid the cost of their maintenance.

8859. Would not such persons be enjoying the benefit of an institution erected for paupers while the paupers were excluded?—I would not adopt any arrangement under which a pauper would be excluded for the sake of providing for a person who could pay.

8860. You have stated, as one of the advantages which would result from having a separate establishment for incurables, that the manager of a curative hospital would give more time and attention to the treatment of the inmates?—Yes

8861. Would it not be a greater tax on his time and attention to have him attending a similar number of curable and recent cases, than if they were a mixed class?—Supposing you separate the two classes of lunatics, and that you have the same number of absolutely curable patients in the asylum that you had before of both classes, greater attention would, no doubt, be required on his part; but his attention would be less distracted when he would have to employ solely a curative treatment, and, I think, he would be able to give a more undivided attention than is likely to be given now when different classes of patients are mixed up in the same asylum.

Extent of the Manager's duties in an Asylum exclusively for curable cases.

8862. Is there any thing connected with the county of Clare you would wish to bring under the notice of the Commissioners?—I think the interests of the county of Clare are not attended to in this asylum; they are neglected. Nobody knows, for instance, whether the county of Clare has in this asylum the number of inmates to which it is entitled, or whether the places that should be reserved for Clare are given to others. No one that I

Question of the proportion of Asylum accommodation occupied by Clare lunatics.

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Limerick District Asylum.

Patrick M. Cullinan, Esq., M.D.

spoke to was aware of that, and, I think, it ought to be known to some persons interested. I presume the manager could exercise some discretion in the matter.

The Clare Governors.

8863. Do the county of Clare Governors attend?—I should say not. I have spoken to Lord Inchiquin, Colonel Vandeleur, and several other gentlemen, and they said they knew nothing at all about the matter; and, at the last assizes but one of the county, I got the Grand Jury to pass a resolution that the Governors of the asylum should be requested to furnish returns of the number of places occupied by lunatics from the county of Clare.

8864. Are you aware how many persons belonging to the county of Clare are Governors of the asylum?—I see by a reference to the list of Governors that there are four from the county of Clare.

8865. It appears that two of those four never attend?—I never knew that any Governors attended from the county of Clare. The people of that county know no more about this asylum generally than they do about Hanwell. I will mention a case which, I think, shows that the interest of the county Clare is neglected. Some time ago there was a woman sent from the workhouse to the asylum; she had been in Clare only two or three days by her own account, and by the account of the police, and yet she was charged upon the county of Clare, although she was certainly not from that county.

Allegation that a lunatic not belonging to Clare was charged upon that county.

8866. Was she not transmitted from the county of Clare?—Yes.

8867. Are you aware whether any statement was sent with her showing that she had been only a few days in that county?—Yes.

8868. I believe it is usual to charge a pauper upon the county in which the workhouse is situate on which she was chargeable at the time of her removal?—Yes. What I say is, that if the interests of the county Clare were properly looked after, that woman would not be charged upon that county.

Rev. B. Jacob.

The Rev. *Benjamin Jacob*, sworn and examined.

8869. How long have you held the office of chaplain to this asylum?—I think since the year 1844.

8870. Were you one of the first chaplains?—Yes.

The Protestant inmates; their attendance at divine service.

8871. What proportion of the Protestant inmates of this asylum usually attend your service?—As far as I can learn I think about one-third. I think the Protestant inmates average about thirty-six, so far as I have been able to learn, and the attendance has been probably about twelve, sometimes it has been more and sometimes less.

8872. Do you find that they are usually orderly when attending service?—Particularly so; at the same time it is necessary to observe that it is only those that are likely to be orderly who are allowed in. They are peculiarly orderly during their attendance.

Free access of Protestant chaplain to the Protestant inmates.

8873. Are you allowed free access to the patients of your persuasion in the asylum?—There is every facility given to me to see them, but the usual course is to attend on Sundays, and a week day, and when there is any special case, I come to it. I did, at the time of my first appointment, propose to the then Governor that I should visit occasionally, go through the place, and see the inmates; and he was then of opinion that it would unsettle their minds, and that it was necessary to have some special time appointed for seeing them. Mr. Jackson was then Governor, and I then appointed one day in the week as well as Sunday for coming, and when there is any special case I see it. There is never the slightest obstruction given.

Advantages of religious ministrations.

8874. Have the inmates of your persuasion ever expressed their satisfaction to you at having you to communicate with for spiritual consolation?—Yes; on my first appointment there was a Scotchwoman here, and when I mentioned that I was to come on Sundays, she said—"Oh! I am glad to hear it, that is the day we love in Scotland." Another patient said, "We were so long left without any one to ask us whether we had a soul or not, that it seemed the Almighty had forgotten us altogether." About a month since, a Mrs. Hanley, a patient, was dying, and thinking she was not likely again to see me, she said—"I wish, Mr Jacob, before you go, to thank you, not only for your attention to me during this my illness, but also for your attention to me during many years." She seemed to feel very much, thinking she was not likely to see me again.

Religious books.

8875. Are you provided with such books as you may require for the religious instruction of those of your persuasion?—Yes; that is so far as prayer books and Bibles. They have books here to read, but any thing I wish specially to give them to read, I give myself; I never think of applying for any.

8876. Is there no apartment devoted entirely to religious worship?—No; it is in this room the service takes place.

Rev. M. Malone.

Rev. *Michael Malone*, sworn and examined.

8877. How long have you been Roman Catholic chaplain to this institution?—Since November, 1855.

The Roman Catholic inmates; attendance at divine service.

8878. What proportion of the Roman Catholic inmates of the institution usually attend service?—I cannot state exactly the proportion who attend service, but the number of Catholics I have charge of in the establishment is 304, and perhaps about half that number, on an average, attend service on Sunday. Some are obliged to be kept away from chapel on account of causes known to the Governor.

8879. Do you think that about one-half the number of Catholic inmates you have stated are capable of benefiting by your ministrations?—I think so; that is, of assisting peaceably at mass on Sunday, and deriving benefit from their assisting thereat.

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Limerick District Asylum.

Rev. M. Malone.

8880. What is the proportion capable of benefiting by your instructions, or by communicating with you on religious matters?—I sometimes come here on the eves of festivals, and I generally have from forty to fifty capable of receiving private instruction. I never address the patients altogether in the form of a sermon, but I convey instruction privately.

Proportion capable of benefiting by Roman Catholic Chaplain's ministrations.

8881. Is there a considerable number in a condition to receive the sacraments?—Yes; there is at present one, a weekly communicant, and there are others monthly communicants, and there are from twenty to thirty who are able to comply with their Paschal communion.

8882. How often in the week do you attend?—I attend regularly every Sunday, either personally or by a representative, and whenever there is a sick call, no matter whether the person is capable of speaking to me rationally or not, I come to administer the sacrament of Extreme Unction.

His visits to the Asylum.

8883. When you say you do not preach, but instruct privately, which is perhaps a better course, is that on Sundays, or do you come on other days in the week to do so?—I come on other days in the week.

Supply of altar requisites and religious books.

8884. Are you provided by the Board with such books as may be required for the religious instruction of Catholic inmates?—Yes; everything requisite for the celebration of mass is supplied. With regard to the prayer books, the patients themselves, I believe, provide them. There is not any provision I believe made by the Board for prayer books or beads. I think they are supplied by the friends of the patients.

8885. It is stated part of the house is fitted up as a chapel for the use of the inmates?—Yes; the number of Catholics being so great, 304, all of whom might possibly be able to attend, but I do not say that they are.

Desire of inmates for Chaplain's ministrations; beneficial effect of them.

8886. Have you, during the short period you have been chaplain, heard the inmates of your persuasion express their satisfaction at being enabled to have the services of a minister of their church?—Oh, yes; I have repeatedly heard them express their satisfaction; in fact, I know of one case that I am quite certain has been recovered by my ministrations. It was the case of a person affected with religious madness and despair, and by constant conversations with her she was recovered, and has left since quite well. There are other cases I find quite soothed by what I say to them, and I find them most obedient to what I state as a priest, when they are violent towards their keepers.

8887. Do you find many of them, as regards these matters, very little different from persons out of doors?—Yes; I find that to be the case with monomaniacs, persons insane on some one point, but on others quite as sane as anybody else.

8888. I need scarcely ask you whether you consider it proper that those people should be deprived of the services of chaplains?—I think it would be very wrong to deprive them of the advantage of having chaplains. I have nothing else to state, except that it is my impression the services of a Roman Catholic clergyman to this asylum, at least, where the number of Roman Catholics is so great, could not be safely or justly dispensed with.

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OMAGH.

OMAGH, 27th MAY, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

Omagh District Asylum.

OMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

F. J. West, Esq., M.D.

Francis John West, Esq. M.D., sworn and examined.

8889. What appointment do you hold in this institution?—Manager and resident physician.

Counties in the district.

8890. What counties are comprised in the district?—Tyrone and Fermanagh.

8891. Have you been resident manager of the institution since its opening?—I have.

Opening of the Asylum.

8892. At what period was the Omagh asylum opened?—It was opened on the 31st March, 1853, to receive patients.

Extent of accommodation; number in the Asylum.

8893. What number of inmates is it calculated to accommodate?—We calculate 312.

8894. What number of inmates are there at present in the house?—Two hundred and thirty-one.

8895. I presume a good number of the 231 were transferred, at the opening, from other asylums?—Sixty-seven from Derry and fourteen from Armagh.

Large proportion incurable.

8896. It appears from a return the Commissioners have received that a large proportion of the cases in the house are supposed to be incurable?—Yes, there is a large proportion incurable.

8897. From the return which you forwarded to us, it appears that on the 1st January last there were 158 incurables, out of 213—have those numbers varied much since?—They have varied, but not much; on the 31st March last, we had in the house fifty-nine probably curable cases, 130 incurable cases, twenty idiots, and twenty epileptics.

8898. I presume the idiots might be classed also as incurable?—Yes.

Incurables received from the old Asylum.

8899. Was any considerable proportion of those incurable cases admitted here from the old asylum?—Mostly all that came from the old asylum were incurable cases and aged.

Applications for admission.

8900. Are the applications for admission to the asylum numerous at present?—We have four for the next Board day; the number varies from about four to twelve.

Lunatics in the workhouses.

8901. Are you aware how many lunatics are in the union workhouses of the district?—I am not aware that there are any lunatics; there are idiots.

8902. Do the Boards of Guardians usually make applications here direct for the admission of lunatics?—They do.

Removal of such cases from Asylum.

8903. Is any difficulty experienced in having the proper form prepared, and security given, for the removal of a cured lunatic, as required?—Not when they understand it.

8904. Who is the party usually giving the security?—The Chairman of the Board of Guardians generally gives the security for the removal of cases sent from the workhouse, and the clerk makes the affidavit.

8905. Have you found no difficulty in disposing of such cases, or, if they were cured, in obtaining their re-admission to the workhouse?—None whatever. We have had only two such instances.

Class of cases in the workhouses.

8906. Are you able to say whether the cases that have come from the workhouses have usually been detained there for a long period?—I rather think they were cases that had been in other asylums; at least, we found that some of them had been in the Derry Asylum. I would call them relapsed cases. In consequence of poverty they went into the workhouse. I wish to observe, also, that most of the cases from workhouses are epileptics.

Proportion of cases from Fermanagh and from Tyrone.

8907. Are the applications for admission as numerous from the county of Fermanagh as from the county of Tyrone?—No; almost all the cases admitted from the County of Fermanagh come through the gaols by order of the Lord Lieutenant. We had eighteen admissions from the gaols during the past year; seventeen were from Fermanagh, and one from Omagh.

Cases from gaols.

8908. Have the cases coming from gaols usually been detained in the gaols for any period?—They have generally been detained for a length of time before they came to us. I have two women in the house at present; the Governor of the gaol of Enniskillen complained he could not get them in here.

8909. From the experience you have had of cases received from workhouses and gaols, what is your opinion as to the propriety of lunatics being detained in them?—I think it is most injurious to lunatics to detain them in gaols. We find great difficulty in managing cases that come from gaols. As to workhouse cases, we do not find much difference between them and those that are ordinarily admitted.

Direct committal to the Asylum.

8910. Do you consider a power of committal direct to the asylum would be advisable?—Certainly.

8911. Having ample room in this asylum you would experience no difficulty in admitting the cases so committed?—None.

8912. In districts where the asylums are very full might not difficulties arise?—Yes, but room might be provided. Cases approaching to recovery might, perhaps, be let out on trial. We have experienced great advantage from letting patients out on trial who were not quite recovered, but were nearly well.

8913. You communicate with the friends respecting those cases?—Yes.

Inadequacy of the Asylum.

8914. Is it your opinion the asylum at Omagh is sufficient for the wants of the district?—Why, at present I think it is; but I should say, in a few years, it will scarcely be sufficient.

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I am not prepared to give an accurate account of the number that may be outside. We have had eighteen re-admissions in the year, and a number of those who have left the asylum I expect will return again, and, by that means, the asylum will, in a very few years, be full.

Number of lunatic poor at large in the district.

8915. From returns the Commissioners have received, it appears that on the 1st of January last there were 101 lunatic poor in the county Tyrone, not including those in the asylum, and in the county Fermanagh there were 102—how do you account for application not being made for the admission of those cases?—I cannot account for it. The reluctance friends have to putting these persons into the asylum is the only explanation I can give of it. They frequently keep them on at home, thinking they will get better, and it frequently occurs that, after getting the paper for admission, the friends keep them out for a year longer. It is a natural feeling to keep them amongst themselves.

8916. Is the effect of their being detained at home by their friends, who have not proper means for treating them, likely to interfere with their cure in this asylum?—Very much.

Paying patients admitted; regulation of the charge.

8917. Have you any patients in this asylum who pay?—We have at present three, not including the pensioners.

8918. Is the charge uniform for paying patients?—It is not uniform; the charge depends upon the circumstances of the patient.

8919. In what manner is the maximum regulated—is it with reference to the actual cost of maintaining a lunatic?—It is regulated by the representations made to the Board as to the circumstances of the party.

8920. No profits are derived in any case?—No. The highest charge at present is £12.

Inquiries as to ability to pay.

8921. Are any particular steps taken by the Board to ascertain whether the friends of the party are able to pay for his support in a private asylum?—I am directed by them to inquire of the gentlemen signing the engagement to know if the parties are capable of paying any, and what sum, and we are guided by the answer.

Difference in their treatment.

8922. Is the treatment of paying patients in the asylum different in any respect from the treatment of ordinary cases?—No.

8923. Are they allowed any indulgence or additional comforts?—Nothing further than, perhaps, meat on Friday; that is the day on which all the others get bread and milk, and they are also allowed to dress in their own clothes.

8924. Do you find that any jealousy is excited on the part of the other inmates by that?—I never knew any instance of it here; all the patients would wish, if possible, to wear their own clothes.

8925. Have you found that the admission of paying patients has been attended with any inconvenience?—No.

8926. Are the ordinary patients in any case allowed to wear their own clothes?—We have two cases who came from Derry; they got the habit there, and we did not wish to annoy them by preventing them from doing so.

8927. Do you think there is any objection to allowing patients to wear their own clothes?—For the better class, I think there is not; I think, where it is gratifying to the feelings of a patient, it should be allowed; so that it will not interfere seriously with the regulations of the house.

The Visiting Physician; the discharge of the medical duties by him and the Resident Physician.

8928. Is there not a visiting physician attached to the institution?—Yes.

8929. How far do you take any part in the medical treatment of the cases in the house?—I scarcely take any part. If there was any urgent case requiring attendance, and if the visiting physician was not present, I would give that attendance.

8930. Being a medical man, did you receive any instructions on your appointment as to the extent of your duties in a medical capacity?—Nothing further than that I was to go round with the visiting physician every day he attended, and in serious cases to consult with him; but it was always understood he was to be the chief medical officer.

8931. When cases are first admitted, do you consult together to consider and determine upon the most advisable course of treatment?—On the next succeeding visit of the visiting physician the patient is pointed out, and he forms his opinion, not so much as to the treatment for the mental disease as that for the bodily condition.

8932. Does the responsibility of the treatment for the mental disease rest with him or with you?—I believe it rests chiefly with me, though, I believe, it is considered to be shared to some extent between us. The subject is rather in a doubtful and unpleasant state at present.

8933. How frequently does the visiting physician attend?—He is expected to attend every second day; I should say he attends three times a-week.

8934. Are you yourself engaged in any other pursuit besides the occupation of Manager of this institution?—None whatever.

The meetings Board; attend of Governors.

8935. Are the meetings of the Board regular, or has there been any failure to constitute a meeting?—I believe we have had but three failures of meeting since the house opened.

8936. Do you find the attendance of Governors to be more from one county than from the other?—It is more on the part of Governors from Tyrone; we account for that by the distance the asylum is from Fermanagh.

8937. Do the Inspectors attend often?—Not often.

The Inspectors as members of the Board; their visits.

8938. Do they ever vote and take part in the proceedings like other members?—I have never known them to vote. They may be referred to on a question, and they will give their opinion upon it.

8939. How frequently do they visit the institution?—I think I have had five visits within the last year from one of the Inspectors.

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Omagh.

Omagh District Asylum.

F. J. West, Esq., M.D.

8940. Do you keep a morning statement book, as required by the Privy Council regulations?—Yes. [The morning statement book is produced.]

The morning statement book; record of restraint. Manager's communications to Board.

8941. Are the cases of restraint regularly entered in this book?—Yes, they are entered by myself.

8942. Then, there is no person now under restraint?—No, there is not.

8943. Nor has there been for some days?—I have been in Dublin for some days; but, on inquiry, I find that there was no case requiring any restraint.

8944. In what manner do you bring before the Board any matters you think may require their consideration?—In writing.

8945. Is there a particular book in which such memoranda are kept?—There is a memorandum book, and there is a want book, in which we will sometimes write what, perhaps, ought to be written in the memorandum book.

The Apothecary; the Clerk and Store-keeper non-resident.

8946. Is there an apothecary attached to this institution?—There is.

8947. Is there a clerk and store-keeper?—There is a clerk and store-keeper.

8948. Does he reside on the premises?—He does not.

8949. Is it by permission of the Board he resides outside the asylum?—I believe it is by their permission; the subject is one in abeyance at present.

8950. Is there a minute of the Board permitting him to reside outside the institution?—At the last meeting but one it was brought before the Board, and it was left as it is until after the Commissioners held this inquiry.

8951. Has the clerk and store-keeper resided in the institution at any time since it opened?—Never.

8952. Has that absence from the institution been sanctioned by a minute of the Board?—It has frequently been brought under the notice of the Board. It is attended with very great inconvenience.

The land attached to the Asylum; employment of patients upon it.

8953. What quantity of land have you attached to the asylum?—We have at present thirty statute acres.

8954. How is that land used?—It is mostly in tillage.

8955. Is any large number of the inmates enabled to be employed in the cultivation of the farm?—The average number we have employed is twelve.

8956. Who conducts the farming?—The steward.

8957. Does he reside on the premises?—Yes.

8958. Does the farm supply milk for the institution?—No.

The farm; its accounts.

8959. Who keeps the accounts of the farm?—The steward keeps the accounts, and they are copied into the books by the clerk.

8960. The clerk and store-keeper, therefore, does not take any cognizance of the incomings or outgoings of the farm?—No.

Defective arrangements in Asylum.

8961. What is your opinion of the suitability of the building for an institution of this kind?—I think the plan is very good, but the arrangements in some respects are very defective, the water-closets particularly, and the mode of heating.

Want of means of heating.

8962. How is the house heated?—There are no means of heating whatever in the dormitories. There are fire-places in the day rooms and in the long corridors, but they are quite insufficient to give heat.

8963. Are there no artificial means of supplying heat?—No.

8964. I believe the corridors are very long?—The long corridor is 204 feet in length.

8965. Do you find them very cold in winter?—Exceedingly cold, and the sleeping apartments are more so.

8966. Are the fire-places in the outer or inner wall of the corridors?—In the outer wall.

8967. Do you find the corridors much used by the patients in winter?—Owing to the cold they are not.

Ventilation.

8968. Is the ventilation good?—The ventilation is good, but the windows are very defective in their construction.

8969. Are there any artificial arrangements for ventilating the building?—No.

8970. Are there no flues for extracting the foul air?—No.

Lighting.

8971. Is the house lighted with gas?—Yes, with gas.

The supply of water.

8972. Have you a good supply of water?—We have now a very good supply of water from the river.

8973. Is that forced up by the labour of the patients?—In fine weather we put patients to it who are not capable of doing any other work; in winter we put the horse to it.

8974. Is the horse kept for the use of the farm?—Yes.

8975. And employed solely at it?—Yes.

8976. Do you find that you are obliged to employ the patients to a greater extent than is desirable in forcing up water?—No.

8977. Have you found any inconvenience on that head?—Not at present, but I have experienced inconvenience from the yard pump; it is a very difficult pump to be worked. It must be worked by patients if we require the water. We do not often use it; the water is bad.

8978. Is it not fit for drinking?—It is not.

8979. Is the water in the river good?—Yes, except during the time of the steeping of flax, when it becomes very disagreeable.

8980. Is there any period of the year you are in want of good water?—In the season for steeping flax, we cannot use the river water at all, and we are obliged to apply to wells in the neighbourhood. The water in the well in the yard is chalybeate.

The sewerage.

8981. Is the sewerage good?—Very defective.

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8982. To what place is the soil carried off?—To a tank in front of the house.

8983. Is it used for the farm?—Yes.

8984. Are there any cattle on the farm?—None.

8985. Are there any pigs?—There are pigs.

8986. Do the pigs belong to the institution?—Yes.

8987. How is the land that is not under tillage occupied?—It is in meadow.

8988. How many airing-courts are there?—There are four. There is a new one just being built. *The airing-courts.*

8989. Are they adequate for the wants of the institution?—Indeed, I think they are not; if the house were full they would not be adequate. This house has been built with the view, the Commissioners said, that the occupants of the top corridors, both male and female, would not require yards.

8990. Do you mean that they would be persons of imbecile habits?—No; but that they would be so quiet and orderly that they would not require to mix with the other patients in the yards. That was the object of the Board of Works.

8991. Are we to understand that it was meant the general ground would be accessible to those patients?—Yes.

8992. Is there a sufficient supply of bedding for the use of the inmates?—No, indeed, it is very scanty. *The supply of bedding.*

8993. Have you ever represented to the Board the necessity of additional bedding being provided?—Yes, and the last Board gave me an order to increase the supply.

8994. What classification do you maintain in the house?—The refractory, the peaceable, and the convalescent. *The classification.*

8995. Are those three divisions on each side?—Yes.

8996. By whom are the instruments of restraint kept?—They are in the matron's store. *The instruments of restraint.*

8997. Do you mean the instruments of restraint for the males as well as for the females?—Yes, the strait-waistcoat; that is the only instrument of restraint.

8998. Is it not kept by you?—It is not.

8999. Then, it may be used without your knowledge?—It cannot be used without being reported to me.

9000. You mean the order is to report to you, but, then, as it is not in your custody, it may be used without your knowledge?—It is reported to me that restraint is necessary in a case; and if I think so, I desire the attendants to go to the matron for the instrument of restraint, and it is only used under my superintendence.

9001. Are you aware the Privy Council Regulations require you to keep those instruments of restraint?—I was not aware that I was required to keep them.

9002. What instruments of restraint are in use?—The strait-waistcoat, and the muff sometimes. There is a bed we use here with a cover to it. It is one of the wooden beds, with sides, and there is an iron cover which goes over it, with rails; and in this bed we put violent patients who are in the habit of sitting up and breaking out, and breaking the windows. *A bed with iron bars over it.*

9003. A sort of cage?—Yes; it is only used at night.

9004. How high may those iron bars be above the patient?—Sufficiently high to allow him to turn and to twist, but he cannot get up.

9005. How many inches might those bars be above the patient's head?—When he is lying down, I suppose from twelve to fourteen inches.

9006. Are the patients who are placed in those beds usually strapped down in them?—Never; they are allowed to move, and turn, and draw up their knees; to do every thing, except sit up in bed.

9007. Might not a patient suddenly starting up injure himself?—We have never found that to occur.

9008. Are those beds of your own introduction, or have you seen them elsewhere?—They are my own introduction. In fact, it occurred to me when every other means failed with a patient; we tied her to keep her in the room, and prevent her from destroying herself, or getting out of the window, and then we adopted this plan and found it most successful. She recovered, and was fit to go home in about a week after she was placed in it.

9009. You have stated that strait-waistcoats and muffs are sometimes used; are patients never restrained by any other means?—Never.

9010. Are patients never tied down to beds?—Never.

9011. At the time the Commissioners were here last there was a patient recovering from a fit of apoplexy who was tied down?—He was a very powerful, strong man, whom we could not keep down, and there was a rope put across the bed. He was not tied; the object was to keep his legs in the bed; he could sit up in it. *A rope used to keep a patient in bed.*

9012. Was that man dying at that time?—He was dying; it was to keep his legs in the bed we resorted to that plan. He was a powerful and a heavy man, and we could not keep him there otherwise.

9013. How many cases, on an average, have you under restraint, of any kind, in the week?—I think, on an average, not more than two. One of those is an epileptic case and becomes very violent in fits. *Weekly average of cases under restraint.*

9014. Have you ever found any of the inmates placed under restraint by the servants, by means of tying sheets round their arms, and so on?—Never.

9015. Are there baths in all the divisions?—There are baths in all the corridors. *Baths.*

9016. How frequently do the inmates get baths?—Once a week; they would require them every day.

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OMAGH.

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F. J. West, Esq., M.D.

9017. Do they get a complete bath?—Yes. Some of them require them twice a day; those who cannot relieve themselves.

9018. Are there any seats or benches in the corridors for the patients to sit down?—None.

No seats in corridors; hours of retiring to bed, and of rising.

9019. Then, except in the day-rooms, they cannot rest?—No.

9020. At what hour do they go to bed in winter?—The men who have been out working are allowed to go to bed after supper, if they wish it. That is about seven o'clock. They must be in bed at nine o'clock. The time varies, according as they wish it, except that they must be in bed at nine.

9021. At what time do they rise?—Seven o'clock.

Reading for patients in winter evenings.

9022. What occupations have the patients, on long winter evenings, indoors?—The keepers read for some of them, and others merely sit in the place.

9023. Is there any collection of books for the use of the inmates?—We are getting up a library.

9024. Do you not attach considerable importance, in the treatment of insanity, to the minds of the patients being occupied as far as possible?—Yes.

Want of means of amusement.

9025. Do you think sufficient means are afforded them for the purpose?—It is a great defect in this establishment, the want of means of amusement. There is no source of amusement.

9026. Have you ever suggested any arrangement for the purpose of amusing them?—I suggested to the Board the advantage of having a ball-court for the patients. They granted me some money for it, but I have not yet found a good site on which to erect it.

Dining-hall.

9027. Is there any recreation-hall or apartment of that kind for them?—There is; but I latterly turned it into a dining-hall, which is of very great importance. A very great improvement has taken place, even amongst the worst of the patients, by their getting their food together. The male patients only dine there. It would be a great advantage if there was a place where both males and females could dine together.

9028. Is there a school in the asylum?—No.

State of education amongst the patients.

9029. Is there any large number of the inmates capable of reading?—No: five can read and write well; ninety-six can read and write indifferently; thirty-five can read only; and ninety-three cannot read nor write.

Instruction as a means of occupation.

9030. What is your opinion of the advantage of instruction being given in an establishment of this kind; would it be a suitable occupation for the minds of the patients?—It might occupy them, but I do not know what benefit they would derive from it. I think patients capable of receiving instruction should be thinking of leaving this; and I find patients recover much quicker by putting them to the employments they were habitually at, such as the farm; or if they were of any trade, by putting them to that trade. It is the object of the establishment to recover patients as much as possible.

9031. You do not mean to say that every lunatic who is capable of receiving instruction would be in a condition to leave the asylum?—No, I think not; but, I think, patients coming towards recovery would be better employed in the farm. They are generally patients accustomed to a life of labour.

9032. Would not their being enabled to read facilitate their occupation on a long winter's evening, instead of being dependent, as they now are, upon occasional readings for them by the keepers?—Yes, it would; but there are few patients who would be capable of receiving any beneficial instruction. It would take a long time before the instruction would be perfected.

No trades taught.

9033. What trades are taught in the asylum?—We teach no trade.

9034. Are the persons who are employed at weaving and carpenter's work persons who had previously learned those trades?—Yes.

Return as to patients employed, how employed, and of those unemployed.

9035. Just read from the Daily Statement Book how all the males were employed yesterday in this institution?—There were sixteen at agricultural labour; two weaving, that means weaving and winding; one tailoring; we have a carpenter in the house, but he was not working; two cleaning the house; twenty-five at miscellaneous employments; inactive, sixty-five; confined to bed, two. The total employed is forty-six, and the total unemployed is sixty-seven males. Of the females there were at spinning, three; at needlework, ten; knitting, twenty; fancy-work, two; assisting in the laundry, seven; cleaning the house, sixteen; miscellaneous employment, five; confined to bed, three. Total employed, sixty-three; total unemployed, fifty-three.

9036. Are the shoes bought by contract?—Yes, they are bought by contract.

9037. Are there none made in the house?—Not at present.

The making-up of clothing.

9038. Is the male clothing made up in the house?—No. I attempted to get it done, but the tailor destroyed more cloth than would pay for the making. I employ him in mending.

9039. Is the female clothing made up in the house?—Yes.

9040. Is the shirting for the men made here?—Yes.

Teaching trades.

9041. Do you think it would be possible to afford more extensive employment by teaching them trades?—The weaver might teach, or the carpenter, but the tailor we have is a patient very seldom capable of doing any work.

The servants.

9042. Are the servants of the establishment generally enabled to read and write?—There is a rule that none shall be employed who cannot read and write.

9043. Practically, do they read much for the patients?—The male keepers do in the winter.

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9044. I presume that, as the manager of an institution of this kind, you are aware of the importance of having occupations for the minds of lunatic patients?—Yes.

9045. Are you not of opinion it would be of advantage to extend the employment to be given?—I think employment should be extended to all who can receive it; I think it would be a great advantage.

Advantage of extending the employment of the patients.

9046. By whom are the servants of the establishment appointed?—By me.

9047. By whom are they removed?—By me.

9048. Are they removed by you without any interference or control on the part of the Board?—I report to the Board.

Appointment and dismissal of servants.

9049. Am I to understand you report it as a matter done?—It is very seldom that I have had the opportunity or necessity of dismissing servants.

9050. When a servant is removed from the institution, is there any record as to the cause of that person having left?—I make a record in the Day Book.

9051. Is there any record in the Minutes of the Board?—No.

9052. You do not report it to the Board?—I have not done so.

9053. Then, in point of fact, the servants of this institution are entirely under your direction and control?—Yes.

Their wages.

9054. Have you found that the wages allowed are adequate to procure the services of proper attendants?—I think so. Those having trades get higher wages than those who have not.

Religious worship; the arrangements for it.

9055. With regard to religious worship, what are the arrangements in this institution in that respect?—We have three chaplains. The Roman Catholic Chaplain attends on Sunday morning, the Presbyterian Chaplain at two o'clock, and the Protestant Chaplain for evening service.

9056. Is there a chapel attached to the institution?—Yes.

9057. Is the same chapel used by each communion?—Yes.

9058. Do the chaplains attend to give religious instruction to the inmates separately?—They do, during the week.

The Manager's control with respect to religious ministrations.

9059. Supposing you considered it was not desirable that a chaplain should visit a patient, considering that patient's state of mind, what steps would you take to prevent the visit?—I select the persons the chaplains are to attend and those they are not to attend. I direct the chaplains as to inmates whom it is necessary for them to see and inspect, and as to those they should not see.

9060. Then, in point of fact, you exercise control as to the persons who should receive the services or ministrations of the chaplains?—Yes; I am ordered to do so.

9061. Do you consider the Privy Council Regulations, under which you appear to act, sufficiently provide against the patients receiving the visits of chaplains when it would be unadvisable they should see them?—Indeed, I think they do, when the manager has the power of directing what patients the chaplains are to see and are not to see.

9062. I believe, in this institution, the inmates are divided into three communions, those of the Established Church, the Presbyterian Church, and the Roman Catholic Church?—Yes.

9063. Have you found the visits of the chaplains to lead to any squabbling amongst the inmates on religious matters?—None, whatever. That is, perhaps, owing, in a great measure, to the regulation, that they do not attend on the same day. They all attend on Sundays, but at different hours of the day.

No religious excitement amongst the patients.

9064. Do you find any excitement created in the minds of the inmates by the attendance of clergymen of different persuasions on Sundays?—I never knew a case of the kind.

9065. What service is performed first of a Sunday?—The Roman Catholic service.

Hours for the different services.

9066. How soon after the conclusion of the Roman Catholic service on Sunday does the next service begin?—The Roman Catholic service ends generally about twelve o'clock; the Presbyterian service does not commence till after two o'clock, when the clergyman has finished his service in Omagh; and the Established Church service is in the evening.

9067. Then the inmates of one communion in entering the chapel are not likely to come in contact with those of another communion who are returning from the chapel?—No.

9068. Have you found any injurious consequences at all to result from chaplains being attached to this institution?—I never have.

Necessity of having Chaplains.

9069. Is it your opinion that the religious ministrations of the clergymen have been of any use?—I have not found that they have been of any use as a means for the recovery of patients, but I think an establishment such as this is requires to have chaplains.

9070. Do you consider there is any large number of the inmates possessed of sufficient reason to enable them to profit, in a religious point of view, by the instruction they receive from their clergymen?—Indeed there is. There is a number of them who perfectly understand what their clergyman says to them. Their conduct on Sundays is so very regular, that I think they receive great comfort from the service.

Suicidal cases.

9071. Have you had any case of attempted suicide in the institution since its opening?—We have had two cases. I think one was merely a case intended to frighten us, but we had one decided case of attempt at suicide.

9072. Have you had any large number of suicidal cases in the house?—No; I think we had never more than three, who, previously to entering the asylum, attempted suicide.

9073. Do you make any particular arrangement for suicidal cases?—Yes; we put them into a refractory ward, where there is a smaller number of patients requiring the care of keepers.

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Associated dormitories; number of beds.

9074. Do they sleep in separate cells, or in associated dormitories?—In separate cells, excepting one case that we put into an associated room.

9075. Are there many associated dormitories in the house?—There are four dormitories containing five beds each; two containing three each; five containing nine beds each; two containing twelve beds each; one containing six; and one containing eight. Those are on the male side. On the female side there are six dormitories containing five beds each; two containing three each; one containing four; one containing six; one containing eight; two containing nine each; and two containing twelve.

9076. By the return which you forwarded to the Commissioners, there appear to be 333 beds altogether?—Yes.

9077. Does that represent the number of beds and the bedding at this moment available, or the accommodation that might be provided?—We included in that the infirmary, which has accommodation for twenty.

9078. Is that occupied?—As a granary.

9079. Is it a detached building?—It is detached.

The infirmary building not used as such.

9080. Has it never been occupied or used as an infirmary?—No.

9081. What is your opinion as to the propriety of having an infirmary for the treatment of the sick?—Indeed I think it is very useful.

9082. Is there any reason for its never being occupied as an infirmary?—We never required it as such.

The total possible accommodation in Asylum.

9083. If the pressure on the house for admission exceeded the number you have stated, do you think greater accommodation could be provided than to the extent of 333 beds?—I think we could make room for 316 in this house, and twenty in the infirmary.

9084. Could the large corridors on the upper floor be at all fitted up with safety as sleeping apartments?—If there was a great pressure they might; the beds might be removed in the morning. That would do in summer, but would not do in winter, the cold is so great.

9085. Supposing an arrangement was made for dividing the upper galleries into separate dormitories, do you think an extension of accommodation could be provided in that way?—I think it would be attended with great inconvenience to divide the corridors.

The increase of incurable cases in Asylum.

9086. Have you found the number of incurable cases increasing each year?—No, I should not think the incurable cases are increasing.

9087. Is there not a tendency to an increase of incurable cases in an institution of this kind?—There is that tendency on account of the re-admission of those that were in other asylums; persons who have been years out, and now come to this asylum.

Question of increased accommodation; opinion in favour of a separate building for incurables.

9088. Supposing, at a future time, the demands on the asylum became greater than the accommodation, how do you think it would be advisable to extend the accommodation?—I think there must be an additional building.

9089. Have you ever considered whether it would be advisable to provide separate accommodation for incurable cases?—I think it would be advisable, and that should include the idiots, who should not be associated with the curable cases.

9090. In the event of separate accommodation being provided for incurable cases, do you think that could be possibly done on the grounds adjoining; or would it be better to provide it by the erection of an asylum in a distant part of the country?—I think it is very objectionable to have more than 300 patients associated in one place; on that account I think any additional building should be detached, but I think it might be erected on the grounds here.

Separation of the curable from the incurable cases.

9091. Do you mean so far detached that the curables could not associate in any way with the incurables?—I would not say that; but so far detached that the idiot and other portions of the incurables should be separate from the curable cases.

9092. Do you think the presence of a large number of idiots and cases of that kind in an institution like this has an injurious effect upon the treatment of acute or recent cases?—I think so; I think it interferes with their recovery.

The question of the admission of paying patients.

9093. Referring to the early part of your evidence with reference to paying patients, are you enabled to state, from your knowledge of the country, whether there is a considerable number of lunatics at present at large who would be enabled to pay a portion of their maintenance in this asylum, although they would not be able to pay in a private asylum?—I am not aware that there are.

Precaution against abuse of the privilege.

9094. Do you think there is any danger, under the arrangement the Board at present pursue, of the admission, as paying patients, to this asylum, at reduced rates, of persons who might be able to pay for their maintenance in private asylums?—I think not; under the system of superintendence we have adopted we arrive at a just knowledge of their circumstances.

9095. Have you ever had cases of persons admitted as paying patients who eventually became pauper patients by their friends refusing to continue to pay for them?—I recollect that we had a patient who was removed by the parent on the Board insisting on the payment. There was another case.

The dead-house.

9096. What have you in the infirmary building at present?—We have straw in it and some seed potatoes. A portion of it we use as a dead-house. The dead-house built by the Board of Works is so very defective that we use one of the dormitories in the infirmary, where we have *post-mortem* examinations.

The sick generally treated in their respective cells.

9097. You say the infirmary is not required; where are the sick treated?—Upon a few occasions we removed the patients to a portion of the house that is not occupied at present; number six and number twelve. As a general rule, the sick are treated in their own cells, and not removed from their own corridor.

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9098. Are not lunatics exceedingly liable to suffer from cold?—The aged particularly are.

9099. What provision is there for supplying the sick with warmth in their own cells?—We have none whatever, except clothes; the cells are very defective in respect of heating.

9100. What means are there for nursing the sick in their cells?—The keepers or nurses, according as they happen to be male or female patients, are generally expected to look after them; but if they require to be removed to the corridors I spoke of, number six or number twelve, they have a supernumerary nurse.

Want of sufficient attendance; appliances and warmth for sick patients in cells.

9101. I saw a case this morning in a corridor, for which there were two attendants, but one of them was employed with the men out on the farm?—In addition to attendance in the yard he has to attend the sick patients.

9102. Do you think that a good arrangement?—I think not.

9103. Are the patients in their own cells provided with those appliances that are usually necessary for the sick?—No.

9104. Both as regards attendance and warmth, would not the patients be better treated in an infirmary than they are at present?—I think if there was a night nurse and a night keeper, additional servants, we could contrive very well as we are at present, except in case of infectious disease.

9105. Supposing patients sick in different parts of the establishment, would there not be great inconvenience in having the night nurse rambling about the house, from one part to another, attending those patients?—There might certainly be very great inconvenience in that, but we have had such a small amount of illness in this establishment, that we have not experienced the inconvenience. I am only giving my experience since the house opened. A number of those ill were from old age.

9106. The old, when ill, require attendance as well as the young, do they not?—Yes; but they would be more under my superintendence in the house than if they were in an infirmary.

The medical responsibility as to the sick and as to the insane.

9107. Who is directly responsible for the care of the sick?—The visiting physician is the person who, it is expected, is responsible in a medical point of view. I look upon myself as bound to see his directions carried out, and the matron likewise is bound to see them carried out, as regards the females.

9108. Who is directly responsible for the care of the insane, as distinguished from bodily disease?—I am.

9109. Is there any regulation to that effect?—With reference to the management of the insane I look upon myself, being manager of the house, as the person chiefly accountable for their care. I am not aware of any minute on the subject. That is my instruction from the Inspectors.

The Apothecary.

9110. Is there an apothecary?—Yes.

9111. How often does he attend?—Three times a week.

9112. On the same days as the visiting physician?—No, the day after, generally.

9113. Who makes up the medicine the visiting physician orders on the day he comes?—If there was any urgent case, I would make it up, or the visiting-physician himself would do it.

9114. Have you any registering thermometers to ascertain the degree of heat or cold?—No.

Record of sick cases.

9115. Is there any list kept of those who may become sick in the intervals of the physician's visits?—On the female side the matron always reports to me those who may have taken ill during the night, and on the male side the keepers report to me respecting the males.

Henry Thompson, Esq., M.D.

Henry Thompson, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

9116. Have you been the visiting physician of this asylum since it was opened?—I have.

9117. How frequently do you visit the institution?—Three times a week regularly, and oftener, if required.

The Visiting Physician; his visits to the Asylum.

9118. Do you visit the institution immediately after the admission day?—The Board days are the only regular admission days appointed, and I am almost always here on Board days.

9119. Do you see the cases immediately after their admission?—Yes.

The extent of his duties and of his responsibility as to the treatment of bodily and mental disease.

9120. How far do you feel the responsibility of the treatment of their insanity rests with you?—I think my principal responsibility is with regard to their bodily diseases, but I think I am also called upon to make any suggestion with regard to their moral treatment that may occur to me.

9121. You are aware the law does not require the manager of this institution to be a medical man, but Dr. West is a professional gentleman?—Yes.

9122. In case Dr. West was not a professional person, the visiting physician would have the responsibility, I presume, as regards the treatment of insanity?—Yes.

9123. Do you think that any conflict of duty is likely to arise from two medical gentlemen being connected with the institution?—I do not think so.

9124. Do you think the responsibility of treating insanity should be left with the resident physician entirely?—I am not quite sure of that. I think the visiting physician should have a voice also. I think there are few instances in which the patients would not be the better of having the services of two medical men.

9125. Do you consider the visiting physician to be in the position of a consulting physician for the treatment of insanity?—Yes, for the treatment of insanity; and I think he should have the treatment of bodily disease altogether within his own province.

9126. I presume, however, you are in favour of the manager of an institution like this being a medical man?—Certainly.

9127. Have you and the resident physician made any particular arrangement as to the

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mannor in which your respective duties should be carried out?—No, I cannot say we have. We always visit together to inquire who are ill, and that is reported to me by the keepers

9128. You mean, you inquire respecting the patients suffering under bodily disease?—Yes; about the peculiarity of their mental state also.

9129. On visiting the asylum, do you usually go through each of the wards?—Always.

9130. Do you see the patients generally, and not merely those who are suffering from bodily illness?—Yes.

An infirmary; opinion in favour of.

9131. It is stated in evidence that the infirmary attached to the institution has never been used as such; what is your opinion of the advantage of infirmaries being attached to such institutions?—It depends very much upon the general accommodation in the asylum. In the present state of the house we do not require it. In case of fever, we have ample means of separating the patients without removing them from the building. If the house was more crowded that would not, of course, be the case.

9132. As a general rule, do you think the sick ought or ought not be treated in infirmaries?—I think there ought to be a separate infirmary attached to each asylum.

Existing arrangements as to the sick.

9133. At present they are treated either in separate cells or in associated dormitories?—When it is necessary to put cases together, or if there are cases requiring constant care and attention, we put them into a ward together.

9134. Is it the practice at present to collect the sick on each side in one associated dormitory?—Not invariably; but if there be any epidemic disease, or any number of patients afflicted with the same disease, we always put them together, and separate them from the rest.

9135. Have you ever had epidemic disease in the house?—Yes; we had attacks of dysentery, and we put them into a day-room, which was unoccupied and remote from the other patients.

9136. But for ordinary disease the patients are treated in their respective cells?—Yes. I do not think it is quite unobjectionable, and I frequently wished that there was a special attendant for the sick on each side.

9137. Do you think a special attendant would be enabled to give attendance to six or eight patients distributed through separate cells as well as if they were in an associated dormitory?—No; but if we had six or eight patients, we would have them together.

9138. How many sick patients are there now in the asylum?—There is only one, and that man was up yesterday.

No necessity for using the infirmary.

9139. I understand your opinion to be that there is no necessity for using the infirmary attached to this institution?—Not at present.

9140. And that it is only in case of epidemic or contagious disease you would ask it for the use of the sick?—Yes.

The dietary.

9141. Are you satisfied with the ordinary dietary existing in this establishment?—Yes.

9142. I presume you have the power of placing a patient on any extra diet you may think fit?—Yes.

The Physician's books.

9143. What books do you keep as physician?—A Prescription Book and Journal.

9144. Do you keep a Case Book?—I do not. There is a Case Book kept here; I have not kept it. It was not the one prescribed by the regulations. In fact, I could not well keep it from the way it is headed; the Case Book is not kept, but between the Prescription Book and the Journal I can make out the particulars of each case. The Prescription Book is not ordered in the regulations at all. The outlines of the treatment are recorded in it.

Record of restraint.

9145. Do you find that the cases of restraint are entered in the Morning Statement Book regularly?—They are, so far as I am aware.

9146. Have you reason to believe the Morning Statement Book in that respect contains a true representation of what occurs?—Yes.

9147. You have stated as a consequence of the house not being crowded, that when patients are affected with the same disease you put them into the one room?—Yes

9148. Practically, you do create a kind of infirmary in that way?—Yes.

9149. Then it may be fairly inferred that an infirmary would be beneficial?—Certainly.

Attendance on the sick; want of proper appliances.

9150. Do you think two attendants on each corridor sufficient attendance?—Certainly not, if there was any number of sick.

9151. Do you think the patients are properly taken care of, without the appliances for the sick, such as night-chairs?—There are no night-chairs, but they use the chamber vessels.

The bed with the iron railing over it.

9152. Have you heard the description of a certain bed in use here to restrain patients?—Yes, and I think it has been very useful, and I do not think there is any objection to it so far as we have had experience of it; on the contrary, I think it is extremely useful

9153. Were you consulted before it was brought into the asylum?—I was not; at first I did not like it, but after some experience of it I changed my opinion respecting it altogether, and thought it extremely useful. Patients whom it was quite impossible to keep quiet in any other way immediately became quiet on their being put in there, apparently convinced of the inutility of making any resistance; and patients who would not sleep or rest in any other way otherwise than with an attendant with them became quiet in it, and they never injured themselves by it.

The introduction of means of mechanical restraint into Asylums.

9154. I understand from your answer, that any mechanical restraint of that kind, if it can be so called, may be introduced into the asylum and brought into use, although you may consider it objectionable?—Yes; I should think so.

9155. Do you consider that a satisfactory state of things?—I should think that is in the department of the manager; any thing I considered very objectionable I would report to the Board; but I never had any occasion to do so.

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9156. It has been stated, in returns laid before the Commissioners, that a very large proportion of the inmates of the institution, about three-fourths, are incurable; do you concur in that return?—Yes. Dr. West and I make out that return twice a year, and according as the patients come in we put them down incurable or curable, so far as we can judge, and we go round the house for the same purpose.

Large proportion of incurables; inconvenience of.

9157. The existence of such a large number of incurable cases in the house, I presume, interferes considerably with the value of this institution as a curative hospital for the district?—There are some classes of incurable cases that interfere materially with the successful treatment of curable cases, but, on the other hand, there are incurable cases that do not.

9158. But the continuance of a large number of incurable cases in any hospital prevents the same number of vacancies being reserved, or made available for the curable cases?—Of course.

9159. Have you considered how additional accommodation might be provided in the event of the present asylum not being found sufficient for the wants of the district?—I cannot say that I have.

Question of removal of incurables to a separate building.

9160. Would you be favourable to the removal, in such an event, of the incurables to another building?—Yes.

9161. Do you think the removal of the incurable cases to a distinct building would be at all likely to act injuriously upon those cases that, although apparently incurable, might possibly be curable?—There would be no necessity for their knowing that they were classed as incurables, or included amongst them. The building should not be styled an incurable hospital.

9162. The lunatics might possibly learn that such an institution was exclusively for cases considered incurable?—I do not know that it would have any effect in preventing their cure, if they were curable.

Probable amount of insanity amongst poor of the district.

9163. Is it your opinion, that there is any large amount of insanity amongst the poor of this country, which does not seek for admission to this asylum?—Indeed, I do not know; I think not.

9164. In the course of your practice, you have not come to know of a very large number of persons in such a state?—No; I think they seek admission very freely when the necessity arises.

The Chaplains.

9165. What is your opinion as to the effect which the services of the chaplains attached to this institution have upon the inmates?—They have a good effect.

Literary instruction.

9166. Do you consider it would be advisable to have any instruction given to the patients in reading or writing?—I do.

Appliances for the sick; attention of the keepers.

9167. Are you aware whether these matters have ever been under the consideration of the Board?—They have never been consulted about them. I wish to mention, with regard to the treatment of the sick, that although those appliances which Dr. Corrigan has referred to, have not been supplied, still there has been no actual want of them experienced. I have never perceived any neglect on the part of the keepers in attending any person in the house; I have never had any neglect to complain of, nor have I heard any complaints.

9168. From whom would you expect complaints to come?—I should be able, at my visits, to see whether every thing was attended to or not—whether the patients were kept dry and clean, and that there was a sufficient degree of heat kept up. I have sometimes ordered artificial heat by means of warm water, and where it was necessary, by giving additional bedding.

9169. I alluded to the appliances used in the sick wards of hospitals; do you conceive them requisite here?—No. We would be better off if we had a special nurse on each side. I have mentioned that, and expressed an opinion to that effect; but there seems to be a difficulty with regard to the number of keepers.

9170. My question refers to the appliances; I have spoken of one case that I saw to day in an apartment in which there was no night-chair or table?—The case you refer to was in bed only this day.

9171. Is it your opinion, that appliances which are necessary in a sick room or for persons in an hospital, are not necessary for the insane?—Certainly not.

Cold of the cells; means of supplying warmth.

9172. Do the patients suffer from want of warmth?—Generally speaking, the cells are extremely cold in winter. Whenever I considered it necessary to order additional warmth to be secured, I have done so.

9173. In what way has that additional warmth been given?—By means of warm water, or by additional bedding. The warm water is applied in bottles.

Deaths from exhaustion.

9174. I see in the list of the causes of death, that three deaths resulted from exhaustion in the year 1854, four in 1855, and two in 1856; do you think that the application of warmth, by bottles of hot water, is a sufficient provision for such patients?—I think it could be made quite sufficient. Of course, there could be a better arrangement adopted; a room properly heated, so as to keep up a proper temperature, would be better.

9175. Do you think the attendance at present on the sick, which is merely by keepers, is of such a character as to afford a guarantee that sufficient warmth will be secured for the sick patients on cold nights?—I think not.

Deaths from paralysis.

9176. I see by the return, that three deaths resulted from paralysis in 1854; do you think that the application of warmth in the way that you have indicated, is sufficient for such a class of patients?—I think it can be made sufficient; I do not mean to say that it is the best means.

9177. Is there any control exercised with a view to securing the proper application of the means you spoke of during night?—No.

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Omagh District Asylum.

Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.

The Rev. *John Grey Porter*, J.P., sworn and examined.

9178. I believe you are one of the Governors of this asylum?—I am.

9179. Are you constantly in the habit of attending the Board?—I attend very regularly.

Adequacy of the Asylum.

9180. What is your opinion as to the sufficiency of the existing asylum for the wants of the district?—Taking into consideration the returns that have been made in the Census Reports, I should think that the asylum is quite sufficient now for what is likely or expected to be sent into it from the two counties forming the district. I say that, if there is any reliance to be placed upon those returns.

Want of information as to previous history of cases admitted from gaols and workhouses.

9181. You have had experience here of the admission of patients from workhouses and from gaols; do you think that sufficient information is obtained in all the cases thus admitted, with respect to their previous history?—I think it would be most desirable that there should be some general and improved form of admission.

9182. I believe that, practically, the Lord Lieutenant's warrants for the transmission of cases from the gaol to the asylum do not contain such information as you would be likely to obtain from an ordinary applicant?—I think not. We look upon the Lord Lieutenant's warrant as imperative. We have no form of admission for the cases you refer to. We had rather a curious case here relative to the form of admission. There was a policeman who had been in the habit of coming to the asylum with lunatics; he became a lunatic himself, and he was sent from the county Fermanagh to this asylum. As long as he was continued in the police force he was paid for here by the constabulary authorities; they ultimately dismissed him from the force, and we then thought that this county should not be charged with him, but that he should be sent to the county where he had resided—namely, the county Meath. We applied to the Government on the subject, and they said there was no mode by which to get him transferred; and a similar case happened at the time in Dublin. It appears to be rather irregular, that we, residing in these two counties, should be obliged to be taxed for the support of a lunatic, who evidently belongs to the county Meath. As I have stated, he was supported in this asylum by the constabulary so long as he was considered to be a member of that force, but when he was discharged from that force the payment ceased, and we then thought it but fair that he should be sent to his own district.

Case of a lunatic policeman.

Suggestion to charge the inmates upon their respective baronies.

9183. What is your opinion, generally, as to the existing law in reference to the chargeability of lunatics; you are aware that at present they are charged upon the counties—are you in favour of the continuance of that arrangement?—From the working of the system that I observe here, when I attend on Board days, I would be disposed to think that it is worthy of consideration whether the general establishment charges ought not to be upon the counties, but that the charges for the maintenance of lunatics should be baronial. There is a very great feeling against the expense; and I find that when the charge is placed upon the county at large there is not the same desire to control the expenditure that there would be if it was more limited. If the charges, as I have suggested, were baronial, I think each barony would then endeavour to investigate the admissions which took place from it, and see that they were right.

9184. You are, therefore, of opinion generally, that it would be desirable to fix the chargeability of the inmates upon the smaller area?—Yes, upon baronies.

Alleged advantage of such an arrangement

9185. Your object in fixing the charge upon baronies appears to be, that the cases, as you think, would receive a more searching investigation at the time of admission?—Yes. Permit me further to say, that there would be an additional check if it was a baronial area that was fixed, for then you would have the cases canvassed and discussed at road sessions. I would place the maintenance charges for the lunatics upon the barony, and I would put the establishment charges upon the county.

Form of admission; medical certificate.

9186. Would you give the baronial sessions any power of initiating the admission of the lunatic, or objecting to his being charged to a particular barony?—I think that should rest with the Board. I do not think that the present form of admission is desirable. We require the assistance of members of the medical profession in drawing up a better form of admission than we have at present.

9187. Referring to the medical gentlemen, those members of the profession who usually sign certificates for the admission of lunatics, may not have seen the cases till the very time that they are called upon to sign the papers?—I have seen cases brought before the Board here as to which there must evidently have been great laxity, or irregularity, in filling up the returns.

Constitution of the Board of Governors.

9188. As you are of opinion that the baronial sessions should have no control over the admissions, are you in favour of any alteration in the constitution of the Board of Governors?—I think the present system is very good.

9189. Have you ever considered the advantage, or otherwise, of the representative system being introduced, either by nomination from Grand Juries or otherwise?—I think it is better that the appointment should rest with the Executive, as at present.

9190. Do you think the Executive should be under any limitation as to the number to be appointed from each county?—I think it would be better not to have any limitation; it might operate injuriously.

No Visiting Committee.

9191. Are the Governors in the habit of visiting the house on Board days, or at other times?—They are.

9192. Is there a Visiting Committee appointed?—There is not.

The Inspectors as members of the Board.

9193. What is your opinion as to the advisability, or otherwise, of the Inspectors being members of the Board of Governors?—I must say that we have always derived benefit and assistance from their sitting with us at the Board.

9194. Do you find that they take part, as they are entitled to do by law, by voting and

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so on, in the proceedings of the Board?—I do not remember any instance here in which we came to a vote; we have always acted together.

9195. Are you satisfied with the existing state of the law as regards the central control exercised by the Board of Works over the erection of asylums, or of additional buildings?—We are not satisfied at all with the way in which they finished this asylum. We have reason to complain of the expense and inconvenience we have been put to from the deficient state in which the asylum was left.

Control in the erection of Asylum buildings.

9196. Do you consider that the Boards of Governors might be allowed the same independent action as regards the erection of buildings for lunatics as the Grand Juries are allowed with reference to gaols and court-houses?—I should not like the Boards of Governors to have an unlimited power of taxing the county.

9197. Do you consider that any extension of this building, involving additional taxation, should be submitted for the approval of the Grand Juries?—Certainly.

9198. In the case of a district like the present, comprising two counties, if there was a difference of opinion between the respective Grand Juries of Tyrone and Fermanagh with reference to additional expenditure, how would you consider that difference should be got over?—By the Executive.

9199. Do you consider that the appointment of the superior officers of this institution should rest with the Executive Government?—I think it should.

Appointment of superior officers.

9200. What advantage do you consider arises from leaving the appointment of the superior officers of this institution in the hands of the Executive Government, when similar institutions in the country are not so circumstanced, the gaols and the workhouses?—I assure you, from what we know of the state of society in this country, I think it is better the appointment should be left in the hands of the Executive.

9201. What do you particularly refer to when you speak of the state of society?—I understood the question to mean, that the offices should be elective, like the treasurership of the county, for instance; and I think it would be a very injurious thing that such should be the case.

9202. With regard to paying patients being admitted to this asylum, are you of opinion it is right that the institution should be open to a class of patients who are unable to pay for their own maintenance in private asylums?—I believe a great amendment is required in the law in that respect; I believe that at present the admission of paying patients is only permissive, that our admitting them is scarcely legal; but I think the reception of such a class of patients is a most useful and beneficial thing for the county; because, where there is a large establishment of this kind, the officers of it must have given their attention to the treatment of insanity, and I think it, therefore, very desirable that paying patients should be admitted, so as to have the benefit of their skill and experience. I have given my opinion that the chargeability of the patients, generally, should be upon the baronies, and I have given that opinion from the experience I have had at this Board with respect to complaints, petitions, and memorials that have been addressed to us about patients that it was considered were able to pay, and ought to pay a proportion of the expense of their maintenance.

Question of admitting paying patients; opinion in favour of it.

9203. Cases that were admitted free?—No. We thought, from their situation in life, that they were able to pay, and we directed that they should be admitted on the payment of a certain sum.

9204. Are we to understand that you would be in favour of patients who would be able to pay either a portion, or the whole, of the cost of their maintenance, being received into an institution of this character?—Yes; but we have found very great difficulty in deciding what they ought to pay, and trouble has been caused to the Board by memorials and correspondence on the subject.

The amount of the payment.

9205. In some cases we have found that the scale of charge has been uniform—namely, the actual cost of the patient's maintenance, and that the persons unable to pay that sum were received as paupers—what is your opinion of that arrangement?—I do not think we could do that here, because the cases of individuals differ so much. We have a case now, the difficulty with respect to which we thought arose from a family dispute. There is a sum of money in the bank left to the female, and we said we would be satisfied if we received the interest upon the money. What they give mostly depends upon their circumstances, and it is not easy for us to ascertain correctly and fairly what the resources of those parties are.

9206. Do you consider the law should afford the Governors a ready and efficacious means of recovering the cost of the maintenance of a lunatic patient?—Yes.

9207. In the event of the requirements of the district necessitating additional accommodation to be provided, would you prefer the district being divided into two parts, and each county having an asylum for itself, or would you prefer having additions made to this asylum?—I think it would be better to have an additional building here. I should state that we have a large building already that we have never used, and I do not like contemplating an extension.

Question of additional accommodation.

9208. Do you find the situation convenient as regards the whole district?—I believe it is as inconvenient to myself as to any one else, and I do not complain.

Situation of Asylum.

9209. Has the Board found any difficulty in obtaining contracts on fair terms for the supply of provisions and other requisites for the asylum?—Yes, we had in some cases.

9210. Are the articles supplied by contract?—Our object is to get everything we can by contract.

Contracts.

9211. Have the difficulties you refer to arisen from the situation of Omagh, or from other causes?—No, I do not think it is from any thing in the situation.

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OMAGH.

Omagh District Asylum.

Rev. J. G. Porter, J.P.

Attendance of Chaplains.

9212. As a member of the Board of Governors, have you considered whether the attendance of chaplains in this institution has been injurious or otherwise?—We generally look to the Chaplain's Book on board days, and that will speak for itself.

9213. Have any representations ever been made to the Board of dissensions arising amongst the inmates, who are of different persuasions, in consequence of the ministrations of chaplains of the different religions?—No, we have never had any such representations

Class of cases to be admitted.

9214. Is there any matter which you would wish to bring under the notice of the Commissioners?—I think that there should be something defined with respect to harmless idiots and epileptics. Speaking in the presence of Dr. Corrigan, I think it would be very desirable if there could be some alteration made in that respect; because at present I do not know exactly what class of cases we are bound to receive here—whether it is curable or incurable, or whether we are to receive harmless idiots.

9215. Do you consider, therefore, that the law should be more definite as to the class of cases that ought to be received?—Yes; and I should like to have information on that point.

9216. Have you perused the General Rules of 1843, for the government of asylums?—Yes.

9217. Do you observe that section 4 states that "idiots as well as lunatics, properly so called, are to be admissible to every asylum, and so also are epileptic persons, where the fits produce imbecility of mind as well as of body"?—Yes. Under our form of admission we find it very difficult to decide. I think the form of admission should be drawn up with greater stringency.

9218. Do you consider that harmless incurable cases should not be received?—Certainly; I should have thought it was not the object to receive harmless incurable cases here.

Appointment and removal of servants by Manager; resolution of Board.

9219. It has been stated that the appointment of the servants of the institution rests with the manager, and also their removal; have you found that to work satisfactorily?—The Board of Governors found it necessary, as you will see by their minutes, to make some little alteration. Formerly the manager removed and dismissed servants without our knowing it, but the Board have lately made this alteration:—"That in future any change made in the officers and servants be reported at the next ensuing meeting of the Governors, and that the name, age, and qualifications of the new officer be inserted in report, and reason of such addition or change." We thought it a very desirable thing to enter into that resolution. I formed one of the Committee here, with two other members of the Board of Governors, respecting the heating of the institution, and we went at some length into the domestic arrangements; and we recommended at the time that in future, where it was possible, there should be promotion made of deserving servants; that servants should, on the occurrence of vacancies, be raised to a higher grade. I wished—and, I believe, all the Governors also—that employment should be given in the institution; and that, where it could be done, the manager should obtain the assistance of some mechanic, to be appointed for the purpose, who would teach a trade. We are also very desirous of establishing a library, which we have commenced, and we hope to increase it; and the subject of establishing a school has been also under the consideration of the Governors. It was thought that it would be well to have one of the officers qualified to teach a school. I think it would be very desirable that the heads of all the departments here should furnish a separate account, and give it into the Board, at the monthly meeting—that is, that the housekeeper and steward should give in an account, while the manager, at the same time, should give a report—that is, that each should enter into details respecting the matters under his or her own superintendence.

Promotion of servants.

Suggestions to have a trade taught; to have a school, and as to reports to Board.

Francis Ellis, Esq., J.P.

Francis Ellis, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

9220 I believe you are one of the Governors of the Omagh Asylum?—I am.

9221. Have you been in the habit of constantly attending the Board?—Yes, very regularly.

The system of audit; suggestion to furnish abstracts of account to Grand Juries.

9222. Are there any matters you would wish to bring under the notice of the Commissioners?—I think the system of audit might be very much improved. I do not see any reason why the audit of our accounts should not be conducted in the same way in which the audit of the Poor Law accounts is conducted here, by an officer of the Government coming down half-yearly, auditing and vouching each payment, and signing an abstract, under which the several charges for the maintenance of the house should be classified. Copies of that abstract should be furnished, not only to the Executive, but also to the Grand Juries of the counties, at their meetings at each assizes. We have reason to believe, that a good deal of dissatisfaction at present exists amongst the members of the Grand Jury in this county, that, at a time when they are called upon to present large sums for this establishment, they are left totally in the dark, if they are not actually Governors of the institution, as to the way the money is laid out.

Delay in auditing under the present system.

9223. I believe that, under the present system of audit, a very considerable interval elapses between the expenditure and the time of final audit?—A very considerable interval; and its being done in Dublin involves writing and explanations to a great extent; and such explanations are not as easily and effectually given in writing as they could be *viva voce*.

Privy Council control of expenditure.

9224. What is your opinion as to the control which the Privy Council in Dublin exercises over the expenditure?—Well, I have never had any reason to complain of their exercising any undue control over the expenditure.

Board of Governors.

9225. What is your opinion as to the present constitution of the Board of Governors; do you think it ought to be altered?—No; I think not.

Chargeability of inmates.

9226. As regards the chargeability of the inmates, and the mode of distributing the charge, do you consider that it should be altered, or remain as it is?—No; I do not think it should be altered. I cannot see the benefit of raising discussions at baronial sessions, as Mr. Porter suggests, with respect to the admission or otherwise of patients, unless you

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give those bodies the power of admitting or rejecting patients, which, I think, would be very unadvisable.

9227. The baronial sessions is a body which has merely an existence half-yearly, for a few hours?—Yes; for a day.

9228. Do you consider a more extended power should be given to the Board of Governors, than they at present possess, with reference to the erection of buildings, or the expenditure for such purposes?—I would not give the Board of Governors any uncontrolled power in the expenditure of money on building.

Control in erection of buildings, or of expenditure upon them.

9229. I believe that, at present, no local body has any control over such expenditure?—No.

9230. From your knowledge of the country, do you think the existing asylum is adequate for the wants of the district?—Yes, I should think so; though the numbers have been increasing rapidly, I think that it must come to a stand still some time.

Adequacy of the Asylum.

9231. Do you think it more advisable that lunatics should be committed, in the first instance, to an asylum, rather than to a gaol?—Certainly.

9232. Have you found that their presence in a gaol interferes seriously with the discipline of the gaol, independently of being injurious to the patients themselves?—Quite so; and when they come from the gaol to this institution, we have no means of knowing anything of their previous habits or condition; in fact, we know nothing of them when they come here from gaols.

Objection to detention of inmates in gaols.

9233. Are you favourable to the admission of paying patients?—Certainly.

Admission of paying patients; opinion in favor of a graduated scale of payment.

9234. Do you think the scale of payment should be graduated or fixed?—I think it should be graduated. I think there are many people whose friends could pay without inconvenience, say £6 a-year, but who could not pay, without stripping themselves greatly, £12 a-year; at the same time, our means, at present, of ascertaining how much a person can pay, are merely by the information we can glean from a local magistrate, who sends the patient here, or from some Governor who happens to know the family.

9235. I presume there is a considerable number of farmers, who, although they would not be enabled to pay the annual sum required for the maintenance of their lunatic relatives in the asylum, might still not desire to see them received as paupers?—I think so.

9236. Do you think it would be an unfair check on the admission of paying patients, if they were all obliged to pay the full cost of maintenance, or else enter as paupers?—I think it would be no check. The way I look at it is this, that people who can pay a small sum should pay it; if the patient was not admitted, the friends would have to keep him at home, and, perhaps, be obliged to keep some one to attend him. I think it due to the institution, and to the county, therefore, that they should pay something, if able, for the maintenance and treatment of their relatives in this place.

9237. And you think it should be left to the Board of Governors to provide, as best they could, against cases being received upon the payment of only £6 a-year, who might be enabled to pay the full cost of maintenance?—I think so.

9238. What is your opinion as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the principal officers of this institution being appointed by the Executive Government?—I should certainly leave the appointment in the hands of the Executive.

Appointment of the superior officers of the Asylum.

9239. With regard to the Inspectors of Lunatics being members of the Board, *ex officio*; do you consider that advisable, or would you be in favour of their attending the Boards more as Poor Law Inspectors attend the Boards of Guardians?—I have always supposed that the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums and Poor Law Inspectors were in pretty much the same position with regard to their different Boards. I rather think the Poor Law Inspector is also a member of the Board of Guardians, *ex officio*.

Question of the Inspectors being members of the Board.

9240. He cannot vote?—I have never known the Poor Law Inspector to vote at the Board of Guardians, or the Lunatic Asylum Inspectors to vote at the Board of Governors.

9241. It is stated that this house is exceedingly cold in winter, and not properly heated; have you over turned your attention to the consideration of the quantity of coals consumed?—I have, on more occasions than one.

The consumption of coal.

9242. Do you consider that a sufficient supply of coals is furnished?—Certainly.

9243. Are there any complaints that too much has been used?—Yes; the matter has often been under the consideration of the Board.

9244. What has been the result of the inquiries made?—I was a member of the committee appointed to inquire into the subject, and we discharged our duty as well as we could, and we certainly found that there was a large consumption of fuel, both coal and turf; but my own impression was, that it was mainly owing to the grates being badly constructed, so that they were very wasteful; and also owing to a patent cooking apparatus here. The first day it was used, one of the boilers burst, and there is a constant leakage of water from this on the fire, which renders necessary a greater consumption to keep up the steam; in fact, the apparatus is almost useless, unless worked at a cost which we consider too great. With regard to the laundry, one reason why there was a great consumption of coal was, that there was an insufficient supply of bedding, and the beds of those patients who wet them at night had to be dried in the day, instead of having a sufficient quantity of bedding to allow of this being done at stated times, on one or two days in the week.

William Archdall, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

William Archdall, Esq., J.P.

9245. I believe you are a member of this Board of Governors, connected with the county Fermanagh?—Yes.

9246. Do you find that the county of Fermanagh is generally represented fairly at the meetings of the Board?—No.

The Governors from Fermanagh.

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OMAGH.

Omagh District Asylum.

William Archdall, Esq., J.P.

Constitution of Board.

Chargeability of inmates.

Erection of buildings.

Appointment and dismissal of officers.

Paying patients.

Lunatic poor at large in Fermanagh.

Audit of accounts.

The farm management; complaint as to it.

New arrangement.

Alleged waste of coal.

Inquiry on the subject by Governors.

9247. Is the proportion of Governors from the county of Fermanagh sufficient?—I consider it is.

9248. What is your opinion as to the constitution of the Board of Governors; do you think it ought to assume more of a representative character than it has at present?—No; I am satisfied with its present constitution. I have heard of very active gentlemen, who will attend; and I think if the Government would appoint a new member now and then, it would do good.

9249. Would you be in favour of localizing the charge for the maintenance of the inmates, by fixing it upon baronies, instead of upon the county at large?—I would not.

9250. You do not desire any alteration with regard to the chargeability of the inmates?—No.

9251. Do you consider the Boards of Governors should possess greater authority than they have at present, with respect to the erection of buildings?—No; I do not think it necessary.

9252. Do you consider the appointment of the superior officers should be left to the Executive Government?—Yes.

9253. As regards the inferior officers, are you satisfied with the arrangements made, that the manager should appoint and dismiss, and that the Board should exercise a control?—I consider the manager should apply more to the Board on such subjects, and that the minute read by the Rev. Mr. Porter in his evidence, should be attended to by him.

9254. Do you concur in the evidence given with regard to the admission of paying patients?—Yes; that they should pay according to their means.

9255. From returns the Commissioners have received from the constabulary, it would appear that there are 102 lunatic poor at large in the county Fermanagh, sixty of whom are stated to be idiots, and forty-two insane; from your knowledge of the county Fermanagh, do you consider that there is that number of lunatic poor unprovided for in it?—No; I do not know one case of my own knowledge.

9256. Are there any cases of vagrant lunatics?—Not that I know of.

9257. I presume no difficulty is experienced in procuring admission to this asylum, there being so much accommodation to spare?—Not the least.

9258. Is it generally known throughout the country, that there is sufficient accommodation here?—Quite well known.

9259. Would you desire to see a more regular and speedy audit of accounts, as suggested?—Yes; I agree with Mr. Ellis, that it would be very useful that an auditor should attend here, to audit the accounts in the asylum.

9260. Do you think there is a sufficient check over the farm management?—I think not.

9261. Is there any special committee of the Board appointed to look after the farming operations?—No.

9262. There are no committees at all, I believe, appointed by the Board, either for the house or otherwise?—No; I was appointed on two committees for special purposes.

9263. What is your opinion as to the advisability of the Inspectors being *ex officio* members of the Board?—I think it is a proper arrangement.

9264. Is there any matter to which you would wish to call the attention of the Commissioners?—I wish to call the attention of the Commissioners to the way in which the farm has been managed since the institution opened. The quantity of land attached to the institution is thirty statute acres; and the quantity under cultivation, quite apart from that used for building purposes, &c., is 11A. 2R. 20P. The printed reports of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums state that, in the year 1854, there has been a deficit of £114 5*s.* 6*d.* on farming operations at the Omagh Lunatic Asylum; and that for the year 1855, there has been a deficit of £57 15*s.* These are the only two reports printed, containing statements on the subject. The grass of the land has been taken by Dr. West, for which he paid £3 a-year for grass for a cow, and £3 a-year for grass for another cow, off 7A. 2R. 20P.; the remaining four acres were under cultivation. Dr. West has since given up the farm, in accordance with a resolution of the Board.

9265. As I understand, you consider the farm has been badly managed during the two years you have stated?—Yes.

9266. I believe a large proportion of the thirty acres is occupied by the building, and the ground laid out for walks?—Yes. What I wish to state to the Commissioners is, that I consider Dr. West has not managed the land for the good of the institution. There is a great deal of offal, and Dr. West gave the Board £1 a year for it. We took that into our own hands, and from a report laid before us it appeared that the profit on account of pigs was nearly £60.

9267. Has any new arrangement been made by which those evils will be corrected?—Yes; we wish to make the steward attend more to our directions. It was stated that Dr. West employed the steward and some of the inmates on his own farm. I have also to complain of bad management in reference to the fuel of the house; since October last, twenty tons were received every month, except during one month. When we made a calculation on the subject we found that they could not consume that, according to the rate at which they were burning. Last board day we went into the laundry and kitchen and ascertained the quantity of coal that was put down each day; and then we found that they could not consume the quantity of coal we paid for. It was stated to us that there was no coal used in any other place, except in this board room. Turf was also used.

9268. Did you arrive at any conclusion with regard to this extraordinary consumption of fuel?—Dr. West could not tell us about it. He stated he had no means of weighing the coal when it came in; and, owing to our storekeeper being a man of extensive business in Omagh, and unable to give his time to us when we required it, there was no way of ascertaining whether or not we received the quantity of coal stated to come in.

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OMAGH.

Omagh District Asylum.

William Archdall, Esq., J.P.

9269. Is not the correction of this evil very much in the hands of the Board itself, by their requiring the residence of the storekeeper and requiring that a proper account should be kept of all the articles of provision and other matters supplied to the institution?—Yes, I am of that opinion; but I consider also that the manager should give us his assistance.

9270. From a return we have received it appears that, during the whole of the year 1856, there were about 140 tons of coal burned in the house; that would be, on an average, about eleven tons a month: do you consider that too much to burn. I observe also in the return there were 8,108 boxes of turf: how many boxes of turf, would you say, were equivalent to a ton of coal?—I cannot answer that. The last board day we made a calculation, and we found they could not use more than 2 tons and 11 cwt. of coal during the week, whereas we have been receiving twenty tons a month. What I particularly find fault with is the management of the farm heretofore. The steward is now more under the control of the Governors, and I consider he is doing better.

Francis John West, Esq., M.D., further examined on oath.

F.J. West, Esq., M.D.

A small farm held by Manager.

9271. I thought I understood from an answer you gave to a question I put, that you had no occupation beyond that of resident manager of this institution. It is stated to us that you hold a small farm?—I thought your question had reference to professional occupation; I hold three acres of land outside the walls of the asylum.

Occasional employment of Steward and some inmates upon it.

9272. It has been stated that you hold that quantity of land, and that the steward of the institution, as well as the inmates, are employed doing work for you?—Yes, that has been done by permission of the Inspector, whenever those persons had nothing to do.

9273. What authority has the Inspector to give permission of that nature?—I am not aware. I asked the Inspector, in case the patients had nothing else to do, could I get them to do what I wanted upon the land, which is in a sheltered place. My object was to get my own cows out of this place.

9274. Was that a mere conversation with the Inspector or a written permission?—A conversation. He gave me an instance where it had been done before in Carlow.

Horse labour on the farm.

9275. Has the horse connected with the asylum, belonging to the Governors, ever been employed on your farm?—This season the steward was in a great hurry in getting out earth, and he told me that if I would hire a horse and lend it to him, he would repay me by lending me the asylum horse, if I wanted it. I hired the horse for him, and paid three shillings a day for four or five days. He was to make a return to me for that with his horse.

9276. I presume the hire of the horse was not charged to the institution?—No, I paid it out of my own pocket.

9277. Would it not be more satisfactory to have the cost of any extra work required to be done on the farm charged to the account of the farm, so as to let the whole transaction appear before the Board of Governors?—It never occurred before.

9278. Have you on any other occasion made use of the labour of the inmates or servants of the institution for your own private purposes?—Never.

The Hon. *Andrew G. Stuart*, J.P., D.L., sworn and examined.

The Hon. A. G. Stuart, J.P., D.L.

Admission of patients between board days.

9279. Is there any communication you would wish to make to the Commissioners, with reference to the subject of this inquiry?—I wish to make but one observation, which is with respect to the provisional reception of lunatics. I consider it is very hard when lunatics are brought here, with papers regularly signed, for Dr. West to send them away between the board days; when he does admit such cases, the admissions are generally confirmed on the next board day; but we have no means of ascertaining the ability of patients to pay any thing for their support. What I would suggest is, that they should be received on board days, when we might have the means of ascertaining what they could pay, if anything—that is, with regard to cases generally.

9280. Are you aware the Privy Council Regulations contemplate the reception of cases between board days, when they are specially urgent?—I was not aware of that.

9281. The physician is bound to state on the face of the order of admission the ground on which he acted in a case of urgency, is that usually done?—We are not aware of that here.

9282. Has it become the practice generally to admit cases on days that are not board days?—They are frequently admitted between board days. I think there were five or six admitted previous to the last board day and since the preceding one.

Paying patients.

9283. Is your opinion favourable, on the whole, to the admission of paying patients?—Quite so. I quite concur in the opinion expressed here on the subject. If they are not admitted to the asylum the patients must be supported at home, and I do not see why their friends should not pay something for them here.

Appointment of Governors.

9284. You concur in the opinions expressed with respect to the constitution of the Board of Governors?—Quite so. I think the appointment should remain with the executive.

Of superior officers.

9285. And, as regards the appointment of the superior officers, is it your opinion that might be left to the executive also?—Yes.

9286. You are acquainted, of course, with the provisions of the law having reference to the committal of dangerous lunatics to gaol?—Yes.

Committal of lunatic as dangerous.

9287. Is it your opinion that there is a sufficient investigation of those cases by medical men previous to their committal?—I am not aware that there is any at all; I rather think not—I rather think the patients merely break windows, or do something of the kind, and then are sent to gaol as violent lunatics, and they are transferred here.

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OMAGH.

Omagh District Asylum.

Rev. R. Meade Swift.

The Protestant Chaplain.

The Rev. *Richard Meade Swift*, sworn and examined.

9288. Are you chaplain to this institution since its opening?—Yes.

9289. When you became chaplain were you made acquainted with the number of inmates belonging to the Established Church?—I do not think the numbers were given to me, but they attended chapel.

9290. You mean that those whom it was considered might properly attend were allowed to attend?—Yes.

9291. Were you given the names of the members of your persuasion in the asylum?—No.

Facility of access to Asylum.

9292. Have you experienced any difficulty in obtaining admission to those belonging to your persuasion?—No. At times there was a difficulty about the hours. At one period I was restricted to before twelve o'clock.

Number of Protestant inmates who attend divine worship.

9293. Are you enabled to state what proportion of the inmates of the Established Church attend divine worship?—About thirty or forty.

9294. Are they generally orderly?—Extremely so.

9295. Are you in the habit of preaching to them?—Yes, I am.

9296. Do you find, from your communication with the members of your church, that many of them are sufficiently sane to be enabled to benefit by the instructions which you give?—Decidedly.

Advantage to them of religious instruction.

9297. Do you find many of them so intelligent, with respect to religious matters, that they would feel they were deprived of very great comfort if they had not the opportunity of attending divine worship?—Certainly.

9298. Are you in the habit of visiting the institution on week-days?—I am.

9299. And of communicating individually with the inmates?—I am.

9300. Are you supplied by the Board with Bibles and such other books as you may desire for the use of the inmates of your persuasion?—Yes, Bibles and prayer-books.

Refusal of Board to supply requisites.

9301. Is there any other matter to which you would wish to call the attention of the Commissioners?—I applied to the Board at one time for requisites which I considered necessary, and they were refused; we have since been obliged to dispense with them.

9302. What were the requisites you referred to?—I asked for a surplice and for elements to administer the sacrament.

9303. Have the elements not been furnished?—They have not; on some occasions I have had them from Dr. West, who has kindly afforded them at his own cost.

Necessity for Chaplains.

9304. From your experience as chaplain, since the opening of this institution, is it your opinion that the services of chaplains are properly required in lunatic asylums?—I think a lunatic asylum would be a plague spot upon earth if religion was excluded.

Rev. J. Mitchell.

The Rev. *J. Mitchell*, sworn and examined.

9305. Have you been the Presbyterian chaplain of this institution since its opening?—I have.

The Presbyterian Chaplain; attendance of Presbyterian inmates at worship.

9306. Do you know what number of Presbyterian inmates are enabled to attend your worship on Sundays?—I believe, about thirty.

9307. What proportion of the whole is that number?—We have over forty Presbyterians in the house.

9308. Do you find that, for the most part, they are sufficiently sane to benefit by your ministrations?—A good number of them are.

9309. Have you had opportunities of communicating individually with them?—Yes; I visit here in the week.

9310. Do you find many of them on those occasions in a state of mind to communicate with you on religious matters?—I find several of them so fitted.

Regulation as to Chaplain's visits on week days.

9311. Have you had every facility afforded you for the discharge of your duties as chaplain?—Every facility, with the exception of what the Rev. Mr. Swift referred to. I understand we are restricted by the Board to three hours of the day, and we are altogether excluded on Saturday. I would wish to encounter every inconvenience, so far as regards myself, if it was considered for the good of the institution. No reason has been assigned for confining us to those three hours, and sometimes it is an inconvenience: for example, if I was visiting a member of my congregation in this district, it might then be convenient for me to call in here.

9312. Am I to understand that there are three fixed hours of the day within which the visits of the clergymen must take place?—So I understand; and I have endeavoured to act up to it.

9313. Is that the same three hours for all?—I believe so. The regulation is for week days, and not for Sundays. I would not complain of it if any alteration of the arrangement would interfere with the management of the house, or with the duties of the manager.

Rev. Patrick Magee.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Rev. *Patrick Magee*, sworn and examined.

9314. Have you been in the habit of attending as clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church in this institution?—I have.

9315. On whose behalf?—On behalf of the parish priest, who is the Chaplain.

9316. For how long have you been attending this institution?—About a year and three months.

Attendance of Roman Catholic inmates at divine worship.

9317. Have you attended regularly during that period?—Yes; always on Sundays.

9318. Do you attend on week days also?—Occasionally on week days.

9319. What proportion of the inmates of the Roman Catholic persuasion are enabled to

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attend service on Sunday?—Some days, I think, we have had more than eighty or ninety. I think we may have had 100 on some occasions.

9320. Do you know how many Roman Catholic inmates there are altogether?—Not being the regular chaplain, I never made inquiries on the subject; I merely come here to discharge the duties.

Their conduct orderly.

9321. Are the Roman Catholic inmates who attend at worship orderly in their conduct?—Very much so.

9322. Are you in the habit of preaching?—Seldom. I give prayer and say mass, and I am afforded an opportunity of talking to them privately if I wish.

Individual instruction.

9323. Are you enabled to form an opinion as to whether a great number of them are in that state of mind that they can profit by instruction?—I abstain from instruction, not because of its being a burden to me, but because I am under the impression that by giving instruction to them in a body it might confuse them. I talk to them individually.

Advantage of religious ministrations.

9324. Do you think a large number of them are enabled to benefit by religious ministrations?—Many of them are enabled to benefit by it. To some it is very useful, and relieves them very much.

9325. Are you supplied with what you require for the celebration of Divine service?—No; I never made application for them.

9326 Are the inmates of your persuasion supplied with religious books?—Yes; they have Bibles and prayer-books.

The restriction on hours of visiting.

9327. Is there any other matter connected with your duties you would wish to refer to?—No; only that I was obliged to abstain from coming here as often as I should wish, because of the restriction referred to. It would be a great convenience not to have that restriction, as I cannot always come at the appointed hours.

Mrs. *Hannah Hudson*, sworn and examined.

Mrs. H. Hudson.

9328 How long have you been matron of this asylum?—Since the asylum was opened.

9329 Do you visit the female side of the house daily?—Yes, several times in the day.

9330. Do you ever visit the male side?—Yes, occasionally.

The Matron; her duties.

9331. Do you consider you have general charge of the cleanliness of the house?—Yes, I do.

9332. Are the female inmates employed to any extent?—All that can be employed are engaged in cleaning, or otherwise.

9333. Do you superintend the laundry department?—Yes.

9334. Are you enabled to make up all the female clothing in the house?—Yes.

9335. And the shirting for the men?—Yes.

Materials for female clothing.

9336. By whom are the supplies of material received: by you or the storekeeper?—I receive the materials for the female clothing.

9337. Direct from the contractor?—Yes.

9338. When the articles are made up do you return them into store to the storekeeper?—No, I keep them myself.

9339. Then, in point of fact, the storekeeper has nothing at all to do with these articles, or the materials for making up the articles, of dress in the female department?—No.

9340. You superintend the kitchen department too, I presume?—Yes.

Means of occupation.

9341. What means of amusement or occupation have you for the female patients, beyond needlework and attendance upon the house or kitchen?—They have books and newspapers, and walking, and occasionally they have a dance.

Servants.

9342. Have you a sufficient number of female attendants under your control for the duties to be performed?—Well, there are sufficient nurses, but we are short of other servants for keeping this large house; there is a very great deal of trouble about it.

9343. It has been stated, that patients give considerable assistance to the nurses?—Yes.

9344. When you have occasion to complain of the conduct of any of the nurses, do you make your complaint to the manager?—Yes.

Matrons' control over nurses.

9345. Have you any power of removing the nurses yourself?—No.

9346 Have you ever had any difficulty in getting a female servant removed, when you found removal necessary?—No.

9347. Are you consulted in any way as to the fitness of the female servants to be employed?—I am.

9348. Are there any servants brought into the institution occasionally for temporary purposes?—Only in case of illness; in cases of fever, two or three times, a poor woman was brought in to attend the patients.

9349. Do the attendants sleep in the wards?—Yes.

The instruments of restraint.

9350. I believe you keep the instruments of restraint?—Yes.

9351. Do you ever allow them to be used without communicating with the manager?—Yes, I do; when I see they are tearing their clothes, and that I feel quite sure they cannot do without restraint.

9352. Do you keep the instruments of restraint that are in use on the male side as well?—I do; that is, the jacket, or the strait-waistcoat, is always in store; it is never given out except by the doctor's orders.

9353. You are not in the habit of leaving those instruments of restraint in the hands of the servants for any length of time?—No.

9354. Is there any statement you would wish to make to the Commissioners?—No.

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LONDONDERRY.

LONDONDERRY, 28th MAY, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

Londonderry District Asylum.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

W. Rogan, Esq., M.D.

William Rogan, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

The Resident Physician.

9355. Have you been long connected with the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum?—As resident physician, since February last, and as assistant physician for five years before.

9356. The manager whom you succeeded was, I believe, a non-professional person?—Yes, a non-professional person.

9357. From the experience which you have had, as visiting physician of the institution, what is your opinion as to the propriety of the managers of these institutions being medical men?—Well I think it is advisable they should be medical men.

The medical duties; how performed between the Resident and Visiting Physicians.

9358. Have you made any particular arrangement with the visiting physician as to the division of duties between you?—We came to no mutual agreement; but we understand each other, without any explanation between us, that we shall both attend to the patients according as we see them. The question of the division of duties has never been mooted between us.

9359. The duties, however, which you have, strictly speaking, to perform, are duties for which the late manager would be competent, the Privy Council regulations not providing for the manager discharging any medical duties?—Exactly.

9360. Practically, what occurs when a patient is received into the institution—is the case considered jointly by you and the visiting physician?—I see the case myself first and form my own opinion of it, but when the visiting physician comes I always direct his attention to the case, and we consult together respecting it.

The responsibility of the treatment.

9361. With whom is it considered the responsibility of treating the case, with regard to insanity, rests?—I would consider myself responsible for the treatment; of course, I would ask the visiting physician's opinion when he came and saw the case; we would consider all the points connected with it, but I would consider myself the party responsible.

9362. Supposing—as is possible, but not probable, perhaps—that you and the visiting physician would not agree as to the treatment that should be adopted, whose opinion should prevail?—I would say the opinion of the resident physician; the man who has the case under his constant charge, from hour to hour, if necessary, is the proper person to judge of the treatment for it, rather than the visiting physician, who sees the patient only three times a week. The case, for instance, might not be in the same condition in three hours after the visiting physician saw it, and a change of treatment might be required; and if I thought so, I would direct the change.

Advantage possessed by general practitioner in treating bodily diseases.

9363. Do you consider that a physician in general practice outside the asylum has an advantage, in the treatment of ordinary bodily disease, over a medical man whose attention is confined to the care of lunatics in an asylum?—He decidedly has.

9364. There is nothing peculiar in the ordinary diseases of lunatic patients which would give any advantage, in the medical treatment of them, to a person more conversant with the patients?—Except that a lunatic patient might not be able to explain his condition, and a person seeing him often, such as the resident physician, might be better able to judge of that condition by the expression of his face and by other means.

9365. Previously to your appointment there was no medical person resident at all in the institution?—None.

Necessity for a Resident Physician.

9366. Is there not a risk of an accident suddenly occurring in an asylum that would require immediate medical attendance?—Yes, and it has occurred. There is a case mentioned in my own report this year of a person choked while eating; an operation might have been required on the man's throat which none but a medical man could have performed. The patient died. The manager was in the house at the time, and saw the patient before he died, but of course was not able to take the necessary steps to relieve him.

Counties in the district.

9367. This asylum is, I believe, at present merely for the counties of Londonderry and Donegal?—Yes.

9368. It appears, from returns before the Commissioners, that the majority of the cases in the asylum is from Donegal?—Yes, there is a considerable majority at present and always has been.

Majority of inmates from Donegal; the causes.

9369. Does that arise from the population of Donegal being larger?—Partly, and partly because, I think, there are more insane amongst the lower classes in Donegal than in Derry. I have no statistical returns to depend upon in giving that answer, but that is my opinion.

9370. Have you formed any opinion as to what might be the cause of the particular prevalence of insanity in Donegal?—I think it is attributable to the prevalence of want for a long series of years amongst the poorer classes there, and their breeding in and in, which in the course of years causes degeneration.

9371. Does that intermarrying arise from the situation of the county?—I think so, particularly on the sea-coast.

9372. How long is it since the county of Tyrone was detached from this district?—I think, about four years ago.

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9373. Are you aware how many patients were removed on that occasion to the asylum at Omagh?—I think, to the best of my recollection, about sixty-seven.

9374. Were the vacancies created in this asylum by the withdrawal of the county Tyrone lunatics filled up?—They were very soon filled up.

Vacancies caused by removal of Tyrone cases soon filled up.

9375 Were they filled up from the workhouses, or from the general population of Derry and Donegal?—Some of the patients came from workhouses and a great many from the gaols; we had a good many from Lifford gaol.

9376. Are there still a great many applications for admission awaiting the consideration of the Board?—No; we have not a great many at present; I think we have not more than half a dozen for next board day.

Lunatics in workhouses.

9377. From returns we have received it would appear that some of the workhouses in the district contain a large number of lunatics. In the Londonderry workhouse there were, on the 1st of January, thirty-six patients, twelve of whom were stated to be maniacs. Are there any applications for admission now before the Board from that workhouse?—None.

9378. Have you frequently applications from the workhouses in the county Donegal for the admission of patients?—No; not from the workhouses.

Transmitting harmless cases from Asylum to workhouses.

9379. Are you in the habit of sending lunatics back to workhouses although they should not be cured?—Yes; we are in the habit of doing so.

9380. What is the course pursued?—The visiting physician and myself examine the patients whom we think could be removed; by direction of the Board we write to the masters of the workhouses, stating we have so many patients that we think can be returned and who could be kept in idiot wards.

9381. That is your course of proceeding with respect to cases sent originally from these workhouses?—Yes; sent from the district to which the workhouse belongs.

9382. You have no power of transmitting lunatics to workhouses, and it rests with the Board of Guardians, you are aware, to say whether they will admit them?—If the parties were set down at the workhouse gate, as destitute paupers from that union, the Guardians have not the power to refuse admission; I think that is the case, but I may not be right in the opinion.

9383. Practically, is any difficulty experienced in obtaining the admission of patients to workhouses, who are considered by the authorities here fit for removal?—Practically there is no difficulty.

9384. What class of cases do you remove?—Perhaps idiotic; at least quiet and harmless cases, such as are not liable to recurring attacks of acute mania.

9385. Are epileptic cases sent to workhouses?—No; we would not advocate the sending of epileptic cases to workhouses.

Cases of idiocy.

9386. Are cases of idiocy received here?—Yes. The Governors, however, do not like to receive them, as they occupy places which might otherwise be available for curable cases; but still they do admit such cases.

Unfitness of workhouses for lunatics.

9387. Do you consider a workhouse a fit place for the class of cases you speak of, and that they will be properly taken care of in it?—I do not think it is a fit place for them.

9388. Are you acquainted with the Derry workhouse?—Very well.

9389. Do you know what the arrangements are there for lunatic paupers?—Yes; they have wards for lunatic paupers—for a certain number of idiots and lunatics who are not dangerous. If a patient becomes dangerous in the workhouse, an application is made here for his admission, and it is generally granted.

The attendants in workhouses.

9390. The attendants upon those unfortunate people in the workhouses are, I believe, always paupers?—Yes, always paupers.

9391. Are they likely to afford that proper and kind attention which lunatics require?—No; I do not think they are well suited for that purpose.

Derry workhouse.

9392. Are you aware whether the lunatic ward in the Derry workhouse is in any degree used for a certain class of patients labouring under disease?—That I cannot say.

9393. What information do you get with the cases that come from the workhouses: do you receive as full a history of the cases as you do with respect to the ordinary admissions?—We do not.

Want of information respecting cases from gaols and workhouses.

9394. Do you find inconvenience to arise from your not getting these details?—There is an inconvenience, but the details connected with the cases may not be known to the parties in the workhouse.

9395. Is there the same deficiency of information with regard to cases coming from gaols?—A much greater deficiency; in fact, we receive no information at all with gaol cases.

Long detention of cases in gaols.

9396. How long have you known cases to be detained in gaols?—Personally, I have known them to be two years and upwards in the gaol.

9397. Has that long stay in the gaol arisen from the inability of the Governors of this asylum to receive them here, or from a delay in the making of the application for admission?—Occasionally from want of room to receive them here, and occasionally from the length of time elapsing before the application of the governor of the gaol for transmission to this asylum was attended to.

Question of the admission of paying patients.

9398. Do you receive paying patients in this asylum?—No; not in the usual acceptation of the term; we have a few pensioners whose pensions go for their support in the asylum; that is the only class of paying patients we have.

9399. Are we to understand that the Board do not approve of the admission of patients who are able to pay for their maintenance?—I do not mean to convey that; the Board seem to think they have not the power to admit paying patients.

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LONDONDERRY.

Londonderry District Asylum.

W. Rogan, Esq., M.D.

9400. They consider the institution was established for the reception of the lunatic poor?—Yes, for the lunatic poor.

9401. What is your own opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of the law sanctioning the admission of paying patients to this asylum?—My own opinion is, that if they pay the average cost for the maintenance of the patients they should be admitted; and as these asylums are at present constructed, I think such paying patients should be treated in all respects like the other patients.

9402. You speak of patients whose friends are unable to pay for their maintenance in private asylums?—Yes; patients whose friends cannot pay above a certain sum; I would say that such a class of patients should certainly be admitted into this asylum.

9403. Have you any cases now in the asylum of parties whose friends you consider would be able to pay for their maintenance?—Yes, there are.

9404. What has led to their admission?—They generally belong to the class of farmers, in a small way, and they have been admitted upon their friends stating they were unable to provide means for keeping them elsewhere. They call them paupers in the affidavit, and such being the case they are admitted. Some of the Governors are frequently aware, with respect to particular cases, that the families of the persons are not able to maintain them in private asylums.

Patients received free who could pay something; Governors think they cannot receive payment.

9405. The Governors do not consider that the law allows them to take payment, and at the same time they consider that persons belonging to a class of farmers who would not be able to pay for the maintenance of their lunatic relatives in private asylums should be admitted?—That is the way the matter is situated. There are patients here whose friends could pay a small sum towards their maintenance, but who could not pay for them in a private asylum.

9406. Supposing the law distinctly allowed the admission of paying patients into this institution, is it your opinion that the sum should be fixed, say the average cost of maintenance, or that the charge should vary according to the means of the parties?—As the house is at present constructed I would not advocate such persons paying a larger sum than the cost of maintenance; if they did pay a larger sum you could not treat them in the same manner as the other patients.

9407. My question did not contemplate their paying a larger sum in any case?—Then I would have a fixed sum; that sum to be the cost of maintenance.

Large proportion of incurable cases.

9408. It appears by returns which the Commissioners have received that you have a very large proportion of probably incurable cases in the institution, 162 out of 209?—Yes; the number is somewhat larger at present.

9409. Do you find that to be an increasing class?—It would increase very rapidly did we not keep it down by transmitting cases to the workhouse each year.

Inadequacy of the Asylum; question of additional accommodation.

9410. Do you consider this asylum is at present adequate for the wants of the two counties forming the district?—It is not at all adequate.

9411. Have you ever considered in what way additional accommodation could be best provided?—Yes; since I came here I have been looking over the different plans that were mooted last year for the purpose of enlarging this house.

Suggestion to erect a building on the upper farm.

9412. Have you found amongst them any plan which you think it would be advisable to adopt?—Well, I think one of the best plans would be the erection of a separate building in the upper farm for chronic cases. I would have this building so that it could be used for recent cases.

9413. The upper part of the farm you refer to is separated from the present asylum grounds by the high road?—Yes.

9414. Does any inconvenience arise from the patients having to cross the road?—Occasionally there has been an inconvenience, such as a patient making his escape, but that has occurred very seldom.

9415. Could water be readily obtained on the high ground you refer to?—Yes, it could; the town tank is higher and would afford a good supply.

9416. How many acres of ground are there in that detached portion?—Fifteen statute acres.

9417. In the event of the plan you recommend being carried out, the chronic cases would still have intercourse with the other patients engaged working on the farm?—Yes.

9418. You do not contemplate any thing more than additional accommodation being provided by that enlargement?—Just additional accommodation.

No economy in that arrangement.

9419. Would any considerable economy arise from having that new institution on the same grounds, though detached from the present building?—No; on the contrary, you would have to double your laundry staff and your kitchen staff.

9420. The other officers, yourself, for instance, and the visiting physician, would still have charge of the whole institution?—Yes.

9421. With that exception, the additional officers, and servants, and arrangements would be the same as for a new and distinct asylum?—They would in a great degree, according to the number of patients you would have to put there.

9422. Do you think a separate laundry would be necessary?—As this asylum is arranged it would be necessary; the laundry is hardly large enough.

9423. You consider the present laundry would not be large enough for the increased number of patients?—It would not; however the greater part of the washing of this house might be done in the upper laundry.

The Manager's supervision.

9424. What number of patients do you consider might be fairly placed under the charge of one resident manager and physician like yourself?—Well, when the number gets above

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250 it is very hard to superintend them. We have 209 at present. The house being only two stories high it is very easy to superintend, but a three story house is very hard to superintend.

9425. Additional difficulties would arise in superintending a detached building across the road?—Not much difficulty; the cases would be employed all day, and they would be under a head keeper.

The distribution of cases in the two establishments.

9426. You do not contemplate the imbecile or incurable cases being kept there?—The imbecile cases I would keep here; I consider chronic and incurable cases the same, and I do not like to call them incurable.

The incurable; the imbecile.

9427. If it would be your object to make this asylum a curative hospital, would not your keeping the imbecile cases here interfere with that?—Those imbecile cases are very useful. Many such cases are able to work and do what they are told as well as sane persons. They do a great many things far better than sane persons. They will do the dirty work of the place more easily than any sane keeper, and they are very glad to be so employed.

9428. Putting out of consideration for a moment the particular circumstances of the Derry asylum, and the nature of the premises, what is your opinion, generally, as to the advisability or otherwise of placing incurable cases in a totally distinct asylum, say some miles distant from the curative establishment?—Does your question go so far as to imply having no incurable cases in the curative establishment?

Advantage of placing incurables in a building separate from the curative hospital.

9429. I, first of all, refer to the separating of a large class of incurables?—I think it could be advantageously done, as in that case it would tend to relieve the workhouses and gaols of a greater number of patients.

9430. Do you think it might be calculated to have an injurious effect upon the cases which, although there was no probable hope of their cure, yet, at the same time, might be injured by the idea that they were removed to what might be regarded as a condemned institution?—I would not call it an asylum for incurables, I would call it an asylum for chronic cases—cases of a certain number of years standing.

9431. If the proposed separate institution for such cases were removed from the existing asylum altogether, would it be as likely to command as much care and attention from the Governors of this establishment as would be given to the curative establishment?—I think it would. I think the Governors of this institution would give as much attention to it as they do to this. It is not so much the curability of the patients they are interested in as the working of the asylum.

9432. My question has reference to the fact of the inmates of the second institution being a hopeless class?—It would not interfere, I think, with the efficiency of the Governors.

9433. I believe nothing has been determined on as to the manner in which the additional accommodation is to be provided?—No decision has been come to yet.

Question of an Asylum for Donegal.

9434. Besides an addition being made to this institution, or the erection of a distinct house in the upper grounds, have any other schemes been advocated?—The building of a separate asylum for Donegal has been advocated very strongly.

9435. Has such a scheme, as a previous question of mine referred to, of providing in a separate institution for chronic cases been under consideration?—Not to my knowledge. It has not been under consideration in that form.

Attendance of Governors.

9436. Is the attendance of Governors regular?—Very good indeed.

9437. Has there been any failure of a meeting in consequence of a quorum not assembling?—I never knew it to occur.

9438. Is the attendance more particularly from one county than from the other?—Well, I think it is pretty equal from both. Derry is better situated for attendance, but the Donegal gentlemen are very regular in their attendance here.

9439. Is the proportion of Governors from the two counties fair as regards the population and the value of property?—I think Derry is too much in the minority at present. It sends only twenty Governors, while there are twenty-six for Donegal.

Attendance of Inspectors.

9440. Do the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums attend the Board frequently?—Within the last two or three years they have been very frequent in their attendance. Dr. Nugent was here four times last year.

Apothecary.

9441. Is there an apothecary attached to the institution?—Yes.

9442. Are the medicines used purchased by the Governors, or supplied by an apothecary, and compounded by him?—They are purchased by the Governors, and compounded here by the apothecary.

Clerk and Storekeeper.

9443. Is the clerk and storekeeper resident?—Yes.

9444. Your matron has been recently appointed?—Yes, she has been recently appointed.

Matron; the servants.

9445. Is the number of attendants sufficient for the proper discharge of the duties of the house?—Yes.

9446. Do you find the wages given sufficient to secure the services of proper attendants?—We have a very intelligent class of servants at present, particularly on the male side.

9447. Is there any examination as to their proficiency in reading and writing before they are employed?—I have made no rules myself on the subject, not having occasion to get an attendant since I came here, but I will make it a point that all head attendants will be able to read and write. All who are here at present can do so.

9448. Is there any system of rewards for good conduct?—Yes; they get a guinea premium each in December, provided the manager recommends them to the Board for it.

Appointment and dismissal of servants.

9449. Who appoints the servants of the establishment?—The resident physician.

9450. Does he do so without any intervention on the part of the Board?—Well, I believe the Board have never interfered in the appointments.

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LONDONDERRY.

Londonderry District Asylum.

W. Rogan, Esq., M.D.

9451. Do the Board reserve to themselves the power of approval?—I do not think it has ever been brought before the Board, servants change so often; sometimes a servant will give notice to leave.

9452. Does the removal of servants rest also with the resident physician?—Yes; of course if a servant conceives that he is unjustly treated, he has the power of appealing to the Board.

Daily statement book; record of restraint; communications of Manager to Governors.

9453. Do you keep the Daily Statement Book?—I do.

9454. Are the cases of restraint regularly entered in the Daily Statement Book?—They are.

9455. In what manner do you bring under the notice of the Board of Governors any matter to which you desire to call their attention?—In the memorandum of the business of the Board for the day.

9456. Are all those representations in writing?—Yes, in writing; and I also give a report for the month of the state of the house, the health of the inmates, and any thing I consider is worth making a remark upon. The report is read to the Governors.

9457. Is that a report merely from the resident manager, or a joint one from him and the visiting physician?—The visiting physician writes out one for himself also.

No trades taught.

9458. Are trades taught to any of the inmates?—None are taught. A great many of them exercise the trades they have been employed at outside, such as shoemaking and weaving. The inmates are chiefly agricultural labourers.

9459. Is there any tailoring done in the house?—We have no tailors at present in the house.

9460. Is the repair of clothes and so on done by a hired tailor?—It is done by a hired tailor. There used to be a patient, a tailor, who could work at such things; we have not one who can do so now.

9461. Are you aware whether tailoring has ever been taught in the house?—I do not think it has ever been taught here.

Employment of patients.

9462. Besides being engaged at agricultural labour, the male patients are chiefly employed in cleaning the house?—There are sixteen employed in cleaning the house, and generally thirty-three to thirty-five employed upon the farm; sometimes more and sometimes less, according to the state of mind of the parties.

9463. On the female side, the patients seemed to be generally employed in the various pursuits enumerated in the Daily Statement Book, needlework, knitting, spinning, in the laundry, &c.?—Yes.

9464. Is the female clothing made up in the house?—It is all made up in the house.

9465. And the male shirting?—Yes, and the male shirting.

Books; state of education amongst patients.

9466. Have you any books for the use of the patients?—There are very few at present. I had a large quantity of the *Illustrated London News*, which, when I came here, I distributed through the wards. That is the only sort of reading they seem to care about. There are a few books of light reading.

9467. Is there any large proportion of the inmates able to read and write?—A good many. We have got thirteen well educated, sixteen who can read and write well, seventy-four read and write indifferently, forty-two read only, fifty-two cannot read or write.

Hours of going to bed and rising.

9468. What do the patients do on the long winter's evenings?—The agricultural labourers are so wearied in the long winter's evenings, that they go to bed after supper, so that we have no occasion to think of amusements for them. They all go to bed at six in the winter, and they rise at seven in the winter and at six in the summer.

9469. Then they are thirteen hours in their cells in winter?—Nearly.

9470. Are those cells very well ventilated?—They are not well ventilated.

The supply of water.

9471. Is the supply of water in the establishment generally sufficient?—Not during the summer months; it is good during the winter. We have three modes of supplying water at present, namely, a tank at the back of the house, which is supplied by the surface water of the farm above, a well in the yard, and a well in front of the house. In summer, the surface water fails us, and, therefore, the tank becomes dry. Attached to the well in the yard, is a force-pump, which forces the water up into a tank; but in the latter end of the summer this well also goes dry; consequently, then, we have no water, except what is derived from the well in front of the house; that is insufficient, and therefore, we are obliged to convey in water carts daily, all the water required for the institution, amounting to 4,000 gallons a day. I mentioned this to the Board, and stated that I thought the Corporation could supply us from their tank which is on a higher level than the house. By their direction, I wrote to the Corporation on the subject and received an answer that they were willing to supply us with 4,000 gallons a-day for £46 a-year. It seems a large sum, £46 a-year; but considering that at that time they have themselves but little water in their tank, it is not relatively a large sum. The matter is at present in abeyance, and the labour of pumping is so severe upon the lunatics, particularly upon washing days, which occur three times a week, that they very often refuse to perform the labour. From morning to night the force-pump must be going to supply water upon washing days.

9472. Would not the severity of the labour prevent you from employing the lunatics at it?—We cannot help it; we must employ them at it. It is the chronic cases we make work.

9473. It is very hard labour for them?—Yes; it is very hard labour indeed, and they object to it themselves and get cross. The supply of water from that source too is also very uncertain.

The Resident Physician and the farm.

9474. Is not the subject to be considered by the Board of Governors?—It will be, I am sure. There is one suggestion I would like to throw out with respect to the farm. I think it is hardly fair to the resident physician, to expect that he should be responsible for having the profits of the farm always as large as they were under the former manager. I personally

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know nothing of the farm, and I must be guided by the man, who was in the habit of acting under the late manager, with respect to the rotation of crops.

9475. I understand you to mean, that if the new arrangement of having a medical man as manager were carried out, there should be a revision of the duties respecting the management of the establishment?—Certainly.

The lower apartments of the Asylum.

9476. Is there any portion of this asylum which is not used: I refer to the lower apartments?—There are apartments not occupied by the patients, but they are used in other respects: for instance, we have them for coal cellars and carpenter's shop and other such purposes.

9477. Were those apartments originally intended for the use of the patients?—Yes; according to the original plan of the house.

9478. Were they found to be useless?—They were dark and gloomy, so that you could not put patients into them.

9479. Have you any other occupation except that of manager of this institution?—No other occupation.

Amusements.

9480. Are there any games or amusements provided for the patients?—Chiefly ball-playing; that is the only amusement we find suited for the class of patients who come in here. They are never acquainted with any games such as drafts or chess. There are very few inclined to read entertaining books. The females have a dance every evening. One of the patients plays the violin, and three or four times a-year there is a mixed ball, which they seem to enjoy. It is at the discretion of the manager. The Governors have directed parties to be given in the year, and the manager generally gives three at his own expense and at his own option.

Importance of.

9481. No doubt, you attach importance to the amusement and occupation of the minds of the patients?—Very great importance.

Ventilation; heating.

9482. Are there any artificial means of ventilation?—No further than openings from the sleeping rooms communicating with the galleries.

9483. Is that found sufficient?—Quite sufficient.

9484. Is the heating of the asylum effective?—We have no heating apparatus for the sleeping-rooms; the day-rooms are heated by fires.

9485. Are they sufficiently warm in the winter?—Sufficiently so, by giving them good bedding. I have never seen any inconvenience arise from want of artificial heating.

9486. Was there not an attempt made at one time to heat the apartments by artificial means?—Yes; about ten or twelve years ago, when the plan adopted was in its infancy. They tried to heat the house by means of hot water pipes, but the pipes were made too small, and it has not been tried for nine years. They are in danger from the way they are at present.

9487. Have you brought the matter under the notice of the Board?—I have, in my last report.

The corridors.

9488. Do you find that the corridors are much used by the patients in the winter?—They are.

9489. Are they sufficiently warm?—Yes; for those who move about.

9490. Are there any fireplaces in the corridors?—Yes; but they have not been used for some years.

Bedding.

9491. Is the supply of bedding sufficient?—Very good, and quite abundant. The Governors are always most anxious to supply that when required.

Lighting; no water laid on to the wards.

9492. Is the house lighted with gas?—Yes.

9493. Is there a supply of hot and cold water laid on in the various wards?—No; we are obliged to carry hot water to the wards from the laundry.

9494. Are there lavatories in the wards?—None. The matter is at present under the consideration of the Governors.

Lavatories, baths, &c.

9495. How many baths are there in the institution?—There are only two bath-rooms.

9496. Are they in the corridors, or in detached buildings?—In the yard, detached from the house entirely.

9497. Could a patient be removed to a bath without being carried in the open air?—No; but we have movable wooden baths, which, of course, you put into any part of the house.

9498. Where do the patients ordinarily wash?—Indeed, they are obliged to wash in the day-rooms in a tub.

9499. Are measures in progress to improve the washing arrangements?—Yes; the question of building lavatories is being considered by the Board.

9500. You have stated there is no supply of hot water laid on in the building?—There is not.

9501. Has the supply to be brought from the laundry or the kitchen?—It has to be carried in tubs from the laundry and kitchen; from whichever can supply most at the time.

Water-closets, &c.

9502. Are there any water-closets in the establishment for the use of the inmates?—Not for the use of the inmates.

9503. Are there privies in the yard?—There are privies in the yard.

9504. Is there any inconvenience experienced as regards cleansing them?—Not particularly, from the plan we adopt. Trucks on four wheels are used. They are placed under the seats and removed each morning.

Sewerage.

9505. Is the sewerage in good order?—No.

9506. Are there measures in progress to improve it?—It is difficult to manage it. The sewers are generally too small, and they have been built on a wrong principle.

No dining-room.

9507. Do the patients dine in their separate day-rooms, or is there a general dining-room?—In their separate day-rooms. We have no room here sufficient to dine all.

Classification.

9508. What classification are you enabled to make of the inmates?—I am enabled to

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W. Rogan, Esq., M.D.

divide them into four classes on each side—the noisy and refractory, the imbecile and epileptic, the quiet and orderly, and the moderately tranquil.

9509. How many airing courts have you?—Four airing courts.

Airing courts; out-offices.

9510. Are the four in general use?—Yes; except one on the female side, which is not of much use. We find one airing court large enough for two of the classes—the imbecile and epileptic and the noisy and refractory.

9511. Are the offices attached to the house—the laundry, and the storehouse, and so on—sufficiently large for the requirements of the institution?—Yes; at present they are quite large enough.

School instruction.

9512. I suppose there is no school in the asylum?—There is no school.

9513. What is your opinion as to the advantage of having instruction given in this institution merely as a means of occupation?—Well, for the few who could take advantage of it, it might be of use; but, indeed, they are generally so indifferent to any thing of the kind that I do not think it would be of much service to the generality of the patients.

Divine worship; advantage of having Chaplains.

9514. What are the arrangements for divine worship?—We have the attendance of three chaplains every Sunday—the Established Church, the Presbyterian, and the Roman Catholic.

9515. Is there any place of worship in the asylum?—No particular place of worship.

9516. What arrangements are made for the celebration of divine service?—We use the day-room on the male side for early service when the Roman Catholic chaplain attends, and the day-room on the female side for the other denominations.

9517. I believe there were not always chaplains attached to this institution?—There have been chaplains attached to this institution for a great deal longer period than I remember.

9518. What is your opinion as to the advantage or otherwise of having chaplains attached to an institution of this kind?—I think it a very decided advantage; very much so, indeed.

9519. I believe that was the opinion entertained by the former manager?—Yes, it was. There are many patients here to whom it would be a great infliction to deprive them of the opportunity of attending divine service.

9520. What is the proportion of the inmates as regards religion?—We have about 143 Roman Catholics, forty-one Presbyterians, and twenty-three Episcopalians.

No religious excitement amongst patients.

9521. Have you found that any excitement is caused amongst the inmates of those different persuasions in consequence of the attendance of chaplains in the asylum?—Not the slightest of any sort.

9522. Do you find their attention being called on the Sabbath-day, and at other times, perhaps individually, by the chaplains to religious matters has led to any excitement amongst the patients?—Not the slightest.

Privy Council regulations as to Chaplains.

9523. Are you aware of the Privy Council regulations with reference to the admission of chaplains?—Yes; we have a copy of them here.

9524. Do you consider they afford sufficient security for the ministrations of the clergymen not being given in cases where they might be injurious?—I think they do.

9525. Have you found any difficulty to arise under the existing rules?—Never.

Visits of Inspectors.

9526. How frequently do the Inspectors come to the institution?—I see by a return I made a few days ago that Dr. Nugent was here four times last year, and I think three times the year before.

9527. You mean here for the purpose of inspecting the asylum?—Yes, for inspecting the asylum.

Privy Council control of expenditure.

9528. Have you found that any inconvenience has arisen from the *surveillance* which the Privy Council exercises over the expenditure—has any delay been occasioned?—I have never experienced any inconvenience myself from it during the short time I have been here. I have had no great experience yet of the financial matters connected with the house, except, indeed, that I had a letter yesterday from the Audit Office requesting to know why they had not got an abstract of the Governors' accounts, and requesting to know when they might expect it; now, that abstract I sent off to the Privy Council on the 19th.

The system of audit.

9529. Does the audit by the Commissioners of Audit take place immediately after the expenditure, or is it usual for a long period to elapse?—A long period of time elapses before the audit takes place. We get queries now, in 1857, connected with accounts sent forward in 1854, 1855, and 1853. The last queries were in reference to accounts of 1854 and 1855.

Infirmary wards; advantage of an infirmary.

9530. Are there infirmaries attached to this institution?—There are infirmary wards used as such, but we cannot afford to use them exclusively as infirmaries. The sick are separated by a movable screen from those who are invalids, and the position of the screen varies according to the number of sick. The sick are not treated in their separate cells.

9531. Have you a nurse attending the infirmary wards?—Yes.

9532. Do you think it would be desirable to have a distinct building for an infirmary?—I do not.

9533. Are you favourable to the treatment of the sick in a separate place?—Yes; I am decidedly favourable to their treatment in an infirmary.

9534. Are you of opinion that the insane who become sick could not be as well treated in a cell as in an infirmary ward?—I think they cannot. The disadvantage in the former case is that the sick insane person in a cell must be under the care of keepers who are not entrusted with the sick alone, and who have other duties to perform, and therefore the sick must in a great degree be neglected.

9535. Are there any disadvantages in relation to the want of warmth in the cells?—I think it would not be wise to have sick patients treated in their own cells on account of the want of artificial heat.

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9536. Are you of opinion the insane sick require as many appliances and comforts as the sane?—I would say they require more.

9537. You have stated that it would be desirable that the manager of a lunatic asylum should be a medical man?—I think he should.

Managers and Visiting Physicians; definition of their respective duties.

9538. Are you of opinion, on general principles, without alluding to this particular institution, that there should be any defined rule as to the respective duties of the manager and visiting physician?—I think that, as far as the medical question is concerned, their duties should be co-equal; but of course, on any non-medical question, the resident physician should have the entire control. That would be the only rule I would make on the subject—that their medical duties should be co-equal.

9539. If co-equal, how would you prevent their clashing?—There would be difficulty with respect to that.

9540. With whom do you think the final responsibility should rest with regard to the sick of the institution?—Certainly with the resident physician.

A Visiting Physician desirable; his position.

9541. Would you think it desirable, in case there was a resident physician, that there should still be attached to the asylum a visiting physician?—I would think it desirable.

9542. Would you have him as an ordinary attendant, or as a kind of consulting physician?—I would have him as an ordinary attendant, attending on stated days in connexion with the resident physician, proceeding with him to see the medical cases.

9543. You would not have him called in merely at the option of the resident physician, but would have him a regular visitant upon a fixed salary?—Yes; I would have him a regular visitant upon a fixed salary.

9544. Why do you prefer the latter arrangement?—I think if the entire responsibility was thrown upon the resident physician of calling in a consultant whenever he thought necessary the Governors of the institution might consider that he called him too often, and fearing this the manager might not wish to call him in as often even as it was necessary. I think it would be putting the manager in an invidious position.

No padded rooms; the instruments of restraint.

9545. Have you any padded rooms in the asylum?—None.

9546. Would you think them desirable?—I would wish we had two, one on each side. I would think them desirable from what I have seen elsewhere.

9547. What instruments of restraint have you?—A strait waistcoat, and a strap that fastens the ancles together, and the strap that goes across the waist to prevent a person from getting out of bed.

9548. Who keeps these instruments of restraint?—There is a place in each division in which they are kept, and whenever a patient requires any restraint of the kind he is put into the dormitory or the cell, and the resident physician is sent for by a keeper; and the instruments of restraint are never put on unless the resident physician orders it to be done. The keeper has the key of the place in which they are kept.

9549. Are you aware of the Privy Council Orders on the subject?—No; I am not aware of any order on the subject. [The witness is referred to the regulation on the subject.] Now that I see the rule, I must say that I would not understand it as conveying that the manager should have the instruments of restraint in his personal charge—that is, under his own lock and key.

9550. If they are not under his own lock and key, what guarantee has he that the keepers may not use them without permission?—The resident physician is constantly going about the house, and if he finds a man under restraint whom he has not ordered to be placed in that condition he would dismiss the keeper at once, and the fear of dismissal prevents the keepers using those instruments without authority.

Informing Physician of cases of illness.

9551. What is the arrangement for informing the visiting physician, on the occasion of his visits, of the persons who have taken ill during his absence?—If I am not present there is a slip of paper put into the prescription book stating the names of the persons requiring his attendance.

9552. The visiting physician attends three times a week?—Yes; and oftener if necessary.

Barnwell Peter White, Esq., M.D.

Barnwell Peter White, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

9553. How long have you been attached to this institution?—Two years and nine months, as visiting physician.

9554. You have heard the statement of Dr. Rogan as regards the manner in which you and he discharge the duties of your respective offices?—Yes.

9555. Do you concur in that statement?—Yes; I do to a certain extent. Since he came in charge we have had no serious illness in the house.

Resident and Visiting Physician; definition of their respective duties.

9556. Do you consider that your respective duties require a more accurate definition?—I think they do; I think they should be strictly defined.

9557. Supposing the law to be altered and to require in every case what practically, of late years, has been done, that the manager of the institution should be a medical man, what line of distinction would you draw as to their respective duties?—Well, I should say the ordinary bodily diseases should be treated by the visiting physician and the management or treatment of the insanity should be particularly left to the resident physician, and that occasionally he should require the opinion of the visiting physician on particular cases.

9558. Would you allow the resident physician, without any appeal, a complete control and responsibility as regards the moral treatment of the patients for insanity?—Well, not complete control, but general control.

9559. Then how far would you allow the visiting physician to interfere in the treatment of insanity?—Well, in the case of a person who is very ill I think it should be his duty to call the attention of the visiting physician to such a case and have his advice respecting it.

9560. You mean the case of a person labouring under acute mania?—Precisely.

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Responsibility of medical treatment.

9561. With whom do you consider that the responsibility of treatment should rest in such a case?—Well, so far as the treatment of insanity goes, I should say with the resident medical man as being constantly on the spot.

9562. You consider that if the doctors differed his opinion should prevail?—Well, he should have more experience in the management of insane persons, and I should be inclined to defer to his opinion in reference to their treatment, unless there were very strong reasons why I should hold an opposite opinion.

9563. Practically do you consider, if there was a resident physician, having the duties you have stated, and a visiting physician to attend to the bodily disease and to be a sort of consulting physician upon all the cases of insanity, that any occasion would be likely to arise upon which a difference of opinion would take place?—There probably would. That would depend upon the good sense of the parties.

Dysenteric disease.

9564. I believe there has not been any epidemic or contagious disease prevalent in the house to any extent since your appointment?—Strictly speaking there has not. There was a good deal of dysenteric disease two winters.

9565. At the time the dysenteric disease prevailed were the patients treated in their separate cells or in infirmary wards?—Some were treated in their respective cells, and others were treated in the wards. Some dysenteric patients, owing to the effluvia, I was often obliged to remove to separate cells.

Arrangements for the sick.

9566. Are you satisfied with the existing arrangements for the treatment of the sick patients, or do you consider that an infirmary is required?—Well, I should like to have separate wards for sick patients. Under our present arrangement there are healthy patients sleeping in the hospital ward, and I would prefer having a ward altogether for the sick.

9567. When patients are treated in their separate cells are those cells provided with the proper appliances?—Well, they have no additional appliances beyond what they contain at present. They have no more heating.

9568. Are there no tables or night-chairs?—Oh, yes; they would be provided with night-chairs and with a table, if necessary.

9569. Do you think, generally speaking, that patients can be as well looked after in separate cells by the attendants as in an infirmary?—Well, I would think not. At night the night-nurse might or might not look after a person in a separate cell as well as in a ward where there were several sick persons, and where she would be kept more alive to her duties.

Large proportion of incurable cases.

9570. You are aware of the large proportion of incurable cases in this institution?—Yes.

9571. Have you found that that proportion has had a tendency to increase?—Rather. There is a tendency to the accumulation of such cases in an institution of this sort.

9572. There having been, on the 1st of January last, 162 probably incurable cases, out of the total of 209 in the institution, the opportunities which this hospital affords for relieving acute cases can only be made available when cured cases, which form a small minority, are sent out of the asylum, or incurable cases are sent home or to the workhouse?—Only in those events.

9573. *Pro tanto*, as a curative hospital, the accommodation which this asylum affords is very limited?—Yes; but I have taken great pains, since I came here, to get removed out of the house all who are incurable, and harmless or idiotic—to have them sent either to their friends, who could care them, or to the workhouse as paupers, and under those circumstances no case has been kept out of the house, even in a single instance, I believe, for the last two years and a-half.

Inadequacy of Asylum accommodation.

9574. Do you think that the asylum is at all equal to the wants of the district?—For curable cases, unless that plan was pursued, scarcely equal to the wants of the district.

Lunatics in workhouses.

9575. Are you acquainted with the Derry workhouse?—I am.

9576. By a return which the Commissioners have received, it appears that there were thirty-six insane persons in that workhouse on the 1st January, twelve of whom were maniacal?—Yes.

9577. Do you consider a workhouse a proper place for the detention of such cases?—It is as well as can be for those who are idiotic and quiet. Some chronic cases are pretty well off in it too, but it is very unsuitable for cases having any tendency to violence.

9578 Do you think that harmless lunatics are likely to be annoyed or molested in an institution of that kind?—Well, I have not known such to be the case. I have known the Derry workhouse for many years, being the medical officer of it, and I have not known that to occur.

Question of admitting patients for payment.

9579. From your acquaintance with the district generally, do you consider there is any considerable class of the population who are unable to provide for their friends in private institutions, and to whom it would be a great object to get them into this asylum at a reduced rate of payment?—I do. There is a very large class to whom it would be a great object to get their lunatic relatives admitted here for a small payment.

9580. When parties are unable to pay the full amount, do you find that there is an indisposition to send their lunatic friends here as paupers?—Yes; it is very painful to them to send them here as paupers. I have known people to make a struggle and send their friends to Glasgow, and pay £50 a-year; but finding they were not likely to recover, they brought them back, and got them into this asylum as non-paying patients.

9581. Supposing the law distinctly authorized the authorities of this institution to receive payment for patients, is it your opinion the sum required to be paid should be, in all cases, the cost of maintenance?—Not in all cases. I would vary the sum according to the circumstances of the parties, leaving it to the Board to fix the sum, but in no instance to exceed what it cost the public for the maintenance of the patient in the institution.

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9582. Supposing the cost of maintenance in the institution was £20 a-year, do you consider it would be preferable to allow parties to come in paying £8, or £10, or £12 a-year, rather than compel them to pay the £20 a-year, or come in as paupers?—I would vary the sum according to the circumstances of the parties, leaving it to the discretion of the Board to settle the amount in each case. There are many persons who could pay £8, or £10, or £12 a-year, and who could not pay £20 a-year; and it would be satisfactory to the feelings of such persons to pay the smaller sum, and not put their relatives into the asylum as paupers.

9583. Do you consider that the other arrangement of the fixed sum would be a check upon persons getting their friends admitted for £10 a-year, for instance, when they could pay £20?—The Board of Governors are always fit to manage that, and I would leave it to them to fix the sum in each case.

Lunacy in Donegal; the causes.

9584. You have heard it referred to, in evidence, that there is more lunacy in the county of Donegal than in the county of Derry; do you concur in the reasons suggested as to the cause of that?—Yes; being badly fed, and kept in great poverty for generations, and the close intermarrying said to prevail in several districts of Donegal, the isolated districts lying along the coast.

Medical Journal.

9585. Do you keep a Medical Journal of all the cases?—Yes. There is a registry of the cases, and there is a kind of Case Book kept.

Question of additional accommodation.

9586. Have you ever considered in what manner the additional accommodation which appears to be considered requisite in this district could be best afforded?—Yes, I have.

9587. Will you be so good as to favour us with your opinion upon the subject?—I think a separate building on the upper farm would be the best means of providing additional accommodation for the wants of the district.

9588. For what class of cases?—For chronic, incurable, and imbecile cases.

9589. Do you consider there is any objection to having provincial asylums for the reception of such cases?—No; I do not know that there could be any very marked objection to that.

9590. Do you think the existence of any very large number of chronic cases in an asylum is undesirable as regards the effect it may have upon the curable cases?—I could not speak, from my own knowledge, about that; I have no experience as to the effect.

9591. Are you prepared to offer any opinion as to the effect upon patients of removal to a totally distinct asylum established for the class supposed to be incurable?—I would apprehend that the removal to such an institution would exercise a bad effect.

9592. Then I understand, generally, your views are for enlarging this institution in the present instance, and, on all occasions, having the curable and incurable cases in the same asylum?—Yes; there would be separate houses for them; but they would form the same asylum, and the patients would still associate together.

Persons of intemperate habits.

9593. Are there any matters you would wish to bring under the notice of the Commissioners, or any observation you would like to make touching the subject of this inquiry?—I know very many people who, from time to time, act very like insane persons, destroying their property and their substance; and if there existed a power of putting them under restraint for a very few days, when they are committing such destruction, it would be a very great benefit to themselves and their families, and the community generally, such power being, of course, properly guarded against abuse.

9594. In the cases to which you refer, what do you presume is the leading cause of the insanity you describe?—Prolonged intemperate habits.

9595. You say that there is a class of persons whom you think it desirable should be placed under restraint for a short time?—Yes.

9596. That is, removed to an asylum?—Yes; I would have them removed to an asylum.

9597. Does not the law at present give that power?—Why, you could not, strictly speaking, call the class of persons I refer to insane.

9598. Then, if they were not insane, would there not be a difficulty in putting them under restraint?—They act like insane people, but if you come to talk with them, you could hardly say they were insane.

9599. Would not the principle you suggest be very objectionable?—The principle would, but the practice of it would be often very useful.

The Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.

The *Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe*, sworn and examined.

The question of Chaplains to Asylum; his Lordship's opinion in favor of.

9600. Is there any matter which your lordship would wish to bring under the notice of the Commissioners connected with their inquiry?—I wish to express an opinion with reference to the appointment of chaplains to lunatic asylums, and I would say that it is most desirable that there should be in every asylum regularly appointed chaplains. I give that opinion from the observation that I was enabled to make when I was Dean and Bishop of Limerick, and also when visiting a very large asylum at Lancaster, where there were, I believe, nearly 1,000 persons. I attended there during the celebration of divine service, at which there were present between 400 and 500, and had I not been informed, and had I not known, that they were lunatics, I should not have supposed, from their demeanour, but that they were in the full possession of their faculties. I conversed with the resident manager and physician of that institution, and I was informed by him that the benefits of religious ministrations to the inmates were very great, and that to deprive them of the opportunity of attending religious service would be a positive cruelty to those persons.

9601. In the case of the asylum to which your lordship refers, Lancaster, were there chaplains of more than one persuasion connected with it?—No; there was only one chaplain

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attached to the asylum. The asylum was visited by other chaplains, but there were very few in it who were not Episcopalians. I ought to state that the gentleman I speak of was a resident chaplain.

9602. I presume, your lordship considers that the inmates of a lunatic asylum suffering under insanity of one kind or another are yet not always deprived of the use of their reason to such an extent as not to be enabled to benefit by the ministrations of their clergy?—Yes; I feel perfectly persuaded that at times they are benefited by them, and I feel that we have no right whatever to deprive those persons of the benefits and comforts of religion.

Importance of religious ministrations.

9603. You speak as well from the knowledge you have acquired in your episcopal capacity both in Limerick and in Derry as from your position as a Governor of this asylum?—I do. I have made inquiries here on the subject, and in a conversation with the late manager of this institution, I learned from him that he was of the same opinion as myself, with regard to the benefit to the inmates of religious instruction; besides that, I hold a very strong opinion that we have no right to prevent the giving of religious ministration to the inmates of this asylum. If a person is visited by Divine Providence with insanity, there may be intervals in which the individual returns to a sane state, and we are not justified in depriving him of every religious privilege he would enjoy were he outside the institution. I make this statement merely because your attention and the attention of the public has been called to the subject by the controversy which has occurred at Belfast. I thought I would not be exactly doing my duty, knowing you were here as a Commission making inquiries, if I did not express to you my firm conviction of the absolute necessity of continuing chaplains in connexion with this institution, and of there being in every lunatic asylum adequate provision made for the religious instruction and comfort of the inmates.

9604. Without looking to the giving of religious instruction in an asylum, either as a means of cure, or the withdrawal of it as an infliction upon the inmates, is your Lordship of opinion, that its administration would be useful with the view to keeping alive the religious feeling of the patients in the hope of their recovery?—I am of that opinion. I think it is a matter of very great moment, that the religious feelings should be kept alive. I do not know in what respect it can be supposed the giving of religious instruction is in any degree not beneficial; I think, on the contrary, it must be always beneficial; for, I believe, the truths of Christianity, in themselves, are such, that they must exercise a salutary influence on the mind of any individual. I am not speaking now of sane individuals only, but also of those who are insane, with whom those truths must have a soothing and harmonizing effect.

Rev. E. Doherty.

The Roman Catholic chaplain; his ministrations in the Asylum.

The Rev. *Edward Doherty* sworn and examined.

9605. Are you the Roman Catholic chaplain of this asylum?—Yes.

9606. How long have you held that appointment?—Nearly twelve months.

9607. Are you aware what number of inmates belong to your persuasion?—Yes; I looked to the books the other day; we have seventy-five females, and sixty-six males.

9608. What number usually attend your service on Sunday?—I should say between ninety-six and 100.

9609. Are you in the habit of preaching to them?—No. I should say that the arrangement between the clergy is this: there are three curates in Derry, and one of them is appointed chaplain. There is another Rev. Mr. Doherty, who attends here every Sunday. With respect to the service, the general rule is to read morning prayer and say Mass.

9610. Do you preach at all on Sundays to the assembled inmates?—No; I do not think there is any thing further than what I have stated.

9611. Do you attend in the week?—Yes; whenever called upon I attend, and sometimes I visit, perhaps once a-week.

9612. Are you of opinion that any large proportion of those who attend Mass are enabled to profit by it?—Indeed, I believe, there is. I see them conducting themselves as well as many persons who are in their perfect senses.

9613. From the communication you have had with lunatics in the asylum, do you think those persons are enabled to profit by the instruction you address to them?—I may observe that there is one of them so well at certain times that he is able to assist in serving Mass.

9614. Are the patients provided with religious books?—Not that I am aware of.

9615. Have you every facility afforded you in the discharge of your duties?—Certainly.

Rev. Jas. Denham, D.D.

Presbyterian Chaplain.

The Rev. *James Denham*, D.D., sworn and examined.

9616. How long have you held the office of Presbyterian chaplain to this asylum?—I was appointed in 1845 as chaplain, but I officiated two years before that voluntarily. I obtained leave from the Governors to come and officiate as chaplain without any expectation of being appointed chaplain or of receiving remuneration.

9617. You have been, then, fourteen years more or less connected with this asylum, discharging the duties of chaplain?—Yes.

9618. How many Presbyterians are there in the asylum?—About forty.

The Episcopalian and Presbyterian inmates.

9619. What number attend service on Sundays?—Both Episcopalians and Presbyterians who desire it are allowed to attend both services—the Episcopalian and Presbyterian. The number generally present at service would average about forty-five.

9620. Some of these may be Episcopalians, and some of your people may attend the other service?—Yes; the Episcopalian chaplain never objects to that, nor have I ever objected to it.

9621. Then, you do not think the presence of an Episcopalian and Presbyterian chaplain in the house is likely to lead to any discord amongst the patients?—It is not likely to lead to the slightest discord.

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LONDONDERRY.

Londonderry District Asylum.

Rev. Jas. Denham, D.D.

9622. Are you in the habit of addressing any discourse to your congregation?—Always.

9623. Have you had means of knowing whether a large proportion of those who attend service on Sunday are enabled to profit by it?—Generally speaking, they all listen with great attention; and I have never, during the fourteen years I have attended here, been obliged to remove a single person on account of any unpleasant occurrence. They sit as quietly and as regularly as any ordinary congregation.

The Sunday services.

9624. Your ministrations extend beyond the mere celebration of worship on Sundays, do you not attend during the week?—Yes; our services on Sunday are short and simple; we sing; have prayer; read a portion of the word of God; lecture or preach a short simple discourse suited to the audience, avoiding of course controversial subjects, and we conclude with prayer. Very many of them take part in the psalmody.

Advantage of religious ministrations, &c.

9625. Is it your opinion, that the lunatic inmates or many of them would feel it a serious deprivation if they were debarred from the opportunity of attending service on Sundays or of joining in prayer?—They would consider it a very cruel proceeding. My impression is, that it has a very soothing effect upon them; it breaks in upon the monotony in the first place of the long day's imprisonment which they would have. They regard the chaplain not merely as an officer of the institution, but as a friend, and they speak to him as such. When they are attending two services in the day, as they do very often, my service and the Episcopalian service, the effect upon them is very happy and soothing. I remember a case, when the former Governor was here, of a person who was brought here in a state of great violence, and the doctor without my knowledge introduced that person to the service, to see what would be the effect upon her: up to that time they were obliged to have her tied; the moment the singing of the psalm commenced she seemed immediately calmed down, and sat with entire composure during the entire service; so much so, that I was not aware there was any violent person in the room.

9626. Did you find that religious ministration had a soothing effect in her case?—I believe it had. I merely remember the experiment being tried with respect to that patient, and the circumstance of the manager mentioning to me the happy result.

9627. Are the inmates of your persuasion supplied with Bibles and prayer-books?—Many of them are supplied with Bibles.

9628. Have you had every facility afforded you of discharging your duties as chaplain?—Yes, every facility.

9629. I presume there are in this institution Presbyterians of more than one denomination?—We have very few Presbyterians of different denominations in this country. They are nearly all in connexion with the General Assembly. We have one section called Covenanters. I am not aware their ministers would have the slightest difficulty in allowing me to minister for persons of their flock, nor would I have the slightest difficulty in allowing them to act for mine.

9630. Is there any thing else you would wish to state to the Commissioners?—With regard to the effect of the ministrations of the chaplains, I would be glad some of the medical officers should have an opportunity of stating generally, what they conceive to be the effect with regard to the inmates. I feel that the attendance of chaplains on the week days, especially for the sick, is a matter of great importance. I have, at least sometimes, found that persons who, during their ordinary health, were not very capable of understanding much on religious subjects, when they became unwell—I cannot say what was the cause of it—but I then found them very often capable of understanding conversations on religious subjects. The insanity very often seemed to have removed a cloud from their minds on such a subject. I frequently had in the infirmary ward persons who conversed as rationally on religious subjects as any sane person I was ever called upon to attend.

Advisability of receiving patients at reduced rates.

9631. From your acquaintance with the district, or the portion of it in which you reside, have you considered it would be advisable that a class of paying patients should be received into this institution?—I do consider that arrangement would be very advisable. My impression is, that, under the present arrangement, a very great hardship is put first upon the friends, who are obliged to assert, if not swear, that the person whose admission they seek is a pauper, whereas the relatives are, perhaps, in very comfortable circumstances as farmers, or they may be gentry who are somewhat decayed, and are not able to pay £50 a-year in a private asylum; to that extent they are paupers, in their inability to pay so large a sum, but they are not paupers in the ordinary sense of the word; and I think it very hard that they should be obliged, in order to procure the admission of lunaties of such a class here, to swear or declare that they are paupers.

9632. Do you think £50 to be the probable cost of maintenance at a private asylum?—Yes; and I think it a very great hardship on the county, that the county should be taxed for the expense of maintaining a person here, whose friends are quite capable of paying what would probably be the actual cost. A person cannot obtain admission here unless as a pauper only, yet he might be able to pay something.

9633. Supposing parties admitted to this asylum for the actual cost of maintenance, the county would be still affording them the benefit of the building and attendants?—Yes; but the county would not lose by that, except so far as the increase of the staff, and the existing accommodation would become necessary.

9634. And the necessity for additional accommodation for the lunatic poor would arise sooner if the large number belonging to the class to which you refer were admitted?—Yes; but very small additional accommodation would be required, and it would be a great comfort to the middle classes to have their lunatic relatives admitted into the asylum at a reduced charge.

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LONDONDERRY.

Londonderry District Asylum

Rev. Jas. Denham, D.D.

Prevention of imposition; suggested difference in treatment of different classes in Asylum.

9635. Are you satisfied the Board of Governors would be able to exercise sufficient care over the cases, to prevent what is called "jobbing?"—I would say so. The gentlemen who are Governors here are intimately acquainted with the whole district, and they are quite capable of preventing imposition. I am not sure, also, whether it would not be possible to make some arrangement that would separate, in some measure, that class from the absolute paupers. I have sometimes seen, in visiting the wards here, a person, who was brought up and educated as a lady, having all the habits and feelings of a lady, and who was put into this asylum, placed upon a level with the very lowest and most ignorant persons. This was a position not favourable to promoting her recovery; and yet, from her means having failed her, or from the means of a gentleman having been removed from him, such parties are put in here as paupers, and are compelled to sit down at the same table, eat their food in the same manner, and mix generally with the most miserable paupers. I have long felt that was a hardship to persons in their circumstances.

9636. Does not the view you have just expressed, lead directly to the propriety of erecting a separate institution, at the cost of the rate-payers, for such persons?—I think the erection of a separate building or wing in connexion with this asylum, might meet the difficulty. There might be a separate ward for males, and another for females, of that class.

Charitable institutions for insane.

9637. In all communities there must be certain matters for which the law must provide, and certain other matters which must be left to public benevolence; are you quite clear the cases to which you refer would not be met, some day or other, by the benevolence of individuals?—I do not see how it could be met by the benevolence of individuals. The persons to whom I allude are obliged to come in here as paupers, though they were formerly in a respectable rank of life.

9638. You are aware that there are institutions where nothing more than the mere cost of the patients' maintenance is received, and that the other expenditure is defrayed by the benevolence of individuals?—We have no institutions of that kind here.

9639. I believe there is only one or two such institutions in Ireland?—I believe so.

Asylums in Scotland.

9640. Are there not several in England?—I am not aware. I visited some of the asylums in Scotland. In the Scotch asylums they have three classes: one, for persons who can pay a large sum, on the first floor; one, for the middle classes, on the next floor; and one, for the poorer classes, on the upper.

9641. With the exception of the payment you refer to, are those asylums maintained out of the county rates?—I think the poor patients are maintained by the parishes which send them in.

Sir R. Bateson, Bart., J.P., D.L.

Sir *Robert Bateson*, Bart., J.P., D.L., sworn and examined.

9642. I believe you have been for many years a member, and a constant attendant, of the Board of Governors of this asylum?—Yes.

9643. You are a Governor connected with the county Donegal?—Yes, with the county Donegal.

Appointment of Governors; the Inspectors.

9644. What is your opinion as to the mode in which the Governors are now appointed; do you consider it should be left to the Executive Government, or that a more representative character should be given to the Boards?—I consider that the position which a gentleman has in reference to his own locality, should be regarded in the making of the appointment.

9645. Have you ever considered whether the Grand Jury should be allowed to name a certain proportion of the Board of Governors?—I would consider the Grand Jury a very fit body to do so, but not to be the exclusive body for the purpose.

9646. What is your opinion as to the propriety of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums being members of the several Boards?—As medical men, and having a certain control under the Government, they certainly should be *ex officio* Governors of the asylums.

Control in erection of Asylums.

9647. What is your opinion as to the provision of the law with reference to the erection of asylums—do you consider it should be left to the local Board of Governors to determine respecting them, or that they should be still erected under the direction of the Commissioners?—I consider the board should be the parties concerned, but not the sole parties; that the erection of buildings should be under the direction of the Government, but not entirely without the concurrence of the Governors.

The chargeability of the inmates.

9648. What is your opinion as to the existing law which regulates the chargeability of the inmates upon the county rate—do you consider that that burden is properly placed upon the county at large, or that it should be transferred to the poor-rate and levied upon electoral divisions?—I think it is a matter of indifference whether the chargeability is placed upon one or the other; I think they are much on a par.

9649. You are aware that under the present arrangement the cost of each inmate is charged upon the county at large, through the county rate?—Yes.

9650. Do you prefer that to having it made a charge upon the respective electoral divisions from which the lunatics are sent?—I would prefer the present arrangement to having a charge upon the localities from which the lunatics come.

9651. Do you consider the charge should be borne by the occupier under the county rate rather than divided between the occupier and the landlord, as it would be under the poor rate?—I am satisfied with the existing arrangement.

Dangerous Lunatic Act.

9652. As a magistrate, you are conversant, of course, with the operation of the Dangerous Lunatic Act?—I am.

9653. What is your opinion as to the operation of that Act—do you consider it advisable that a power should be given to commit the lunatic direct to gaol?—The safety of the public requires that should be done in the first instance.

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9654. Supposing there was no difficulty in providing for them in the asylum, would you advocate the magistrates being allowed the power of committing direct to the asylum?—Certainly not.

9655. Is it your opinion that a gaol is a proper place for the detention of the insane for any period?—No; I would have it as a place of detention merely until an inquiry respecting the case could be gone into.

Detention of lunatics in gaols.

9656. Do you find it interferes with the discipline of a well-regulated gaol to have lunatics confined there?—Certainly. The gaol should be merely a place for the temporary detention of a lunatic.

9657. Lunatics have remained, I believe, in the gaols of this district for a considerable period?—Yes, in Donegal particularly.

9658. Do you know from what that has arisen?—From the want of an understanding of the uses of these houses.

9659. Do you consider that the local authorities at Lifford should have taken more active measures for the transmission of the lunatics to the asylum?—I am giving merely a general answer, and more with reference to what has been than what is at present.

Lunatics in workhouses.

9660. How far do you think workhouses are proper places for the detention of lunatics?—None but the imbecile and those who cannot be benefited by treatment ought to be put into them. With respect to the Derry workhouse, I am in the habit of visiting constantly there, and the imbeciles and lunatics in it seem to be as well treated almost as they possibly can be. There might be possibly amongst some of them a chance of cure, and those individuals might be brought to a place of this description. They are so much under the charge of the officers of that workhouse that their kind treatment and security are sufficiently provided for.

9661. Are they not principally attended by other paupers?—They are; but paupers are generally selected for the purpose who have some judgment; persons who are likely to give the attention that such cases require.

9662. Then you would not be favourable to an arrangement by which the Board of Guardians should be allowed to require admission for the lunatic paupers into this asylum?—A distinction might be drawn amongst those who are in the workhouse and those might be sent here who have a chance of improvement, and only those who are totally imbecile kept in the workhouse.

9663. Then you would allow only a certain class to have the right of admission here?—A certain class amongst those individuals in the workhouse, such as might be fitting inmates for an institution of this character.

The question of additional accommodation.

9664. I believe it has been under the consideration of the Board of Governors how far additional accommodation could be provided in this district?—Yes; I may say it has been under consideration for more than two years.

9665. We have heard that the vacancies occasioned by the transfer of the Tyrone lunatics to Omagh were speedily filled up?—Immediately.

9666. Are you satisfied that there is still a want of additional accommodation?—There is, in consequence of the number of incurables in the asylum, many of whom have been for a very long period here preventing the admission of cases of necessity.

9667. I believe the magistrates of the county of Donegal have not all approved of the proposed addition to the asylum here?—They have not.

Opinions of Donegal gentry.

9668. What were the opinions entertained by the Donegal gentry with reference to this question?—The distance which the patients had to be removed to this asylum was one of their considerations, and the possible occupation or use of workhouses that might not be so much required for the poor, was another consideration with them also, but I have always been opposed to that on principle myself.

Reasons of witness against building a new Asylum.

9669. Can you state your reason for the views which you entertain?—I object to the proposed change on the ground of the increase of staff, which is one of the great sources of expenditure; the difficulty of sufficient supervision, which is got over in the vicinity of a town where there are so many ways of ingress and egress, the facility of obtaining provisions being much greater in the neighbourhood of a town than remote country places, and also in consequence of the facility for repairs, which may be done cheaper and better in a place where workmen of all kinds are to be obtained, as here. Again, there never could be the same opportunity that there is possessed here, by the Governors, of giving their attendance at, and inspection of the asylum.

9670. You mean there is no town in the county Donegal where there would be likely to be such a general attendance of Governors as there is at Derry?—Yes.

9671. What town was thought of in Donegal for the asylum?—Letterkenny, as a central position.

9672. What may be the greatest distance patients have to come to this asylum from the county Donegal?—I suppose about fifty miles. Some patients have to come from Bundoran, from which I am told there is now an application; but I would say, that the asylum is at present in the most central position it could be for the two counties.

9673. Suppose an asylum was erected at Letterkenny, what distance would be saved a patient coming from Bundoran?—I suppose he would be about twelve miles nearer to it.

Question of allocation of a workhouse for an Asylum.

9674. Referring to the proposition of allocating one of the existing workhouses in the county Donegal for a lunatic asylum, do you think any of the workhouses in that county could be dispensed with?—Yes, at extremely remote points, for instance, Dunfanaghy, which is in a remote place.

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LONDONDERRY.

Londonderry District Asylum.

Sir R. Bateson, Bart., J.P., D.L.

9675. Is it your opinion any of the more central workhouses such as Letterkenny could be dispensed with?—I should think not; certainly not Letterkenny.

9676. Apart from the particular question between Derry and Donegal, do you think there are advantages in having a separate asylum for each county?—Certainly not. The same principle would apply for dividing each county into districts, such as baronies.

9677. In case of an asylum being established for each county, the Board of Governors would all belong to one county, and, possessing the whole charge, would, in fact, be administering altogether their own local funds; at present the Governors of this institution are a mixed body, administering the funds of two different counties?—Yes. But you are, of course, aware that, under the present arrangement for meeting the expenditure, each county bears only its own local expenditure.

9678. Are you aware whether any definite conclusion has been arrived at by the Donegal magistrates on the subject?—There is a letter here to-day from one of the magistrates most interested in this matter, Sir James Stewart. A copy of it has been sent to the Commissioners.

The subject of additional accommodation in abeyance for the time.

9679. Is the question, as to the manner in which additional accommodation is to be provided at present in abeyance, pending this Commission?—Yes; every thing respecting it is suspended till the result of this Commission is made known. I may mention, as a matter of observation, that Mr. Babington and myself, and one or two other persons not present, had been asked by the Board to consider these matters. We have formed a Committee on the subject for a couple of years. I am a Donegal member of the Committee. There are two gentlemen from Derry and two from Donegal on it. We were appointed to consult the architects with respect to the extension of accommodation. Our idea was that it was necessary to increase the accommodation, but that the further accommodation should not be of so expensive a character as the present building, that the new structure should be in another part of the grounds, and that the inmates of it should be more on a footing with those in the workhouse, but should be still under the supervision of the present staff. The only increased expense would be occasioned by the appointment of one or two additional minor officers. There is a very important matter which individually, I think, might be brought under the consideration of the Commissioners, and that is with respect to the sewerage. In the erection of the new building, I would put sewerage altogether out of question, both for the sake of the health of the inmates and the value of the establishment. There is wasted in this establishment, by the sewerage not being made available, £140 or £150 a-year, and besides the system of sewerage is said to be defective; but if that was interfered with, it would, probably, cause great injury to the health of the inmates. It is known that one of the most dangerous things in the world is the breaking up and repairing of old sewers, for the gases that emanate from them are most destructive.

Suggestions with respect to a new building near the present Asylum.

9680. Then, as I understand, the view of this Committee is, that the increased accommodation should be provided on the premises, in the manner already described, upon the land at the other side of the road?—Yes; but should not be of the same expensive character as the present building.

Deficiencies in the Asylum.

9681. It has been stated that there are many wants in this asylum, such as lavatories, water-closets, &c., will you state what course the Board of Governors have taken with respect to those matters?—It was thought, generally, that it would not be well to commence the expenditure of £500 or £1,000 without getting all that was necessary done at the same time, and until the question of additional accommodation was settled; but the water-closets and lavatories are indispensable, and no delay should take place about them.

9682. Then, the Board of Governors are fully alive to the importance of these deficiencies being supplied?—They are deficiencies caused by the increased number of inmates. The rooms for the lavatories, or where the lavatories should be placed, have been turned to other purposes.

Appointment of superior officers.

9683. With regard to the government of the institution, how do you consider the superior officers should be appointed—by the Executive Government or by the Local Board?—Why, where the Governors have the direction and management of the institution to a great degree, they certainly should have a voice in the appointment of the officers, but they should be controlled by the Government: that, I think, is indispensable, but I think the recommendations for appointment might come from the Governors.

Control as to new buildings.

9684. With regard to an addition to this asylum, or the erection of a new building, do you think the direction of the work should be left to the Local Governors?—Not the direction; there should be some superior control exercised.

9685. Do you mean a control over the contract or over the plans?—Control over both the contract and plans. It would not do at all to have local individuals, whose time would not admit of it, charged with these matters. There must be some competent person watching the work carefully, for the sake of the public at large. This building is not considered to be at all as well finished a building as it should be, but there probably would be greater vigilance exercised now on the subject than there was when this was built.

Superannuation Act.

9686. Have you put the Superannuation Act in force in this asylum?—We have, in the case of the last manager.

9687. Have you found any difficulty in carrying it into operation?—Not the least.

9688. Have any objections been raised as to the scale of salary, or the amount to be included as salary, in granting superannuation?—Nothing in the shape of any permanent objection. The objections were got over by the great majority of the Board, without any dissentient voice, eventually.

9689. In fixing the superannuation allowance, was it a certain proportion of the money

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salary that was given, or were any other items included, such as allowances?—The allowances were taken into consideration.

9690. Then, you do not think that any amendment of that Act is required?—I think not; the existing Act allows sufficient means. I think that, with regard to the servants, it would be a great encouragement to persons of superior class to come in that capacity, if they were better paid; or if premiums were given, it would be a constant security for their good behaviour while in the institution. I must say that we have very good servants in this asylum, but the under servants are not adequately paid, considering the duties they perform, and considering the class of persons we should have in the position. The head nurse has only six guineas, and the assistant nurse only four guineas, *per annum*, with clothes and rations, and a guinea as a premium or reward.

Paying patients.

9691. You have heard the evidence given in favour of the admission of paying patients into this institution, what is your own opinion on the subject?—I fully concur in the evidence of the gentleman who preceded me. I am in favour of their admission; but to make a classification of them, so as to separate them from the others, would go beyond, I am afraid, the arrangement of an institution of this kind. It is a great hardship upon many people that they are not admitted for reduced payment. There are a great number of cases in which a portion of the cost could be paid, if all could not be paid.

9692. It is stated that the Governors considered that the law did not allow them to receive paying patients?—Yes, except in the case of pensioners.

Chaplains.

9693. You have heard the evidence given with reference to the importance of having chaplains attached to this institution, what is your experience on the subject?—I am ashamed to say that I could not pretend to give any opinion, but the opinions I have heard given are such, as to influence me in a considerable degree in favour of their appointment; when I hear that the regularity and order of the house are increased by their ministrations, I could not object to their coming.

9694. You were a member of the Board of Governors before chaplains were appointed?—I was.

9695. Could you tell us whether any change of opinion took place amongst the Governors on the subject after the chaplains commenced attending at the asylum?—I know that there are some members of the Board unfavourable to their continuance.

Dietary for curable and incurable cases.

9696. You stated that in the proposed new building, you would wish to see carried out the principle of management which applies to workhouses?—I mean with respect to the maintenance of the patients, that is, that we would not go to the same expense for the treatment of incurables that is incurred here in the treatment of the curable cases. I would let the present dietary remain as it is in this house, but I consider that there should be a less expensive diet for the patients in the new building.

9697. Do you not think there would be a serious difficulty in applying the same principle of management, respecting diet, to insane persons, that is adopted with regard to paupers in workhouses?—I think not.

9698. Are you aware that incurable cases require very often a higher scale of diet than curables?—No doubt, because some of the incurables are working, and there is a better class of diet for those who are working than for those who are not.

9699. Then, in fact, in the proposed new asylum the management should be very similar to that for the ordinary insane patients?—It should be so; but with a greater classification of dietary.

Sewerage.

9700. You have stated as one of the objections to breaking up the old sewerage that noxious gases would escape?—Yes, that is a very great objection.

9701. But as one of the necessary results of old sewerage is the continuous escape of noxious gases, would it not be more advisable to permit a general escape at once and stop the continuous escape, than submit the institution to the constant influence of such gases?—That would be causing an entire change, and from the best sewerage, even in London, wherever there are grates there are offensive escapes.

9702. Is not that offensive escape more likely to occur continuously from bad sewerage than from good sewerage?—I think not, you can hardly go over a sewer grate that you are not offended by the smell, so much so, that you would wonder how persons could live in the adjoining houses. I have found that in London and in Dublin. The most dangerous gas in the world is that from an old sewer. We know how many people have lost their lives in cleansing them in London.

Expense of building; visiting the house.

9703. Have you any suggestion that you would wish to make to the Commissioners?—Yes; I would suggest in reference to the increased accommodation, that the plan should be well digested, and that the cost per head for the number of inmates proposed to be accommodated should be considered in the erection of the building. That principle of a certain cost per head, in the building for the number of its inmates, is very much lost sight of in the erection of public establishments at present; I should like it to be attended to in any building here. With regard to the meetings of the Board I would suggest that, when a meeting takes place, and that there is more than a *quorum*, one of the first acts should be, that portion of the Board should examine the house and report to the Board before they separated.

9704. Is no visiting committee ever appointed by the Board?—Yes; but I would wish to have this part of the proceedings of the Board, that they should appoint one or two members to examine the house between Board days, not upon any fixed days, and that those gentlemen should report to the next Board,—a committee to be appointed at every meeting.

9705. Do the Governors usually go through the asylum on the day of their meeting?—

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LONDONDERRY.

Londonderry District Asylum.

Sir R. Bateson, Bart., J.P., D.L.

A. Babington, Esq., J.P.

They do not as a body, but individual members do. There is generally a large attendance here, and that would enable the arrangement I propose to be carried out. I do not think I was ever present at a meeting here that there was not a sufficient number in attendance to transact the business.

Anthony Babington, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

9706. Have you been long a Governor of this asylum?—About five or six years.

9707. Are you in the habit of constantly attending the meetings of the Board?—Yes, as regularly as any one, I believe. I did not miss a day last year.

Additional accommodation.

9708. Sir Robert Bateson has stated that you were one of a committee appointed to consider what could be done to afford additional accommodation for the lunatic poor?—Yes.

9709. Do you concur in the proposal to erect an additional building on the upper ground?—Yes; I think expense would be saved, both in the erection and in the management.

9710. Do you think a building could be erected there ample enough for the wants of the Donegal district?—I should think so.

9711. I mean affording the quantity of ground requisite for the employment of the inmates?—Yes; that is the great advantage of the situation. There is sufficient ground there to employ the inmates; and I think they could be judiciously employed there. The objection with regard to the road intervening could be met at once by making a tunnel across.

Lunatics in workhouses.

9712. Do you consider that any class of lunatics might with propriety be permanently maintained in the workhouses?—I am a guardian of two workhouses, and from my experience, I think the idiots could be very comfortably taken care of in them; but those who require some management or treatment would be much better in this asylum. Idiots would be very well taken care of in the workhouse, and they are fed much cheaper. If there was room for them they might come here, but I am afraid it would increase the number in the asylum to an enormous extent, to bring them all from the workhouses, where I see them very well managed and very comfortable.

Appointment of Governors.

9713. What is your opinion as the present mode of appointing the Governors?—I have no objection to the mode of appointment, but I do not think we have a sufficient number from Derry on the Board, and those who are on the Board from the county of Derry are not sufficiently distributed over the county.

9714. Do you experience the inconvenience of this absence of Governors from various parts of the county when you come to admit cases?—We have a form which must be signed by the minister, churchwardens, and magistrates resident in the district from which the applicants come, and in this form we have great confidence. I think, however, it would be better to have Governors from the different districts.

The Inspectors as members of the Board.

9715. Do you think the Inspectors of Lunatics should be members of the Board, and should have the power of voting the same as the other Governors?—I should have no objection to that. I never saw any difficulty occur on the subject during my experience.

The chargeability of the Asylum.

9716. Are you satisfied with the existing state of the law, by which the charge for the institution is levied upon the county at large, through the county rate?—The general opinion is, that the more local you make taxation the more minutely the matter is attended to, but I think it is now very fairly apportioned and arranged. I am not a landlord, but I am a land-agent and farmer, and a very extensive one, and I think it would be a very unfair change in the law to put it upon landlord property. In my opinion, it is at present very fairly arranged.

Erection of buildings.

9717. Do you desire any alteration in the law as regards the control exercised over the erection of buildings?—I agree in what Sir Robert Bateson has said about that. I think supervision by a professional man is quite necessary, together with the assistance of the Board.

Dangerous Lunatic Act.

9718. What is your opinion as to the operation of the Dangerous Lunatic Act, which enables magistrates to commit dangerous lunatics to gaol?—I am rather in a difficulty there, for I disapprove of the way that has been managed in general, though I am a magistrate. The committals generally come in such a shape, that the greatest difficulty is caused in getting persons, who are sent to the gaol, removed into this house. My opinion is, that if the parties applied, they would get them in here at once; of course there are cases that must go at once to gaol, but generally speaking, I think they commence at the wrong end. I never saw any difficulty in getting proper cases admitted by the Board here. I have some knowledge of the gaol, being a member of the Board of Superintendence, and having been sheriff, and I may state that the Governor of the gaol cannot part with a lunatic prisoner, for he is a prisoner, to have him sent to this asylum, until an order comes from the Lord Lieutenant, no matter how great may be the anxiety to have the person removed. I think every facility should be provided for sending such cases here at once.

Question of a separate Asylum for Donegal.

9719. Is there any matter you would wish particularly to bring under the notice of the Commissioners?—I would say with respect to the Donegal business, that I differ from many persons who have sat at this Board. In the first place, I think it right to put before you minutely the localities of Derry and Donegal. I say, generally speaking, that for a large portion of Donegal, this town is more easy of access than Letterkenny; in fact, I know that a great number of prisoners from the county of Donegal, who are sent to Lifford gaol, which is the county town, are obliged to pass through this town on their way to the north-west part. Donegal has much easier access to Derry than Killybegs. There is no doubt that Ballyshannon and the western parts of the county are a few miles farther from Derry; but I do not see that the advantage of establishing a new asylum in Donegal is at all equal to the objections and difficulty in the way of such a proceeding; besides, it would be

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dealing rather hard with Derry, to separate the counties and establish a new asylum. There was another county connected with this district, Tyrone; it has been detached, and it has not been arranged yet what proportion we are to pay Tyrone. If the Donegal people are permitted to separate from us, you throw upon us the total expense of this building, which is very liable to go out of repair from the manner in which it has been built. If it is proposed to make use of the workhouse instead of building a new asylum, I think it would be a total failure. As a practical man I do not think the workhouse would be at all suited for a curative asylum. In any event, they would be obliged to build, and I say that it would be cheaper and better that they would help us here to build the necessary additional accommodation.

Unsuitability of workhouses for Asylums.

9720. What are the defects in workhouses, which render them unsuitable for being used as asylums?—There is no accommodation for the staff, and there are no cells. They have only large dormitories, and you could not, without incurring great expense, arrange them for dangerous lunatics. The arrangements in an asylum like this are of a superior character. With respect to the facility for members of the Board coming from Donegal to attend here, I will say that they attend very well.

Appointment of superior officers of Asylum.

9721. What is your opinion as to the present mode of appointing the superior officers of the asylum?—Well, I think, with all due respect, the people who pay ought to have the right of recommending; at least they should have the right to recommend persons to be appointed as Governors, subject to the approval of the Government.

9722. Do you mean the right of appointing, subject to the approval of Government?—Yes. If the Government take it into their own hands, I think they ought to relieve us from the taxation.

Audit of accounts; paying patients, &c.

9723. Are you satisfied with the manner in which the accounts of this institution are audited?—I cannot say of my own knowledge; but I have reason to believe there is delay.

9724. Would it be more satisfactory to have the audit more immediate and effective?—I have no doubt it would. With respect to the receiving of paying patients, I only wish to add my testimony to what has been said on the subject. I think it would be a great advantage to the country, that we could take into the Asylum persons of moderate means at a fair remuneration. Persons of that class have a great objection to be called paupers, and we conceive that we have no right to take them in any other character. It would cause, however, too much expense to make such a separation of classes as Dr. Denham mentioned; it would be too expensive for taxation; it might be done by subscription. With regard to the superannuation, there was a very minute discussion amongst us, but I can hardly say that there was a division on the subject; ultimately we were unanimous. No difficulty was eventually experienced in the matter.

Chaplains.

9725. Are you in favour of chaplains being continued in the establishment?—Quite so.

Mr. Saml. Kennedy.

Mr. *Samuel Kennedy*, sworn and examined.

9726. What official appointment do you hold at present?—I am clerk of the union of Londonderry.

Lunatics in the Derry workhouse.

9727. Have you had from time to time a considerable number of lunatics in the workhouse?—I would say, on an average, from about thirty to thirty-five from the time the workhouse opened, eighteen years ago.

9728. Do you mean that the same lunatics have been there during the whole of that period?—I think some of the lunatics have been there from the time the workhouse opened.

9729. Did they come from any house of industry to the workhouse?—No; they were amongst the original admissions. They had no lunatics in the old house of industry.

9730. Are any of the lunatics at present in the workhouse violent?—No; we do not keep them when they become violent.

9731. By a return furnished to us of the number of lunatics in the workhouse on the first of January last, it appears there were twelve cases maniacal out of a total of thirty-six?—I do not know as to the classification. I know that there are none kept in the workhouse who are violent, or calculated to cause annoyance either to themselves or to others in the establishment.

9732. Do you make immediate application for the reception of violent cases into this asylum?—We make immediate application.

9733. Have you ever found any difficulty in getting lunatics admitted?—No; we have never found any difficulty. We get them removed at once, when they become troublesome; but I would say there are not more than probably two or three in the year who require to be removed here.

Exchanging lunatics with the Asylum.

9734. Is a system of exchanging lunatics with this asylum carried on?—The Guardians always attend to any application made from this asylum to have persons removed to the workhouse; they receive them at once, because they know very well they will not be sent unless they are harmless, and quiet enough to be kept in the house.

The workhouse arrangements for lunatics.

9735. What are your arrangements in the workhouse for the care of those lunatics?—There is an hospital nurse in the workhouse; it is a particular part of her duty to see to the female lunatics. She has the best pauper in the establishment placed under her, to look after the lunatics; and, along with the matron, she is generally accountable for them; I speak now of the female lunatics. Then, as regards the male lunatics, they had at one time a man in charge of them, who slept in the ward adjoining where they slept. He did not attend to them exclusively, for he had other matters to look after during the day. He had under him the best male pauper we could get, to watch over them during the day. A paid wardsman attended at meal hours, and saw to the giving of the meals. The Board became

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LONDONDERRY.

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Mr. Saml. Kennedy.

economical, as Boards sometimes do, and they dispensed with the services of this man; but we do the best thing that can be done, and we have the most intelligent pauper in the house, and the most ablebodied man, to look after them.

Sleeping arrangements.

9736. Do any other paupers sleep in the same part of the building where the lunatics sleep?—Not at present. It became at one time necessary to use a small ward in the workhouse as a lock-ward for male patients. The arrangement has of late been altered, and that part of the establishment has been altogether given up to the lunatic patients.

9737. Do all the male lunatics then, without any classification, sleep in the one ward, and all the female lunatics in another ward?—There are three separate sleeping-cells for those inclined to be troublesome, and then there are two other wards, one at each side of the house, where the others sleep together.

Employment of the lunatics.

9738. Do the male lunatics in the workhouse mix with the other paupers during the day?—Yes; some of them work out upon the land; and I may mention to you, that if all the lunatics were removed out of the workhouse just at this moment, there would be a great difficulty felt there, because there are no ablebodied men or boys in the house just now, except the lunatics, to pump up the water for the establishment; and I do not see how the water could be pumped only for them. We have no ablebodied adult paupers to perform the work.

Restraint.

9739. When lunatics are at all troublesome, are any mechanical means of restraint used?—I have never seen a lunatic there under restraint; but they may have been, for it does not form any part of my business to go through the house. As soon as they become so troublesome as to require restraint, we contrive to get them sent here.

The question of converting a workhouse into an Asylum.

9740. What is your opinion as to the suitability of a workhouse generally for the reception of lunatics?—A workhouse is altogether so unlike what an asylum is and ought to be, that it would be nearly as easy to build a new asylum as to convert a workhouse into one. I went over the house the other day with Dr. Rogan, and in going through it we took down the plans of the building. We used both scale and compass to measure, in order to see how far the place could be made into sleeping-rooms, and we found that the Derry workhouse, which is a large one, built for 1,100 people, would hardly admit of the making of probably more than about seventy separate sleeping-rooms. Then there would be dormitory accommodation for about seventy more. The yards are not at all suitable for lunatics, nor are the day-rooms. I am speaking now from what I know of this asylum, and from what I know of the workhouse, knowing intimately the nature of both buildings from my own connexions with both.

9741. Do you think the workhouse could be made suitable for a class of lunatics who are not violent, such as might be placed in associated dormitories?—Yes, if you do not require to have separate cells. If the place was required merely for harmless lunatics, any house would almost do.

Advisability of receiving patients for payment in the Asylum.

9742. What is your opinion as to the propriety of paying patients being received in an asylum like this?—I think it would be very advisable to receive paying patients here. I think a very large proportion of the funds of the institution, probably one-tenth, might be derived from that source. There are a great number of people who could pay £5 or £10 a-year, or whatever would defray the cost of their food in the asylum, who cannot pay £40 or £50 a-year in a private asylum. I believe if the area of taxation was decreased to electoral divisions the people would look more sharply after the patients in the asylum; and if the law enabled the Governors of the asylum to levy payment for the patients according to the means of the parties, I believe they would be more looked after then, and a good deal of money would be got in that way.

The chargeability of lunatics; harmless cases in workhouses.

9743. If the admission of paying patients would introduce a good number of patients not now in the asylum, would it not be necessary, on that ground alone, to make more accommodation?—If the patients were charged upon the poor rate and upon electoral divisions, I believe you would not have more patients in the asylum than you have now; because it would then become the interest of the people in the electoral divisions to have proper provision made in the workhouse for the harmless incurable lunatics. They would be kept then cheaper and I think they would be safely kept. They would have the supervision both of the Lunatic Asylums Inspectors and of the Poor Law Inspectors. The Board of Guardians would see it was their interest to make provision in the workhouse for the lunatics, as they could keep them cheaper there, and I believe that arrangement would so do away with the pressure now upon this asylum so as to render it unnecessary to enlarge this building or erect another.

9744. Do you believe the alleged amount of lunacy given in the various returns would not stand the scrutiny which a Board of Guardians would submit them to?—I have not been attending to that part of the statistics; but I believe the Boards of Guardians, when they came to pay £20 a-year to an asylum for every lunatic out of their electoral division, would be careful to see whether the person was sufficiently harmless to take him into a well-arranged ward in the workhouse, rather than send him to the asylum; and I know from experience that incurable harmless lunatics can be kept in a workhouse in as good health as in this asylum—that they live as long in the workhouse as here, and that they do not cause any inconvenience in the workhouse.

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BALLINASLOE, 4th JUNE, 1857.

BALLINASLOE.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

BALLINASLOE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Ballinasloe District Asylum.

Denis Henry Kelly, Esq., J.P., D.L., sworn and examined.

Denis H. Kelly, Esq., J.P., D.L.

9745. Have you been long a Governor of this asylum?—For several years.

9746. Have you been regular in your attendance during that period?—I am sorry I cannot exactly say I have been regular. I have been here occasionally. I live at a considerable distance from the asylum and my attendance is only occasional.

Appointment of Governors.

9747. What is your opinion as to the mode of appointing the Governors and as to the constitution of the Board?—They seem to work very well here, so far as I can see; the asylum being here in the neighbourhood of Ballinasloe, where there is a great number of gentry resident, there is always a good attendance, and they never fail in forming a Board. Gentlemen in different places around have the power of sending parties who require to be treated into the asylum. They occasionally look after the interests of their respective counties.

9748. Do you think an arrangement by which the Board would assume more of a representative character would be more desirable than the present?—It would be virtually the same parties that would be appointed, and I do not think that a different arrangement would be productive of any benefit.

9749. Have you ever considered the advantage, or otherwise, of a certain number of the Board being nominated by the Grand Juries of the several counties?—I think they ought to be so nominated, and the Board here, as it is constituted at present, comprises a good number of the members of the Grand Juries. Gentlemen have been recommended to the Lord Lieutenant from each county, by the Grand Juries, and they have been appointed on the part of their respective counties.

Visiting Committees; attendance of Governors.

9750. Are you aware whether the Grand Juries of Mayo, Galway, or Roscommon appoint any committee to inspect the asylum?—I do not think they do.

9751. I believe the situation of the asylum would of itself prevent many of the Governors from Mayo attending?—Yes.

9752. With reference to the attendance of Governors at this Board, to which you have referred, you are not perhaps aware that, during the last three years, there have been seventeen days on which a quorum did not assemble?—I am not aware of that; I should think it not at all impossible.

The Inspectors as members of the Board; the maintenance of the Asylum.

9753. What is your opinion as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums being *ex officio* members of this Board?—I think it very advantageous.

9754. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the funds for the maintenance of this institution are at present raised, namely, through the county rate—do you think that preferable to their being raised through the poor rate?—Far preferable.

9755. Do you consider any alteration of the law desirable, as regards the chargeability of the inmates, which now falls upon the county at large?—I should say not.

Dangerous Lunatic Act.

9756. You are, of course, aware of the operation of the Dangerous Lunatic Act, by which magistrates are empowered, on medical certificate, on being satisfied of the dangerous character of a lunatic, to commit him to gaol; do you consider gaols suitable places for such cases?—They are most objectionable in every way.

9757. What amendment of the law would you desire with reference to such cases?—I would have them committed to a lunatic asylum instead of to a gaol.

9758. In the event of the lunatic asylum not affording accommodation at the time, would you throw the *onus* upon the Board of Governors of providing accommodation?—I do not speak with reference to other asylums; I know nothing about them, but in such an asylum as this it is impossible what you refer to could occur; we could always make room here.

Detention of lunatics in workhouses.

9759. Do you think there is any class of the lunatics confined here that could properly be detained in workhouses?—I think the detention of lunatics in workhouses highly objectionable; I think they are entirely subversive of the discipline of a workhouse, and it is very injurious to the poor creatures themselves to have them there, for it is totally impossible that any cure can ever take place.

9760. In the workhouses with which you are acquainted, are not the attendants upon lunatics usually paupers?—Yes, there can be no other attendants upon them.

Question of receiving paying patients.

9761. I believe the patients who are received into this asylum do not belong merely to the class whom the law considers destitute poor, but to that class also whose families might not be qualified or entitled to receive pauper relief?—That is the case.

9762. What is your opinion with respect to the admission of a class of paying patients into this asylum?—If that was permitted to a certain extent, I would look upon it as a great charity and a great advantage to the public; for instance, if a farmer, having about £100 a-year, has the misfortune to have a parent, or a child, or a brother or sister, in a state of lunacy, it is impossible for him to send that person to a private asylum, and it is equally impossible that at home he can give to the patient the care required; and I consider it is fully as much a charity to receive a lunatic of that class into this asylum at a reduced charge as to receive free a pauper lunatic.

9763. I believe the law is silent upon the question as to whether persons of such a class

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BALLINASLOE.

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Denis H. Kelly, Esq., J.P., D.L.

should be received?—I believe so. It is the practice to receive them here, and I consider we were doing our duty in admitting them.

9764. Supposing the legislative sanction given to the admission of a class of patients whose friends would be enabled to pay for them in the asylum, do you consider the law should enable you to apply any test, or would you leave it to the discretion of the Governors to see that such persons were not unduly or improperly received?—I do not know what test could be applied. They ought not to be parties who could be provided for elsewhere. They should be parties in such a position that they could not be paid for in a private asylum, or could not receive proper care at home. It is right that persons in such a condition should have the benefit of a public institution like this on paying for it; but I do not think that those who are well able to provide for themselves, or whose friends could provide for them otherwise, ought to be permitted to encumber a public establishment of this kind.

9765. I understand you would be satisfied to leave it to the discretion of the Governors to decide whether the case was one that might be received?—I think you might safely do so here, at least.

9766. I believe there is, on the part of a considerable class of the population, an indisposition to allow their relatives to receive aid in the nature of relief from a public institution, although they might not be able to pay for them in a private asylum?—I think there would be. There is many a very decent farmer whose child or sister might be in a state of lunacy, and who would be glad to have that relative in this asylum, where he paid a certain proportion of the cost, rather than send the party to the workhouse, or have him or her received here as a pauper. I think that decent feeling exists amongst the peasantry of this country. They are rather independent, and would prefer that their relatives should not be received into an asylum of this kind as mere paupers.

9767. Is it your opinion that in the event of paying patients being received, the sum to be charged for each should be a fixed sum, based upon the cost of maintenance?—Decidedly.

9768. And not a varying sum?—No.

The admission of free patients; mode of admitting.

9769. Considering the large extent of this district, comprising the counties of Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon, do you feel that the Board are enabled to exercise sufficient vigilance as to the class of patients admitted, so as to guard against the admission free of persons who might be able to pay?—I think that is very carefully looked to. The only mode of admission is by order of the Governors, and I am not aware of any Governor who would sanction the admission of a person who was not entitled to be received. There is a form under which cases are admitted, and that form is to be filled up and signed by a medical man, and by a justice of the peace; and at the bottom comes the order from the Governor to receive the person into the asylum, and for the payment of a certain sum for the carriage of the person to the asylum. That is the great advantage of having Governors scattered over the district. In my own district I two or three times found very great misery amongst parties so afflicted. When I happened to be away at one time, a case requiring admission broke out, and none of my friends in the neighbourhood could send that person into the asylum.

9770. This admission of individual patients, by order of individual Governors, appears to be in conflict with the regulations of the Privy Council, which provide that every patient shall be "admitted upon a special direction by the Board, unless in cases of urgency, when the physician may admit upon his own authority, stating on the face of his order the grounds on which he acts?"—Patients admitted upon the order of individual Governors are only admitted provisionally till the next meeting. The case is reported by the physician, and if there is any reason why a patient should not be kept, he is discharged; if otherwise, the admission is confirmed. It would be a virtual denial of the benefit of the establishment if a man in a state of lunacy was obliged to wait for the meeting of the Board, which might not take place for a month.

9771. But those urgent cases are provided for by the Privy Council regulations, which require the physician to admit under such circumstances?—The cases I speak of are admitted always through the physician.

Lunatics at large in the district; idiot cases.

9772. From your acquaintance with the country as a resident gentleman, is it your opinion that there is any large amount of lunacy or idiocy unprovided for?—I do not think there is now. There are several cases of idiocy, but I do not think they are cases that could be brought, with any advantage to them, into a lunatic asylum. They are harmless idiots, wandering about or kept by their friends. There is a good deal of that through the country, and there will always be more or less of it; but the cases requiring treatment, or affording any hope of cure, or of being benefited by admission to the asylum, they are, I think, pretty generally received.

9773. Do you not think there are social reasons for which it would be desirable that the class of idiots wandering about the country should be collected in some institution rather than be left at large?—I rather think not; I think it would be a misery to themselves.

9774. I believe the form of admission for this asylum requires the affidavit to state that the applicant is not subject to epilepsy, and was not born an idiot?—Yes.

9775. Are you aware that the Privy Council regulations state that idiots as well as lunatics, properly so called, and also epileptic persons, may be admitted into these asylums?—I was not at all aware of that, but I believe it is a very common thing that there is a certain degree of epilepsy connected with lunacy, and it is a very difficult thing for a person, such as a medical man, who merely sees a patient for a short time, when brought before him for examination, to decide whether the case is epileptic or not. There was a case of a woman

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here, who was exceedingly violent and who had been wandering about the country; she got into the poorhouse at Mountbellew. We gave an order for her to be brought here, and the instant she saw the policeman, she threw herself into the most violent state of excitement, tore her clothes and mutilated her person in an awful manner, and fell into the most horrible epileptic fits I ever saw. Previous to that the medical man who examined her would not have said that she was epileptic at all.

9776. From another provision in the form of admission which requires it to be stated that the person is not incurable, I presume, the object was to preserve the asylum as much as possible for curable cases?—Yes.

Cases sent from workhouses.

9777. In the case of lunatics sent from workhouses, is the provision requiring an engagement for the removal of the patient generally complied with?—It is generally done by the master of the workhouse, or the chairman of the day. Such cases do not frequently occur, unless one arises like that I have just described, where the person would do injury to himself or others. The more legitimate mode would be to commit such parties to the county prison, and from that they would be transferred here; but sometimes, when a case of necessity arises, you are obliged to resort to the most direct and immediate course at once.

Appointment and removal of superior officers.

9778. What is your opinion as to the mode of the appointment of the superior officers of this establishment; do you think it ought to be left to the Executive Government or to the Board of Governors?—I think it ought to be left to the Governors, with a *veto* on the part of the Government, if the Governors should make an improper appointment. I am convinced that any Board that has to do the work of managing the asylum should have the appointment and control of their own officers. If officers are appointed over them they have not that control; they will not exercise the same power they would possess if the appointment lay with themselves.

9779. Would you give the power of removal to any central authority after inquiry and investigation?—Well, I suppose the Government is considered the central authority in Ireland generally upon every thing. That is a matter I would not venture to give an opinion upon.

A Resident Medical Manager; inspection of the house.

9780. Is it your opinion that it would be advisable the resident manager of this institution should be a medical man?—Decidedly.

9781. Do the Governors, on the occasion of their meeting, usually go through the establishment?—Almost always two of them. It is a rule with us, when we meet here at the Board, that two members shall make a round of the house, and the remainder go on with the work, and a very hard day's work it is too.

9782. There is no regular visiting committee, except the committee that is appointed for the occasion at each meeting?—I believe not.

9783. Are there not chaplains attached to this institution?—There are.

The Chaplaincy question.

9784. Have there always been chaplains in this institution?—No; it was only six or seven years ago the arrangement was made to have chaplains here.

9785. What is your opinion as to the advantage or otherwise of having chaplains attached to this institution?—Well, it has been productive of less evil than I should have expected; there has been less controversy than I should have anticipated. We put one creed at one side of the asylum, and the other creed at the opposite side, and they had no means of coming in conflict in any way. I hear from medical men who have been here, that the consolations of religion to those who attended religious worship, were productive of good effects in a medical point of view. I was greatly afraid of the system when it was first instituted; I thought it would have led to a battle of the chaplains, but it did not turn out so.

9786. Do you mean that the persons of different creeds were placed at opposite sides of the house, or that the places set apart for the chaplains are on different sides of the establishment?—I believe so. There is a corridor on each side at the top, and one is for the Roman Catholic patients, and the other for the Protestant patients.

9787. When you speak of there being less controversy in the house than you expected, do you mean controversy amongst the chaplains, or religious contentions amongst the inmates?—Religious contentions amongst the inmates was more what I expected. I was afraid the introduction of religious worship into the asylum would have caused the inmates, when they came from their different services, to engage in exciting controversies, and would have led to results that would be deplorable. It has not produced that effect, and the chaplains on both sides have behaved with great judgment and discretion, and we have no unseemly fighting or squabbling.

9788. You say there has been less religious controversy than you expected, to what extent has it occurred?—There must be always more or less.

9789. To what extent has it occurred?—I cannot exactly say, but I have heard here and there occasionally, that there was some expression used and that another fellow said he did not like it, but nothing worth talking about took place.

Audit of accounts.

9790. I believe the accounts of this institution are at present audited by the Commissioners of Audit in London, do you think that satisfactory, or would you desire a more local audit?—I do not know; the present audit seems to be very fair as far as it goes, and I do not see any objection to it.

9791. The objection raised to it in other places is, that it does not take place till after a long interval of time?—It is generally a humbug.

Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., J.P., D.L.

Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., J.P., D.L., sworn and examined.

9792. I believe you are a Governor of this institution?—Yes, for a very short time, only a few months.

9793. You have been also, for some years, chairman of a Poor Law Union in the district?—Yes.

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Ballinasloe District Asylum.

Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., J.P., D.L.

Lunatics in workhouses.

9794. What is the usual course pursued with reference to lunatics who are admitted into the workhouse?—They are generally admitted like other paupers in the first instance, and transmitted, when they become dangerous lunatics, to the gaol upon the committal of two magistrates. That course is necessarily preliminary to their being admitted here, and then they come to the asylum.

9795. In the case of the union with which you are connected, the Galway Union, I believe such cases would be committed first to the gaol of the town of Galway?—Yes; to the gaol of the town. Our union extends into the county.

9796. Have the pauper lunatics thus committed from the union extending into the county and comprising the county of the town, been transmitted to this asylum and charged to the county of the town?—Yes; so we understand it to be.

9797. Do you consider the workhouse a suitable place for the detention of any class of lunatics?—By no means; it is a very unsuitable place.

9798. I believe workhouses were not constructed originally with a view to lunatics being detained in them for any period?—Not at all.

9799. I presume it is the case, as stated by the last witness, that the attendants upon the lunatics in workhouses, so far as your knowledge goes, are always paupers?—Always; we have no provision for any other.

Paying patients.

9800. You have heard the evidence given with reference to the admission of a class of patients whose friends might be enabled to pay for them in this institution, but who could not pay for them in a private asylum, what is your opinion on that subject?—I entirely agree with Mr. Kelly on that point. It would be most desirable to admit here a certain class whose friends or relatives could pay a certain sum for them. I believe that to be one of the greatest necessities we have connected with lunatic asylums.

9801. From your knowledge of this large county, do you consider there is any considerable number of persons, idiots or lunatics, at large, who ought to be provided for in some institution?—I am quite of opinion that a large class is at large who ought not be so. There ought to be some provision made for the care of such parties, so as to remove them from intercourse with the public.

Chargeability of lunatics.

9802. As regards the chargeability of lunatics, which at present is upon the county rate, are you satisfied with that arrangement, or do you think any other would be more desirable?—It is almost impossible to give a decided opinion upon that point. One does not like to offer his own judgment in opposition to the judgment of others, so much superior in intelligence and experience; but I should say myself, judging from the facts, that it would be very much to the advantage of the occupiers to have the chargeability placed upon the poor rate rather than upon the county cess. That charge would be an advantage to ratepayer and occupier.

9803. Inasmuch as the ratepayer pays only half of the poor-rate?—Yes.

9804. Do you think that any more local charge for the lunatics could be established than that which at present exists, namely, the charge upon the county at large?—I should think that every district, union, or barony, or subdivision, ought to pay for its own lunatic poor. I am a great advocate for bringing responsibility as much home as possible to every person in the community. It would tend more to the general advantage of the country eventually.

Constitution of Board of Governors.

9805. What is your opinion as to the constitution of this Board, do you consider the appointment of Governors should be left to the Executive Government, or that the Board should assume any thing of a representative character?—I think they ought to assume something of a representative character; I think a certain portion ought to be appointed by one class, and a certain portion by another. It ought not to be left altogether to the Executive. I think there ought to be a representation of taxation.

9806. Have you ever considered more minutely how that representation might be afforded either by nomination from the Grand Juries, or election from magistrates, or any other course?—No. I do not think the selection from magistrates would be a proper course. They are not the parties I would propose to see represented. I refer rather to the occupiers and ratepaying tenants. The Grand Jury might appoint a certain number of members, and there might be some mode of selection by which those parties interested in the payment of the tax might be represented. It is not easy to point out an arrangement at this moment, but the mode of carrying out what I have indicated could be discovered.

Appointment of the superior officers of Asylums.

9807. What is your opinion as to the propriety of the superior officers of these institutions being appointed by the Executive Government or by the local Boards?—There is a good deal to be said for the one mode and for the other. I think with Mr. Kelly that, if you take away altogether the power of appointment of certain officers from the Board, the Board may not have that proper control and authority they otherwise would. I think that if the appointment was submitted for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, or in any other mode thought proper, or by giving a power of dismissal to the Lord Lieutenant; under such an arrangement the Governors might have the power of appointment.

9808. There being of course a power of dismissal for misconduct?—Of course; that I think very important, to give the Executive the power of dismissal.

9809. Referring to a previous part of your evidence—I believe a pauper patient when received direct from the workhouse into this asylum, immediately becomes chargeable to the county at large, no matter what union he may have come from?—Just so.

Question of Inspectors being Governors.

9810. You are aware of the duties which the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums discharge—is it your opinion they should sit upon the Boards or attend them as Poor Law Inspectors attend Boards of Guardians?—I think they ought to attend in that way; they might sit at the Board but not vote.

Chaplains.

9811. What is your opinion as to the advantage of chaplains being attached to these insti-

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tutions?—I am clearly of opinion there ought to be chaplains attached to these institutions; even independently of any other view of the case, I think in a sanitary point of view they would be useful.

BALLINASLOE.

Ballinasloe District Asylum.

Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., J.P., D.L.

Situation of the Asylum.

9812. I believe you reside principally at a considerable distance from Ballinasloe?—Yes.

9813. Do you think the remoteness of the western districts of this county or Mayo from the asylum has operated in preventing cases seeking admission that would otherwise apply?—I cannot say that of my own knowledge; on the contrary, I find a great anxiety on the part of friends of lunatics to get them into the asylum—a very great anxiety indeed. There is no exertion they do not use to try and induce the neighbouring magistrates or gentlemen to get the party admitted.

9814. I believe the fact of such an asylum existing for the reception of such cases is generally known throughout the district, no matter how remote?—It is perfectly well known.

9815. You have stated that there is considerable anxiety on the part of friends to get admission for their relatives into the asylum?—Yes.

Lunatics not in Asylums.

9816. And that there still remains a considerable number of lunatics out of doors unprovided for?—Undoubtedly.

The form of admission.

9817. May not that arise from the form of admission which excludes three very important classes,—idiots, epileptics, and incurables?—I think the form of admission highly objectionable; nothing could be more so, in my judgment.

9818. Are you aware that the form is not in accordance with the orders of the Privy Council?—Now, I understand it is not; I was not aware of that before. I took it as a matter of course that the form would not be printed if it was not in accordance with the rules of the Privy Council.

9819. You are aware that while there are a considerable number of cases outside the asylum there are twenty-three vacancies in the asylum?—Yes.

John B. M'Kiernan, Esq., sworn and examined.

J.B.M'Kiernan, Esq.

9820. How long have you been manager of this institution?—Since the opening of the asylum, in November, 1833.

The Manager.

9821. I believe you are not a professional person?—I was an apothecary, and attended as a student at St. Patrick's, in Dublin. I never took out a degree.

9822. What experience had you of the insane before coming here?—I was seven years assistant apothecary at the House of Industry, and for two years previous to coming here I superintended the lunatic department in the House of Industry.

The admission form; admission of cases.

9823. Has the form of admission which has been referred to here to-day been always in use in the asylum?—Not exactly. The words "not incurable" were not originally in the form. The Board of Governors have put in these words.

9824. How long since?—I cannot say exactly. It is a long time ago.

9825. Were not the words "not subject to epilepsy," or "not born an idiot," always in the form?—They were always in the form. The Council rules now in existence were not then formed, and we had nothing to guide us.

9826. Were the Privy Council regulations furnished to the managers of the different asylums?—They were, when they came out, in 1843.

9827. By whom do the admissions take place?—The patients are allowed to come in at once when the papers are perfect.

9828. Without their cases being considered by the Board?—Without being considered by the Board, and their cases are brought before the Board on the next day of meeting.

9829. Do the Board reconsider the cases on the next board day?—No.

9830. Do the minutes of the Board contain any record of the names of the persons admitted?—The only way they contain them is, that my return of the state of the house is read, and that return contains the names.

9831. The minutes of the Board do not show the names or number of the persons admitted since the previous meeting?—They do not.

9832. Do the memoranda of the business to be done, which you lay before the Board, contain the names of the parties who have been admitted since the previous meeting?—They do.

9833. Practically are any of those cases ever reconsidered and rejected?—Practically they are not.

9834. In the last case, which appears to have been admitted on the 30th May, that was not a Board day?—No.

9835. There is no entry, as required by the Privy Council regulations, that this was a case of special urgency admitted by the visiting physician?—No.

9836. Is it not the practice to make that entry?—Sometimes the physician has admitted urgent cases. My instructions from the Board are to take in a case where the papers are filled up; however, the great body of the cases are admitted upon warrants, and the most of the other cases are received upon Governors' orders.

Removal of patients; the bond.

9837. With regard to these cases, have you experienced any difficulty in getting a patient removed, under the bond attached to the form of admission, after he was cured?—We sometimes have to send them home at the expense of the institution.

9838. Have you had any difficulty in finding out the locality where the person signing the bond resided, or in discovering those who were bound to receive the patient?—They have not always answered my letters.

9839. Have you been obliged to retain any patient who would otherwise have been removed if the bond had been carried out?—I am not aware of such a case.

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J.B.M'Kiernan, Esq.

Cases from gaols.

9840. Have you never had to proceed upon a hond?—No. The only difficulty that arose was in one case from Galway, and I wrote to the clergyman who signed the paper, on the subject, and he said the people were very poor.

9841. With regard to the admission of cases from the gaols by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, do you receive any information respecting those cases?—None.

9842. You require certain information with regard to the cases which are admitted in the usual form?—Yes; I should say that I do receive some information with respect to gaol cases from the keepers, how long they have been in the gaol, and whether they were violent or not; and sometimes I do not get that information.

9843. The information you get depends upon the capability of the keeper to answer the questions you put verbally?—Yes.

9844. Would it not be of considerable importance that you should be furnished with a history of each case?—Most important.

9845. Is it the practice to charge the cases that come from the county gaols to the particular counties to which they belong?—Yes; we charge the patient to the county from the gaol of which he comes.

9846. In the case of the county of the town of Galway, patients are always charged to the county of the town?—Always.

Applications for admission.

9847. Have you many applications for the admission of patients from the Guardians of the Poor of the various unions?—Perhaps I should say from eight to ten in the year from particular localities, Castlerea and Monntbellew, chiefly; a few from Tuam. There was only one case from Roscommon, one from Athlone, and one or two from Portumna.

9848. Have you ever applications from the Guardians of the Poor in the county Mayo?—I have had from Swineford.

9849. Have the applications from the county Mayo been as numerous as the relative population of that county towards the rest of the district would indicate they might be?—Before the district was divided, the applications from Sligo were greater in proportion to the population than from any other place except the town of Galway, which was always quite beyond the proportion of its population; next, Sligo; next in order was the county of Galway; and then Mayo. More of the Galway patients were cured. There were fewer from Roscommon than any other place in proportion to the population.

9850. My question had reference to the number of applications.—We got no applications except those from gaols

Cases from Mayo.

9851. Then I understand the Mayo cases are principally cases sent under the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant?—I might say there were very few cases these five or six years except those sent in that way.

9852. It appears that five out of six of the admissions since the last Board day have been from the county Mayo, and have been cases transmitted by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant?—Yes; some of the cases seemed to be dangerous, but the greater number were not dangerous at all.

The gaol cases; Dangerous Lunatic Act.

9853. Do you think then that the cases transmitted from the gaols under the Dangerous Lunatic Act, have been sufficiently investigated by the local medical man before the committal of the parties to prison?—I cannot say whose is the fault; but it is a fact that many cases have been committed as dangerous that were not dangerous. The late doctor here said, he would put down some cases as not insane.

9854. What was the general course of proceeding in those cases?—Parties rejected said they would go back, and come in here through the gaol; and many of them did come.

9855. That would indicate a difference of opinion between the medical authorities here and the medical authorities in those districts from which the patients came, with regard to insanity?—Yes; they are generally cases of moral insanity.

9856. Are you furnished with any history of the cases received from workhouses?—No more than is contained in the form of admission, except I may get information from those who come with them.

Paying patients; rate of charge.

9857. Have you many paying patients in the asylum?—Eight.

9858. How do you give credit for the sums received from those paying patients; is it to the county from which the patients come, or to the asylum generally?—To the counties from which the patients come. Our rate of charge is not uniform, it is according to the means of the parties; one pays £10, another £12, another £14; and £15 and £16 are the general sums.

9859. Do you charge, in any case, more than the annual average cost of maintenance?—There was a time we were charging more. We have a pensioner from the town of Galway, who has a pension of £4 15s. a-quarter, which was more than it cost us formerly. Now, that sum is rather under the actual cost. Our average expense this year is beyond that.

9860. Then I understand the Board have at times received a larger annual sum for the maintenance of a lunatic than his annual cost to the Board?—Yes; in that one case. And there was another case, a great many years ago, of a gentleman from Galway; it was a peculiar case, and the friends undertook to pay £15 in addition to another £15. He was to have a servant to attend him.

9861. Putting aside the case of pensioners, I wish to know whether it is the rule of the Board, in fixing the sum which paying patients shall pay, not to charge more than the actual cost to the Board of the patient?—Yes, the charge is generally less than the actual cost.

Difference in the treatment of paying and pauper patients.

9862. Are those patients treated in the same way as the other patients?—Yes, except in a medical point of view. The pauper, if he had been respectable, and accustomed to good things, would be treated in the same way.

9863. Do you mean that the dietary is more suited to what their habits in life may have been?—They get white bread instead of the second quality of bread.

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9864. How are they treated with respect to dress?—The paying patients wear their own dress, supplied by their friends.

9865. Have you had any cases admitted as paying patients who were afterwards put on the pauper list?—One.

9866. Have you found that the stipend agreed to be paid for paying patients has been generally paid?—On the last board day a woman from Athlone memorialed the Board that she was not able to pay what she agreed to pay for her husband, and the Board reduced the charge.

9867. What number is the house calculated to accommodate?—337.

The Asylum accommodation.

9868. Is there any order of the Lord Lieutenant limiting the number to be received?—No order.

9869. How is the accommodation divided between males and females?—There is somewhat more for males than females.

9870. At present there appear to be 307 patients in the house?—Yes, 307.

9871. I believe there are vacancies on both sides?—Yes.

9872. Are there many applications for the consideration of the Board to-day?—Only one.

9873. How long is it since the Sligo and Leitrim cases were removed from this asylum?—In April, 1855.

9874. Was any large proportion of the inmates then removed?—Eighty-eight.

9875. Have those vacancies ever been entirely filled up since?—Four months ago the male places were filled up, and we were depending upon the discharges for vacancies. The female places were never filled up. We used, at the commencement, to admit three males for one female. The consequence was, that we had to make store-rooms into dormitories for the men. Another cause was, that we got seventy cases from the gaols of Roscommon and Mayo; they were old epileptic cases.

9876. Those cases you refer to as coming from the gaols of Mayo and Roscommon were cases admitted when the house was first opened?—Yes, and they had been years in those gaols.

Increase in number of female patients.

9877. Have you heard any opinion as to the cause of the increase in the number of female applications?—I could not say. The number of females has increased wonderfully during the last twelve months in the asylum, and within the last six months more especially. The greater number of them could not be accounted for in any way, either the male or the female; it was neither owing to hereditary disease nor drunkenness, nor any other cause that we could find out; usually we were enabled to discover some pre-disposing or other cause.

9878. Do you think this increase in the number of inmates has been in any degree occasioned by the frightful scenes of destitution and disease witnessed in this country some years ago?—In the absence of any thing else, I should suppose those occurrences have had that effect.

9879. Nothing has come directly to your knowledge to induce you to form that opinion?—Nothing, directly; I have been striving to find out the cause, and could not ascertain exactly.

9880. I believe this asylum was considerably enlarged some time since?—Yes; we had room for 316 before the alteration, and the asylum was made by the alteration to hold 340. The number to be received is now put down at 337.

Large proportion of incurable cases; Asylum enlarged in 1851; cases delayed before that.

9881. From a return furnished by you and the visiting physician, it appears that on the 1st January, 1857, out of 310 cases then in the house, 219 were considered incurable?—Yes.

9882. The opportunity for receiving new cases can, therefore, only arise from cures amongst ninety-one patients, or deaths amongst the 219?—Yes, and that was a very high average we took of the curables. In giving ninety-one, we furnished a number larger than was likely to be cured. A great many of those cases went away since.

9883. Have you had occasion to refuse many applications during the last few years?—None since 1851; since the building was increased.

9884. Previously to that, had you occasion to refuse applications?—Yes, we had to delay them previous to that.

9885. Was there, in fact, a difficulty, arising from want of accommodation, in getting in pauper lunatics?—There was great delay.

9886. Do you think it is generally known that difficulty has been to a considerable extent removed?—I should suppose so; for they come here more directly now, except, unfortunately, in Mayo, where they put them into gaol instead of sending them here direct; if there could be a remedy for that it would be a great matter.

9887. Are you engaged in any other pursuit besides being manager of this institution?—None other.

9888. You have furnished a list of thirty-six Governors of this asylum, has there been any alteration in the number of Governors since the district was divided, removing those who lived out of the district?—I have not received any.

The attendance of Governors.

9889. Of those thirty-six Governors, it appears that during the last three years only nine attended, and that two of these were the Government Inspectors, you must, therefore, have had many days on which a quorum did not attend?—Yes.

9890. In case of a quorum not meeting, is there an absolute adjournment of the business to that day month?—No; one Governor goes over the accounts; then I go to others, and if I have proof sheets show them; I have gone over the whole of the business with three Governors, one after another in that way.

9891. Then are we to understand that on occasions when a quorum do not assemble the

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business is transacted in this way, that you get governors on other days singly to go over the accounts, and pass them?—Yes, I get them as well as I can.

9892. It also appears, that of the seven who attended, exclusive of the Inspectors, two attended only once in three years; does that indicate a bad attendance on the part of the Governors in this district?—Yes.

9893. Do you think this locality, being remote from a large portion of the district, operates to prevent the attendance of Governors?—Certainly; since the poor laws were established the Governors will not come from a distance; I presume they think the poor law boards more important. Lord Crofton and others used to come from Roscommon previous to that time.

9894. When did you last see a Governor from Mayo here?—Not for a great many years.

9895. Did you ever see a Mayo Governor here?—Yes; they used to spend three days on it: one day coming, one day here, and another going back.

9896. Do you attend the meetings of the Board?—Yes.

Manager acts as Secretary; the Inspectors at the Board.

9897. Do you act as Secretary of the Board?—Yes.

9898. Do the Inspectors of Lunatics attend and vote at the Board like other Governors?—They attend, and I think the Board is generally swayed very much by the opinion of the Inspectors.

9899. Then you probably have not many divisions on the Board?—No.

Special local regulations; the Superannuation Act.

9900. Are there any special local regulations in force in the house beyond the Privy Council regulations?—There are, some about servants.

9901. Are those regulations approved of by the Board of Governors?—Yes.

9902. Have you ever had occasion to put in force the Superannuation Act of last session?—We have two cases at present under consideration.

9903. Have any difficulties presented themselves in dealing with those cases arising from the terms of the Act of Parliament or otherwise?—There will be a difficulty in one of the cases, that of a man who came here with incurable lunatics from Roscommon. He wants to claim the seven years' time he put in there in addition to his time here, and the Inspectors seem to agree to that in their letter on the subject, and that will put him into a higher class; he is before the Act of Wm. IV.; it will give him eight-twelfths instead of four-twelfths.

The attendants.

9904. Is there a sufficient number of attendants in the house, male and female?—We are adopting a regular classification and are dividing the patients fairly, and there is an assistant to be appointed to-day and a head keeper.

9905. Are you allowed a sufficient number of attendants?—Yes, at present; we will require more.

9906. Are attendants on their appointment obliged to go through any examination as to their fitness?—They are brought before the Board and questioned.

9907. Do they generally read and write?—None else have been taken in these few years back; a few cannot read or write, but they were appointed formerly.

9908. By whom are the servants appointed?—By the Board in every case.

9909. Who dismisses them?—The Board.

9910. Is the Daily Statement Book regularly kept?—Yes.

Restraint; seclusion.

9911. Are the cases of restraint entered daily?—We have only an odd case now and then, but of course when one occurs we enter it.

9912. In what way do you bring under the notice of the Board matters you may think deserving of their attention?—By a written report or statement.

9913. You have stated that you have very seldom a case of restraint here; what mechanical restraint is used?—We apply the muff covering to the hands, a strap round them and the strait waistcoat.

9914. Who keeps those instruments of restraint?—I do, in a press in the office.

9915. And they can be used only when you give them out?—Yes. Most of our restraints are for surgical purposes, such as when there is a poultice or blister on, that the patient might otherwise tear off.

9916. Are there any padded rooms in the asylum?—There are not. There are tenders in to-day for making a padded room. There are two rooms with thick sheeting.

9917. When seclusion has been heretofore used, as regards the patients, were they secluded in their own cells or in those rooms?—In those rooms.

Quantity of land; how used; employment of patients.

9918. What quantity of land have you attached to this institution?—We have forty-two statute acres.

9919. How are the patients generally employed?—The men who are fit to be out on the grounds are employed at spade work and gardening; some are assisting the servants cleaning; some are making mats; some are engaged at tailoring, and some are stacking turf. The women are employed at sewing, knitting, and spinning, and the bedding and clothing are made up in the house.

9920. How are the forty-two acres chiefly employed?—Potatoes, and oats, and sometimes wheat, are planted. We have a crop of wheat this year. We are obliged to have a horse for ploughing, and to carry manure to a distant farm we got lately.

9921. Has the additional land which you have recently obtained practically enabled you to extend the employment of the patients?—Greatly. We will be obliged to lay down more in meadow; we want patients to work it.

9922. Then you have got more land than your increased number of patients require?—We have.

Farm accounts.

9923. Who keeps the farm accounts?—The steward keeps the rough accounts first, and the clerk and storekeeper afterwards.

9924. Are those accounts audited by the Board?—Yes.

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9925. How often?—Every month.

9926. According to what weight are the supplies derived from the farm for the use of the house charged in the accounts—is it the market weight?—Yes, the market weight.

9927. Is there a good supply of water here?—Yes, we have got water from the river which we work up with the horse; but even the horse will be scarcely able to work up a sufficient supply when we get the water closets erected. Supply of water.

9928. Is it the river water that is used for the inmates?—We have a well and a pump for drinking.

9929. Do you employ the patients in pumping the water from the well?—Yes, and also a small engine for pumping up to the laundry.

9930. Have you found it necessary to employ the patients beyond what you thought advisable for their health?—We had to do so before we got the horse. The patients used to get swelled legs, and that is the reason I recommended the getting of the horse. They have light work now.

9931. Is there a supply of hot and cold water laid on in the various wards?—There is cold water and there is an attempt at supplying hot water, but it is a very bad attempt. We have boilers behind the grates; some of the boilers burst. They hold perhaps only three or four gallons, and while the water is being drawn away it becomes cold.

9932. Have you lavatories in the several wards?—Yes. Lavatories; no supply of warm water; baths.

9933. We are to understand there is not a supply of warm water in the various lavatories?—There is not.

9934. How frequently do the patients get a bath?—They have no stated time for baths; we have no proper way but one to give them a bath.

9935. Am I to understand there are baths, but no means of giving them?—The difficulty is that there is no supply of hot water.

9936. Are we to understand from your answer that there may be patients in this establishment who have not been put into a bath, or have not received a general washing for a considerable period?—Yes.

9937. I presume the answer you have given does not apply to the cases of dirty patients?—No; they are obliged to wash frequently.

9938. Are there any artificial means of warming the building?—There are not, except by means of open fire-places. Means of warming; ventilation.

9939. Are those fire-places in the inner or outer walls?—Inner walls.

9940. Are there fire-places in any of the dormitories?—In every one of them.

9941. Are they ever used?—In winter only.

9942. Is the house sufficiently warm for lunatics in winter?—I am quite satisfied it is not.

9943. How is it ventilated?—The ventilation is not very perfect; there is a good deal, no doubt; we have a good many windows which open on a swivel, the top portion, and there is a small ventilator in each.

9944. Does the ventilation depend more upon doors and windows, or are there any artificial means?—There are no artificial means.

9945. As regards the employment of the patients, are you enabled to make up all the female clothing in the house?—Yes; we buy the raw material. Making up clothing in the Asylum.

9946. Are you enabled to make up the shirting for the men?—Yes.

9947. Not having a shoe-maker you do not now make the shoes?—No; and our tailor cannot make and repair all the men's clothing, so that we are obliged to send some to be made.

9948. Are any of the paupers under instruction in those trades?—No.

9949. Have you ever employed any of those tradesmen in instructing the inmates?—No.

9950. What furniture is there in the corridors?—None.

9951. Are the corridors much used by the patients?—The ends of them; the new portion at the end. Corridors; day rooms; dining rooms.

9952. Why should the ends of the corridors be more used than the other parts?—Because the day-rooms are at the ends.

9953. What furniture is there in the day-rooms beyond tables and benches?—Nothing beyond tables and forms.

9954. Are there any chairs?—None, except in the convalescent places; we have ordered chairs.

9955. Do the patients dine in the various day-rooms?—Yes; each class in their own day-room.

9956. Are there any books for the use of the patients?—A few—Chambers' Miscellany and Journal, and we have a parcel of Travels, and they have got prayer books. Books; amusements.

9957. Of books of general information and amusement, what number may there be for the house?—Four large volumes of Chambers' Journal.

9958. Is there at this moment any one book for the use of each ward?—There is not.

9959. What amusements are there for the patients?—Dancing and singing are the principal amusements; some of the men play draughts and chess. I believe a few play at cards.

9960. At what time do they go to bed in winter?—The inmates generally go to bed at half-past seven. Epileptics go to bed at half-past six.

9961. What means of amusement are there upon wet days for the large number of inmates in this house?—Nothing particular.

9962. Are there any prints or any thing on the walls to relieve the monotony of the place?—No.

9963. Do the females ever take exercise out of doors?—They do.

9964. How frequently in the week?—About once or twice a-week; they have a large place, a field enclosed as a yard. Exercise.

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BALLINASLOE.

Ballinasloe District Asylum.

J.B.M'Kiernan, Esq.

Bedding, &c.—school instruction.

9965. Is there a sufficient supply of bedding?—I think there is a very good supply of bedding.

9966. Are your requisitions for clothing duly attended to?—Yes.

9967. Is there a school in the establishment?—There is not.

9968. Was there ever a school?—Never.

9969. Have you got many young patients?—We have indeed; we have got small boys.

9970. Independently of those who might be able to benefit by the instruction given in a school, is there not a considerable number of the inmates who might be amused by receiving instruction?—Yes.

9971. Has the matter ever been under consideration?—Never; the class I speak of are generally idiotic and epileptic cases.

Meat.

9972. How frequently in the week is meat or soup given?—They get soup four times a week.

9973. Is any solid meat given?—Only by order of the physician.

9974. Is the meat from which the soup is made given to the inmates?—Yes, in the soup.

9975. It has been stated that there were not always chaplains attached to this institution?—Not always.

9976. When were they appointed?—I think it was in the year 1848.

Chaplains; divine worship; attendance of patients at.

9977. How many chaplains are there?—Two.

9978. Have you inmates of any other persuasion besides the Roman Catholic and those of the Established Church?—I am not aware; we had one Presbyterian, but I do not think we have one now.

9979. What are the arrangements for the celebration of divine worship?—There is a large corridor at the female side for the Roman Catholics. There is a railing put up and an altar, but no ornaments. It is an inspection lobby larger than a corridor.

9980. Is it exclusively appropriated for that purpose?—Yes; and at the opposite side corresponding is the place for the Protestants. The Roman Catholic side requires to be enlarged very much, and there are means of enlarging it. It does be very crowded.

9981. From a return you have furnished, it appears that as many as 180 Roman Catholics attend divine worship?—Yes.

9982. What proportion of the Roman Catholic inmates are in a condition generally to attend?—About two-thirds. Some are glad to go that are not very well fit for it, but it would excite them more to exclude them.

9983. It is also stated in your return that sixteen was the number of members of the Established Church who attended divine worship?—Yes.

9984. What is the proportion of members of the Established Church in this institution?—Twenty-four or twenty-six, altogether; about two-thirds attend.

9985. Have you ever known any quarrelling or squabbling to arise amongst the inmates in consequence of their attendance upon divine worship?—Never.

9986. Have you ever had any religious squabbling at all amongst them?—Never.

9987. What is the result of your experience of the appointment of chaplains as regards the inmates?—It is a great gratification to them to have chaplains; and to deprive them of religious ministrations would be an awful thing. They were discontented formerly from want of them, and I used, before we had chaplains, to allow Catholic patients, who were convalescent, to attend the chapel in company with keepers, as it was near the house.

9988. What religion are you yourself?—A Protestant.

Cases of patients unfit for religious ministrations.

9989. If you or the visiting physician considered a patient in his then state of mind would be excited by religious matters, what course would you adopt with reference to his attendance upon religious worship?—I would not allow him to go, if I thought there was any injury likely to arise.

9990. Do you think the Privy Council regulations give you sufficient power with regard to the inmates in cases of the kind?—I have always understood they do.

9991. As regards the attendance of the clergymen of the various persuasions at other times than on Sundays, are they allowed to visit patients whenever they desire?—At all times.

9992. In like manner, if you thought a patient would be excited by the visit of a clergyman, would you interfere to prevent the visit?—I would represent the matter to the clergyman.

9993. No difficulty has arisen with you in reference to chaplains visiting patients who were unfit to receive them?—None whatever; on the contrary, I have spoken to chaplains to visit patients who could not be well managed, and they have done so.

9994 Did you find them to give aid in the carrying out of your system of treatment?—Yes.

Visits of friends, &c. to patients.

9995. What arrangements do you make with regard to the visits of the friends of the poor afflicted creatures in the asylum?—We allow them in upon any day they come.

9996. You do not limit them to the day fixed by the Privy Council regulations?—We attempted to do so, but so few came upon that day, and so many came upon other days, that we found it would be a great hardship not to admit parties, many of whom came fifty or eighty miles to see a patient.

Visits of Inspectors.

9997. How frequently do the Inspectors visit the institution?—Some years twice or three times, and other years oftener.

9998. Are their visits made unawares?—Yes.

9999. Are they usually made on board days?—Sometimes; Dr. White generally came on board days, and Dr. Nugent generally came on other days, as a general rule.

10000. How soon are the accounts audited after the close of each half-year?—That system

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has been changed some years ago. We have to send up a sheet every month; then they call for an abstract every year.

10001. How soon after the half-year is closed is the final audit of the accounts made by the Commissioners of Audit?—It is a yearly account we send, and they are very often two years in arrear; they have pulled up closer than they have been heretofore.

Audit of accounts; Privy Council orders for money.

10002. You are obliged to furnish the Privy Council also with a full statement of the expenditure?—Yes.

10003. And in making applications for money, you give a statement of what the money is required for?—Yes, we have to give an estimate.

10004. Have any inconvenient delays arisen from that reference to the Privy Council?—I recollect at one time, in a quarter commencing on the 1st October, that we did not get the money till the 30th December. During the last year, or year and a-half, the delay is about six or seven weeks.

Contracts.

10005. Are all the supplies for this institution obtained by contract?—Not all.

10006. What are the exceptions?—Sometimes we have not a contract for potatoes, because we have potatoes of our own. We have a contract for oatmeal.

10007. Are the contracts half-yearly or yearly?—They are mostly by the year; latterly, we have taken bread half-yearly, and last year for three months. The contracts for meal and beef are half-yearly.

10008. How are the tenders advertised for?—In the local paper and in the *General Advertiser*, and by placards through the town.

10009. Is the locality one that, in your judgment, enables you to obtain the supplies on good terms?—I think it is. We have had some things from Dublin at great inconvenience, soap and tin ware, and we were obliged to send them back. The Governors do not mind the trouble, but take what appears to be the cheapest and the best.

10010. Do you have much competition for the contracts near home?—Yes, a great deal. We get soft goods, such as blankets, from Dublin, and those things were satisfactory enough.

10011. Do you inspect every part of the asylum each day?—Yes, and sometimes more, particularly the places where there are works doing, repairs and so on, and I go to see particular cases of patients.

Infirmaries.

10012. Are there infirmaries?—Yes, one at each side of the building.

10013. Are the patients, when sick, removed to those infirmaries, or are they ever treated in their own cells?—They may be treated in their own cells for a day or so.

10014. But the practice is to treat cases in the infirmary when the illness is continued?—Cases of continued illness always go to the infirmary, and also delicate cases, which can receive there more attention. The infirmaries stand out from the building, but there is a connexion between them.

10015. Is there an hospital nurse set apart for attendance upon the patients?—Yes, a keeper and attendant.

Apothecary; storekeeper.

10016. Is there an apothecary attached to the establishment?—Yes, but he is not resident.

10017. Are the drugs supplied by him?—No; they are purchased by the Governors, and supplied from Dublin.

10018. Does the storekeeper reside here?—He does.

The form of admission.

10019. You have stated that the form of admission excluding epileptics, idiots, and incurables has been in force for twelve or fourteen years?—Yes.

10020. Have you any explanation to offer as to why that form of admission was continued, although the order of the Privy Council, declaring that those three classes of patients were admissible, was issued fourteen years ago, namely, in the year 1843?—The only explanation I have to offer is, that six months ago it was under the consideration of the Board to change the whole form; the exclusion of epileptic cases was objected to by Dr. Derry, one of our Governors. In the mean time, Dr. White, the Inspector, came down here, and desired me not to print the new form, as the Inspectors or the Government had under consideration a standard form for all the asylums. It was agreed by the Board to omit the words excluding epileptic cases, in consequence of their being in opposition to the Privy Council rules.

10021. Are not these three classes of patients very important classes to be taken into an asylum, and not to be left at large in the country?—They are, certainly; but it was thought, originally, that epilepsy, *per se*, without lunacy, should not be taken in.

Paying patients; difference of treatment.

10022. You have stated that the dietary of paying patients is different from that given to the ordinary patients in the house?—The only difference made in favour of paying patients is, that they get white bread instead of second quality bread. Many of the pauper patients get white bread also, but the paying patients invariably get it, because they have been accustomed to better, and, if possible, they are also put into a better class in the house, amongst the quiet and orderly.

10023. Would you put a violent patient, because he was a paying patient, into a class different from that required for his treatment?—Not violent exactly; but, of course, when they are getting well, if they are at all suitable for it in their habits, they are put into a better class.

10024. You do endeavour to make some difference, so as to favour the paying patients?—We do, in a moral point of view, as regards their moral treatment, thinking they have been accustomed to more comforts than they would have in this asylum as pauper patients, and the want of which they would feel worse than others.

10025. Does that difference of treatment give rise to jealousy amongst the patients?—I never knew it to do so.

10026. How often does the apothecary visit the asylum?—Generally every day; whenever he is about to absent himself, he speaks to me or to the doctor to act for him.

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BALLINASLOE.

Ballinasloe District Asylum.

T. Dillon, Esq., M.D.

Thomas Dillon, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

10027. What appointment do you at present hold in this institution?—Visiting physician.

10028. How long have you held that appointment?—I was appointed in January, and entered upon the duties in February last.

10029. What public appointment had you previously held?—I was surgeon in the Mayo County Infirmary, physician to the gaol, and poor law medical inspector.

Question of Medical Managers; Visiting Physicians; responsibility of treatment, &c.

10030. The resident manager of this institution not being a medical man, how far does he take any part in the moral or medical treatment of the patients?—He assists in the moral treatment, and has prescribed during the night, being a qualified apothecary, for any case of urgency which he did not think required my immediate attendance.

10031. Do you consider yourself charged, as visiting physician, with the medical and moral treatment of the inmates?—The Privy Council regulations say that I am.

10032. What is your opinion as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the resident manager of this institution being a medical man?—I think it is necessary that he should be so.

10033. In the event of the law requiring that the managers of these institutions should be medical men, do you consider that the visiting physician would still be required?—I do. I think it quite impossible that any man, *per se*, could manage the moral, medical, and fiscal portions of this institution; and, even if he were capable of doing so, I think it would be too much power to give to any one individual placed over so many irresponsible persons.

10034. Supposing the fiscal duties you speak of were transferred to another officer, do you think it would still be advisable to have a second medical person to intervene in the medical and moral treatment?—I do.

10035. With whom do you consider the main responsibility of treating the cases should rest?—The main responsibility should rest with the visiting physician.

10036. Then, would you consider the other in the light of a consulting physician?—Certainly.

10037. Do you think any medical man whose attention is entirely devoted to the cure of insane persons possesses any advantage in the treatment of their ordinary bodily diseases over a person practising out of doors?—I should say not. A well educated physician would be able to treat them properly. The only difficulty is, that many diseases of lunatics are masked, but an intelligent medical man knowing that fact would detect them.

10038. Do you think the presence of a second medical attendant would be necessary in consequence of the resident physician being entirely removed from general practice, and not having the same familiarity with general diseases which the visiting physician has?—Yes, I think it would be a great advantage, for that reason, to have the attendance of a man daily conversant with disease out of doors.

10039. When a patient first presents himself for admission to the asylum, do you see the case?—If I am in the asylum I do, and if not I see it on my next visit.

Admission of urgent cases.

10040. Has your attention been particularly called to the regulation under which the cases of special urgency are to be admitted only by you?—Yes, there was only one such case since I came.

10041. Was that case of special urgency one which had not even the recommendation of a Governor?—I think it was sent with a recommendation to follow.

10042. Are the cases which come with an order from a Governor for admission considered ordinary cases?—Yes, ordinary cases.

The Apothecary.

10043. It appears that the manager of this asylum is competent to act as an apothecary, and yet that there is an apothecary attached to the institution: as a general rule, if the manager was a medical man, do you consider that an apothecary would be necessary?—I do.

10044. Why do you consider he would be necessary?—I think the resident medical man should not compound his own prescriptions. I think he has quite sufficient to do without that, and there are also the prescriptions of the visiting physician to be compounded.

10045. Have you ever considered the advantage, or otherwise, of having a clinical clerk attached to the establishment?—No, I never gave that any consideration.

Incurable cases; the Asylum accommodation.

10046. It appears by a return which was furnished from this asylum on the 1st January last, that there were then 219 incurable cases out of an aggregate of 310 cases; have you ever considered, supposing the pressure on the asylum to increase beyond what it would be enabled to meet, what arrangement could be made to relieve the asylum from those incurable cases?—I would say that a separate establishment for the incurables would be very desirable.

10047. Would you prefer providing the additional accommodation required for the district in a separate asylum for incurables, or by means of additional buildings?—I would be for adding another wing or branch to this building.

10048. Considering the extent of this district, comprising the counties of Mayo, Galway, and Roscommon, would you prefer the erection of another asylum like the present in another part of the district, say Mayo, which could be detached, rather than have a separate asylum for incurables?—I should say that as long as I know the asylum, up to this time, the wants of the three counties have been supplied here, and we have twenty-three vacancies, while the discharges since January last have kept pace with the admissions. We have had forty-two admissions since January, and thirty-eight discharges, and there are twenty-three vacancies; that is within the space of five months, which is a tolerable test of the capabilities of the institution for the district.

The form of admission.

10049. Does not the form of admission keep a considerable class of cases out?—I should say it does, and I will give you my reason. I have been frequently applied to, to know how persons could be got in.

10050. Does not the form which excludes epileptic cases, or idiots, or incurable cases,

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keep these classes out of the asylum?—It ought to do so; but there are such cases in this asylum.

10051. Practically the form at present is acted upon?—It ought to be acted upon, but it is not, for I find there are such cases in the house.

10052. Are not epileptic cases such that it is most desirable they should be detained in some place?—Certainly; they are most deserving objects of relief.

Idiots, &c., at large in the district.

10053. You have stated that you consider the wants of the district have been fully answered by this asylum, in consequence of the number of vacancies not having been filled up; have you ever had your attention directed to the returns attached to the Seventh Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics?—Never.

10054. It appears from those returns that there are 698 idiots, epileptics, imbeciles, and lunatics, not in asylums, workhouses, or gaols, in the counties of Mayo, Galway, and Roscommon; allowing that a considerable number of those cases belong to the more wealthy class, would not the return indicate that there is a large amount of lunacy, deserving of relief from such an institution as the present, still remaining out of doors in the district?—According to that return, which I was not aware of before, there certainly is.

Question of separate accommodation for incurables.

10055. As regards the proposition to which I previously referred, of building a separate asylum for incurables, supposing such a course to be determined upon, do you think it would be desirable to have that institution in immediate connexion with the district asylum, or in a distant part of the country?—I should say in connexion with the asylum; because when a case becomes chronic it is easily transferred from one portion of a building to another, instead of being sent to a distant part of the country.

10056. Do you think that the fact of the patients being transferred to an institution which, one way or another, might be discovered by the patients to be a condemned one for incurables, would have an injurious effect upon them?—If they were treated in the same building with the others, there might not be an injurious effect.

10057. Do you think the presence of any large number of incurable and helpless cases in an asylum of this kind is objectionable as regards a curative hospital?—Where they are mixed together, I should say so certainly. I could give an instance, which occurred the other day, of the importance of isolation, in the case of a man who was found to be kept in a constant state of excitement from the presence of other patients. I had him removed from the others, and a man placed in charge of him, and in ten days he became perfectly calm, and is now perfectly sane; showing that association with such cases as you speak of is injurious.

10058. Suppose a provincial asylum established for the reception of probably incurable cases, do you think that there is any risk of such an institution not exciting the same interest as a curative hospital would, on the part of the Governors, or those in charge of it, in consequence of the inmates being considered beyond cure?—It would be difficult to answer that; but I should say that where there is a prospect of a cure, a great interest is always excited.

Lunacy in the county Mayo; the Asylum.

10059. From your knowledge of the county Mayo, is it your opinion that county derives that full advantage from the asylum which the position it holds in the district entitles it to possess?—I should say not.

10060. I believe the nearest part of the county Mayo is a considerable distance from this asylum?—Yes, about thirty-six miles; and the most remote part, Belmullet, ninety miles.

10061. Can you form any opinion as to whether there is any large amount of lunacy unprovided for in the county Mayo?—I should think there is.

10062. It has been stated that there has been a considerable increase of late years in the number of applicants for admission to this institution; have you formed any opinion as to what are the causes of this increase?—I am connected with the institution only about four months; but, from the time it was established, we found it very difficult in Mayo to get cases admitted here; so much so that in the gaol at Castlebar they have had as many as fifteen or twenty lunatics.

10063. For what length of time were they detained there?—For some months.

10064. Were you without sufficient means of treating them properly in the gaol?—I had none whatever.

Increase of lunacy.

10065. From your official experience, locally and generally, with medical matters in Ireland, do you think lunacy is on the increase?—It is on the increase.

10066. Have you formed any opinion as to the particular cause of that increase?—It is considered now, in Mayo, that intemperance has increased it.

10067. Do you consider any portion of the increase can be traced to those scenes of destitution and misery with which the country was afflicted some years since?—I think the increase is not connected with them, so many years have now elapsed.

10068. Has not temperance, rather than intemperance, prevailed for many years past throughout the west of Ireland?—About ten years ago it did, but not of late to any great extent.

Detention of lunatics in gaols.

10069. I presume you concur in the opinion that the detention of a lunatic in a place where his case cannot be treated in the early stages, is very often prejudicial to the ultimate cure?—Highly prejudicial; we get some of the worst of our cases from gaols.

10070. The result of confining such cases in gaols is, that they eventually become a charge upon the rate-payers during their lives in these institutions?—Yes.

Restraint.

10071. It has been stated that restraint is very little used in this asylum; is your practice opposed to it?—My practice is that of non-restraint.

10072. Have you found that you can absolutely dispense with restraint in all cases?—I have done so since I came here, with the exception of one case; that was a surgical case, and the restraint was used to prevent the man from removing dressings from his feet.

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BALLINASLOE.

Ballinasloe District Asylum.

T. Dillon, Esq., M.D.

Bedding; clothing; dietary; admission of paying patients.

10073. From your constant visits to the establishment, are you satisfied that the bedding and clothing for the inmates are sufficient?—They are quite sufficient.

10074. Is the dietary one that you approve of?—It is very good. The physician has the power of increasing the dietary when circumstances demand it.

10075. What is your opinion as to the admission of paying patients into this asylum?—I think it would be a great boon to persons in limited circumstances.

10076. Do you think that there is a class of farmers who do not desire that their lunatic relatives should receive relief as paupers, and who yet, at the same time, are not able to pay for them in a private asylum, and, therefore, are obliged to retain them at home?—Yes.

10077. Do you think any distinction should be allowed in the asylum between paying patients and the others, as regards treatment or dress?—I think there should as to dress, certainly; paying patients are brought as nearly as possible in the dietary they receive to the circumstances or condition they were previously in.

10078. I understand you do not think that any difference should be made in their treatment from that of the other patients, except as to dress, beyond what their medical and moral treatment required?—Certainly not.

10079. Are you acquainted with workhouses in Ireland?—I am.

Detention of lunatics in workhouses

10080. How far do you consider any class of lunatics should be detained in those establishments?—I do not think they should be detained in them at all; for there are in the workhouses none of the appliances necessary for lunatics.

10081. I believe the workhouses are not at all adapted in their arrangements, beyond having a few cells, for the reception of lunatics?—They are not; those cells were called idiot cells, and I rather think they are not used as such.

10082. Are they, generally speaking, the sort of cells you would desire to see lunatics detained in?—Certainly not.

10083. As you are familiar with workhouses in Ireland, supposing a workhouse could be given up entirely for the reception of lunatic cases, do you think the construction of the buildings generally, which are pretty uniform, would admit of any large class of imbecile cases being detained in them?—I think they would.

The attendants.

10084. Have you found the attendants in this establishment, generally speaking, orderly and respectful?—I think some little revision is required with regard to the attendants. I do not think that some of them are of that order which they might be in an establishment of this kind.

10085. Have you brought the matter under the notice of the Board?—Yes. The Board are to-day electing a man to an office, the creation of which I recommended, that of bead-keeper.

10086. Have the Board acquiesced in your views with regard to the regulation of the attendants?—Yes.

Clinical clerks.

10087. If it were deemed desirable to give opportunities for the study of insanity, more extended than exist at present, do you think it would be possible to make a large institution like this available for such instruction, by having a clinical clerk resident in it, under your direction, for six or twelve months, studying the disease?—I think so; but I must add that he should come here for instruction alone.

Classification of cases.

10088. I understood you to say that it might be desirable to make amongst the patients, if wings were added to an institution like this, the distinction of curables and incurables, under the same staff?—Yes, that is my opinion.

10089. Would not that lead to the separation of a particular class in two separate establishments, suppose the quiet and orderly, would you not then have two classes of quiet and orderly, one of curables and the other of incurables?—Yes; the same classification must be observed in both cases.

10090. Then you would have a wing of the building for quiet and orderly curable cases and another wing for incurable cases, also quiet and orderly?—Certainly.

10091. What great advantage would arise from that?—I do not know any advantage that would arise beyond separating the incurables from the curables; I see no other advantage.

10092. What would be the advantage of having them in the same establishment in separate halls?—I propose that the building for the incurables should be altogether distinct.

10093. What would be the advantage of dividing the one class into two separate departments, in the same establishment?—The only great advantage would be that the attention of the visiting physician and of the manager would be centred upon those likely to be cured, and there would be no possibility of injury being done to the curable cases by the incurables. We find that the incurable cases have an injurious effect upon the curable cases.

10094. You mentioned, as an instance of the evil of mixing the two classes, the case of a man cured by isolation?—Yes; he belonged to the quiet class.

10095. Was his cure attributable to removal from the incurable cases, or merely to removal from the causes that excited him?—His removal from the causes that excited him.

Opinion as to number of patients who might be in charge of one Medical Manager.

10096. Supposing the resident managers of these institutions to be medical men, what limit would you place to the number for which asylums should be erected, and which the medical manager should properly take charge of?—I think 200 is as many as he could take charge of.

10097. That is supposing them to be curable cases?—Yes. It is a very responsible charge, 200 curable cases.

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Mr. *John Edward Maher*, sworn and examined.

10098. You are clerk and storekeeper in this institution?—Yes.

10099. Do you reside upon the premises?—Yes.

10100. Do you receive the supplies which come into the institution?—Yes.

10101. Those furnished by contractors as well as those purchased by order of the Board?—Yes. I do not make purchases, the manager makes them.

The Storekeeper; his duties; receipt and issue of stores.

10102. With regard to the farm, when supplies are received from the farm for the use of the house, do they pass through your hands?—I give an order to the steward for a certain quantity of potatoes, and he gives them.

10103. When the crop is brought in does it remain in the steward's charge?—Yes; he makes up the potatoes into a pit and sends in the contents of a pit of potatoes.

10104. With regard to the material for making up the clothing for the inmates, does that material pass through your hands?—It comes into my hands and is issued out by me to the matron.

10105. When the clothing is made up, is it received by you again?—It comes back again for me to issue it, and I get an order from the matron to give it out.

10106. When new articles are issued, are the old ones taken back into store?—The old articles received from the males are, generally, except shirts and coats, which go to the matron to be repaired.

10107. Do you find that the Board of Governors are able to obtain supplies at a fair and moderate rate at Ballinasloe?—Yes.

10108. In the absence of the manager do you take charge of the institution?—Yes.

10109. Have you any other occupation beyond your duties here?—None.

Inspects the food; giving of meals, &c.

10110. Do you inspect the food prepared for use?—Yes; I am always with the patients when the meals are being given out, and generally see some division or other at some meal every day; I see that they are properly distributed. The matron goes to the female side.

10111. Are the inmates supplied with plates and mugs for use?—There are very few mugs in the house; they are all tins nearly.

10112. On the days potatoes are given are they served on plates?—On platters, such as are used in the poorhouses.

10113. Is each patient supplied with a plate?—Almost every one of them.

10114. With regard to the drugs, are they received into store by you?—I have nothing to say to them.

10115. Are they supplied by a contractor?—No; there is an order given by the medical officer—by the manager, who sends up to Dublin for them.

10116. By whom are they received when they come back?—By the apothecary.

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Cork.

Cork, 18th June, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. Redington, Chairman; Dr. Corrigan, and Mr. Barry, Secretary.

Cork District Asylum.

Cork District Asylum.

T. Power, Esq., M.D.

Thomas Power, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

10117. What appointment do you hold in connexion with the Cork Lunatic Asylum?—Resident physician.

The Resident Manager and Physician.

10118. That is resident manager and physician?—What is called resident physician. It embraces, I think, a considerable share of what was formerly the duties of manager.

10119. Did you happen to hold any other appointment in connexion with this asylum?—I was formerly sole attending physician when the asylum was at the old establishment in the town.

10120. Were you attending physician to the asylum previous to its being declared a district asylum for the county of Cork?—I was.

10121. Then you have had considerable experience in the treatment of the insane?—Yes; I was appointed visiting physician to the asylum by the County and City Grand Juries, previous to its being made a district asylum; and I was re-appointed on its becoming a district asylum, by the then Lord Lieutenant, Lord Heytesbury, in Council, when Sir Thomas Fremantle was chief secretary.

10122. Are you connected with any private asylum?—I attend a private asylum medically.

The Visiting Surgeon; his duties.

10123. Is there at present any other medical gentleman attached to this institution but yourself?—There is an attending surgeon; he is called surgeon here, but he is a surgeon and physician.

10124. When you held the office of visiting physician was the manager a medical man?—No, the first manager was not; he died, and the second manager was a man who had been apothecary to the forces. He was appointed, not in consequence of his medical knowledge, but as any non-professional person might have been.

10125. Is there any understanding or arrangement between you and the visiting surgeon or physician, as to the manner in which your respective duties are to be discharged?—We have no written arrangement, in fact there are no rules made between us, but whenever a surgical case occurs I give him intimation of it; I send for him. Besides his doing the surgical duties, I also consult him in case of any other incidental disease upon which I may wish to have his opinion.

10126. How often does he attend in the course of the week?—Well, his attendance depends in a great measure upon the requirements of whatever cases he has to attend to; I cannot answer the question precisely, but he attends very frequently, though I do not think he has any regular days or any fixed time for coming. He sometimes comes every day, and sometimes not so frequently.

10127. He does not, therefore, discharge the duties of physician as laid down in the Privy Council regulations?—He does not; he never interferes in the ordinary medical practice of the establishment. It is only in those cases that are surgical he interferes, unless when I require his assistance.

The discharge of the duties of Resident Manager and Physician.

10128. Am I to understand, as you now hold the appointment of resident manager, in addition to that which you previously held of physician, that you discharge the duties of both offices?—In a measure; not all the duties of manager, for the fiscal business and the books are transacted by a clerk, but I am accountable for them.

10129. But, practically, the duties of the office which you hold comprise the duties previously discharged by the visiting physician, together with the control of the establishment, by residing on the spot?—Precisely.

10130. The duties of clerk are discharged by a subordinate officer, for whom you are responsible?—Yes; and I have the assistance of an additional officer, who did not exist before, the steward or head superintendent. He bears the same relation to the male side that the matron does to the female side. He looks after the food and the patients.

10131. From the statement you have made, it appears that the staff differs materially here, in particular respects, from that of any other asylum in Ireland?—I am not acquainted with the other asylums; this is, I think, one of the largest.

Duties not defined.

10132. When you were appointed to the office which you at present hold, did you receive any particular instructions as to the duties you were to perform?—No; I do not know what are my duties.

10133. I presume you would consider it desirable that they should be distinctly laid down?—It would be much more satisfactory to me if they were.

10134. When patients are first admitted into the asylum, does the surgeon visit them?—No.

10135. He merely attends as consulting surgeon to the institution?—He merely attends as surgeon to the institution, and as consulting physician occasionally, but his real position here is that of surgeon.

Propriety of having a Resident Physician.

10136. Having had experience of the management of this institution, under the present arrangement, whereby the resident manager is a medical man, and discharges the duties

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of visiting physician, and previously under circumstances when the manager was not a medical man, and that you were visiting physician, which do you think is the better arrangement?—Well, I think it the better arrangement that there should be a resident physician, acting as physician for the insane, and acting as their moral physician at the same time. I think the very circumstance of his being brought more frequently than he otherwise would be in connexion with the patients, makes them have more confidence in him, than they would have in the visiting physician, who made only occasional visits.

10137. Do you consider the proper treatment of lunatics requires the constant and daily observation of the person in charge of that treatment?—I could not say that it actually requires it in all cases, but I know it is an advantage, and a very great advantage.

10138. What number of patients have you at present in the house?—438.

10139. Of whom it would appear, by the Daily Statement Book, that 225 were incurable?—Yes.

Number of patients; number incurable; removal of patients.

10140. Do you find the number of incurable cases increasing?—Well, no, I think it remains about stationary; I think it was just as great ten years ago as it is at present.

10141. Have you any difficulty in getting patients removed, who may be incurable?—No attempt of the kind has been made, not knowing where to apply for the purpose.

10142. Have you experienced any difficulty in getting patients removed who had been cured?—Yes, we had difficulty in that; and that is one of the things that would require legislation, in my estimation. We have more than one at present in the house we cannot get removed, unless we would turn them outside the gate, which we do not like to do. We have written to the persons signing the engagement, and they have treated the communications with the greatest contempt.

10143. The engagement to which you refer, contemplates the removal of the patients, although they should not be cured?—Yes. When the form was last printed, there was a change made in it, in consequence of a case that we could not get removed, and of my being unable to certify the patients were cured.

10144. What number of patients had you in the old asylum, before this new building was erected?—In my time, I do not think we ever had more than 430, if I recollect rightly, but previous to my time there were as many as 400 or 450 certainly.

The old Asylum and the new one; extent of accommodation.

10145. Then, although this large asylum has been erected with improved accommodation for lunatics, the number accommodated is, practically, not more than what it was before?—Not more, but they are better accommodated.

10146. Have you had an increased number of applications for admission since the asylum was opened?—We must have had an increased number of applications for admission, because we have an increased number of patients; there were only 377 patients when we came here, and there is an increase to 440, in about two years.

10147. What number is the asylum calculated to accommodate?—It was built for 500.

10148. Is it capable of accommodating 500?—Well, I could not well answer that; it should be by great squeezing we could accommodate 500, for several cells and places have been taken off, for other purposes, and several rooms and passages left out of the original design.

10149. Does that include the accommodation in the infirmary?—No.

10150. How many would the infirmary accommodate?—About thirty-two.

10151. Have you at present many applications each month for admission?—A great many; I think the number varies from eight to fifteen. It is scarcely ever less than eight; that is between regular applications, and those we receive as urgent cases.

Applications for admission.

10152. The orders for admission are made on board days, and by the Board, except for urgent cases?—Yes; the Board have kindly extended to me the power of taking in patients that come any distance, or that are violent, or such cases as have no one to take charge of them, and which I receive as urgent cases. All those are reported to the next Board and they sanction their admission.

10153. Do you make the entries required?—I make a minute, and state at the time why they are admitted as urgent cases.

10154. Do you consider that the asylum at present is sufficiently large for the accommodation of the lunatics of the district?—It is, at present, as far as I know, but I do not know what lunatics may be out of doors.

Subject of additional accommodation.

10155. Supposing the demand for admission to increase to such an extent, that the asylum would not be enabled to afford accommodation for the patients, have you ever thought in what way that additional accommodation might be provided?—Never; but it could be easily provided by the extension of a wing, or by fitting up a compartment in the now nearly tenantless Country Union Workhouses, as a chronic hospital for idiots, epileptics, &c.

10156. Have you ever had under consideration any plan for removing a class of lunatics to a separate asylum?—No.

10157. What would be your opinion of the removal of a class of supposed incurable lunatics, to a separate institution?—It is very hard to say what an incurable lunatic is. Several persons, of whom I myself and other physicians despaired, have become sane, and continued so for years. There is one man in Cork, now doing a very good business, who was for seven years in an asylum, and was one of the worst cases in it; I dare say there is not a more acute man of business in Cork now than he is.

Separate institution for incurables.

10158. When parties apply for admission to the asylum, do you require them to fill up this form which you have exhibited?—Yes.

10159. Do you find the information they give is sufficiently full?—I do not find it of any service whatever.

Amount of information respecting cases received.

10160. Do you feel that you do not get a full or correct history of the case?—I do not depend upon it at all.

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CORK.

Cork District Asylum.

T. Power, Esq., M.D.

10161. With regard to the cases that come here from gaols, do you have any information with respect to them?—Not as much as I would wish to have. It is a source of great inconvenience, which gets me into rows with the Board, and other people, that when sending a patient they do not give the religion, and give no clue as to the residence of the patients, or their relatives or friends, so that we could communicate with them, in case of death, or recovery.

10162. Are cases coming from workhouses accompanied with any information?—The information required on the second page of the admission form is generally not given, that as to whether the friends or relatives are affected with the same disease or not.

10163. I suppose you would consider it a great advantage to have the history of each case given?—I would. It would be a great advantage in the treatment of the case.

Admission of cases from workhouses.

10164. Do you know whether any delay is experienced in obtaining admission here, for patients coming from workhouses?—Yes; by the rule they are obliged to wait for the next Board, and longer than that.

10165. No impediment arises from the parties being obliged to give security for the removal of the patients?—They generally give the security, either of the guardians, or of the master, for the removal of the patients. They complain of want of facility in getting patients into this institution from the workhouse in Cork. A complaint was made last board day.

10166. What was that grounded upon?—It was grounded upon my refusing a case, for which the papers were not perfected. There was no medical certificate and no symptoms were described that would make me suppose the case was an urgent one. The case was transferred to the county gaol, and is there still.

10167. In order to be transferred to the county gaol, the patient must have been committed under the Dangerous Lunatic Act?—Yes.

10168. He must, therefore, have exhibited some signs of violence?—I do not know; I suppose it must have been the case, for that is the usual way to get them into gaols.

Detention of lunatics in gaols and workhouses.

10169. From your experience of workhouses and gaols, do you consider them fit places for the accommodation of lunatics?—Certainly not. The moment persons are declared to be lunatics, I think there should be every facility afforded for placing them in an establishment of this kind.

10170. I believe the immediate treatment of the case is very important for the purpose of cure?—It is of more importance than any other circumstance connected with insanity.

Paying patients, &c.

10171. Have you any patients here who pay for their maintenance?—Yes.

10172. What rule is adopted by the Board, with reference to those cases?—The Board asked the average cost of each patient, for the previous year, when first making this rule, and they made a rule that payments then were to be received of sums varying from £17 to £20 per annum for each case. It appeared to them that that amount would cover their cost to the asylum.

10173. Was that independently of clothing?—No, including clothing.

10174. How long is it since the Governors have adopted the rule of admitting paying patients?—About six or eight months.

10175. Have you received many such patients since?—I think we have received about ten or twelve; we have about eight or nine at present.

10176. What scrutiny or investigation takes place, with respect to the capacity of the friends of those parties, to pay for them in a private asylum?—It sometimes happens I take in those cases, previous to the meeting of the Board, when they are very bad or violent; I receive them, as urgent cases, upon their paying in advance a quarter of the highest rate of charge, that is £5, and I represent the case to the next Board. Some of the members of the Board are generally acquainted with the circumstances of the party, or his friends, and I could not myself take them in unless I was aware they were unable to pay in a private asylum.

10177. Do you consider the Board take sufficient means to see that the friends of the party are not able to pay in a private asylum?—As yet they have done so.

10178. In the short period that has elapsed since the admission of those paying patients, have you had any complaint of the quarterly stipend not being regularly paid?—No.

10179. Is it your own impression that there is a considerable class of cases in the country of lunatics whose friends would not like to have them admitted into this asylum as paupers, but who are at the same time not able to pay for them in private asylums?—I do not think there are many of that class in this county; I ought to be a tolerably good judge, for I paid for my information. I got up an asylum to receive patients at ten shillings a week, and I never got more than eight or nine patients. Dr. Osborne and I had the asylum.

10180. Do you find that the applications for admission come more from the immediate vicinity of Cork than from distant parts of the county?—I think not, but I never considered the question before.

10181. Is it your opinion that there is no undue preference given in any way to those in the immediate vicinity of the asylum before those from distant parts of the county?—No preference whatever is given. No case that is a fit case for admission is ever rejected.

The Board of Governors.

10182. Is the attendance of Governors pretty regular?—It is not very numerous, but it is tolerably regular.

10183. Have many occasions occurred on which there has been no quorum?—Not many occasions, but it has occurred more than once.

10184. Does the Board contain a fair representation of the county of the city of Cork as well as of the county of Cork?—I know that a great many citizens complain of not having

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a voice on the Board—a great many of those who superintend the rates here. There are a great many of the Governors, I believe, who are residents of the county of the city, but I do not think the citizens look upon them as citizens.

10185. Do the Board meet more than once a month?—Once a month they meet; occasionally there is a Special Board for particular purposes.

10186. Is there any Visiting Committee appointed by the Board of Governors to inspect the house from time to time?—There had been, but I think it was discontinued.

10187. Do the Governors themselves visit the house?—Well, not very often; they generally visit when there is any thing in the way of complaint as to the construction of the establishment, deficiencies in the baths or the windows, or when works are being required, or things found to be out of order, they generally examine them.

10188. Are we to understand that the Governors only visit the house when any particular matter requires to be inspected or examined?—They do more frequently than that.

10189. Have you had much reason to complain of deficiencies in this building?—Great reason, if you take it from the time we first got into it to the present; and still we have to complain of deficiencies, but they are about to be removed. There are workmen engaged on the grounds. *Deficiencies in the building.*

10190. What are the deficiencies of which you complain?—All the back windows are unsafe; patients can get out through them, and they have done so. We have no means of fastening the windows—those are about to be removed by order from the Treasury; areas that are dangerous; the sewerage requires to be re-constructed; and the baths and water-closets to be repaired, and they are in hands.

10191. Are there any artificial means of ventilating the house?—That is also in contemplation. *Ventilation; warming.*

10192. Was there any arrangement made for artificial ventilation in the construction of the building?—There was an arrangement made, but it was doubtful whether it would act or not; according to my view it never acted; other persons thought differently; large towers were built for the purpose.

10193. How is the house warmed?—By fire-places.

10194. Is there no warming apparatus?—There is no warming apparatus. That was put down as one of the requisites when sending in our complaints to the Treasury upon the last occasion, but it was rejected.

10195. Is there a sufficient supply of hot and cold water laid on in the house?—Yes.

10196. You state that there is an infirmary for the treatment of the patients?—Yes. *The infirmary.*

10197. Is that distinct from the building?—It is separate altogether. It was an old dwelling-house that was converted into an infirmary by the Board of Works.

10198. Is your own opinion favourable to the propriety of having infirmaries in all those institutions?—Certainly, they are of very great advantage.

10199. You do not approve, therefore, of the lunatic sick being treated in their separate cells?—No, I do not approve of that at all.

10200. Do the patients dine altogether or in separate day-rooms?—They dine in separate day-rooms. The patients in each gallery dine by themselves.

10201. I believe there is a large quantity of ground attached to this institution?—Fifty-seven acres is the quantity contained within the walls, as given to us by the Board of Works. *Quantity of ground; employment of patients.*

10202. Are those patients whose health will permit of it employed in agricultural pursuits to any great extent?—Yes, to a considerable extent. There are about from ten to twelve acres under cultivation; that is a rough guess; from this we produce potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and other vegetables.

10203. By a return for to-day it appears there are only sixteen male patients at agricultural labour and gardening?—That kind of labour is over, with the exception of the turnips; the potatoes are all dug.

10204. Have you adequate means of employing all those inmates who are capable of being employed?—We have a great deal more means of employment than we have men for; in laying out the grounds outside, in making roads, in cleansing out the yards, and settling the grounds which were left in a rough state in the front; besides, they have done all the work for the new sewerage; many of the men are at present employed on it.

10205. I believe that tailoring, carpentry, and shoe-making are taught in the institution, are you enabled to make up here all the shoes required for the inmates?—Not all; at one time we were, in consequence of having a good many shoe-makers. We sent out some cured.

10206. Is the male clothing made up in the establishment?—All; and also the female.

10207. Is the shirting made up here?—Yes, and beds and bedding, and table-cloths; and the washing of the establishment is done here.

10208. What classification are you enabled to make of the patients?—We classify idiots, weak-minded patients, and epileptics in one division, with three galleries. We classify recent and violent cases in three more galleries; and then in three other galleries we have the more quiet class of patients, those that are either convalescent or have got into a permanent state of quiet mania. *Classification.*

10209. When you speak of three galleries, I presume all the patients in those are associated together?—Only in the yard; they do not associate at their meals and when sleeping; in other words, there is only one yard for every three galleries.

10210. How frequently do the patients get a bath—is there any fixed day of the week for the purpose?—Every week regularly every patient in the house gets a bath, except those in the infirmary; that is independently of those baths ordered medically. *Baths.*

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Cork.

Cork District Asylum.

T. Power, Esq., M.D.

Restraint; instruments of.

10211. What restraint do you use?—We use the strait-jacket whenever we have occasion for restraint, and we use a girdle with bracelets.

10212. Do you make a daily entry of the cases of restraint in the Daily Statement Book?—Yes, that is in case of restraint by means of either the jacket or the girdle.

10213. What case of restraint would you not enter?—We would not enter putting on the strong shirt, which is used to prevent patients from tearing their clothes.

10214. But the other cases, however short the period of restraint, are entered?—Yes, however short the period, they are entered; and the keepers are never allowed to use any restraint without acquainting me or the steward at the male side, or the matron at the female side. If they see a necessity for restraint when I am out of the way they can order it.

10215. Who keeps the instruments of restraint?—The steward chiefly.

10216. Why do you not keep them yourself?—It was not the custom of the place; I never kept them.

10217. Are you aware that the Privy Council regulations require you to keep them?—Well, I was not aware of that; we have recourse to them but very seldom.

10218 In this asylum of 438 patients, how many cases of restraint may occur in the week?—Probably for weeks and weeks no case will occur. I will be obliged to order restraint to-night for one case. In consequence of the patient never lying down, I must have her put into a box bed, and the sheets tied round her to keep her in bed. She remains all the night standing bolt upright. Those are cases in which we must have recourse to restraint; at least, so I think.

10219. Are those instruments of restraint ever left entirely in the charge of the servants of the wards?—They are; but the servants in the wards never use them unless by direction. They generally follow the directions on the subject; at least, I have never found them transgressing. Whenever a case of violence suddenly breaks out they put the patient into a padded cell.

10220. As long as the instruments of restraint are not kept by you, as the regulations require, you cannot be perfectly certain they are not used without your authority?—I cannot be perfectly certain; I could not swear it.

Padded rooms.

10221. Have you always had padded rooms in this asylum?—Padded rooms or strong rooms.

10222. Have you found them useful?—Very useful; we could scarcely get on without them. There is a young man here now whom we kept sleeping in a padded cell for, I suppose, a month, from the fear of his attempting to commit suicide; we put everything out of his way; he is now recovered.

Hours of retiring to rest and of rising.

10223. At what hour do the patients retire to rest in the winter?—About six or seven o'clock.

10224 At what time do they rise?—From seven to half-past seven o'clock, and breakfast at nine. They rise at six o'clock in summer, and breakfast at eight.

Books; amusements.

10225. What kind of occupation or amusement have you for patients during wet days or winter evenings?—We have some few books and some few newspapers.

10226. How many books may you have for the use of the inmates?—Well, I dare say, about fifty or sixty books, or more.

10227. Are those in general use?—Those are in general use—distributed all through the house. There are not many patients who read, but those who do read are very fond of reading.

10228. Have you any other amusements for them?—There are some rough draught-tables.

10229. Is there any recreation hall?—There is a large hall.

10230. Has it ever been used?—No.

10231. Are there any parties or dances given?—No. There was a lady here yesterday who said she would bring up music on Saturday next to see what effect it would have on them, and I gave her leave. They are very fond of dancing. There are persons in the house who play upon a musical instrument, and when they play the patients dance.

10232. Would you not attach considerable importance to amusements being afforded to those unfortunate inmates?—I do, decidedly. I think there are several sources of amusement of the means for which we are very deficient; for example, we have no hall-court, though that would not answer on a wet day unless it was roofed.

Galleries, day-rooms, &c.

10233. Is there any furniture in the long galleries which the patients are in the habit of frequenting?—No.

10234. Then they stop in the day-rooms when they are within doors?—Yes; and they walk up and down the galleries, and look out of the windows.

10235. What furniture is there in the day-rooms?—Some tables and forms.

10236. Are there any chairs for weak or feeble patients?—Yes; lately I got a couple of dozen of strong straw arm-chairs for weak persons, which I have placed in the infirmary.

Question of school instruction.

10237. Is there a school in the asylum?—No school.

10238. I presume there are many patients unable to read or write?—The great majority are unable to read or write.

10239. Apart from any advantage in the way of education, do you consider the occupation which instruction would afford would be advantageous?—I think any thing that would engage their minds would be of advantage in a curative point of view.

Arrangements for religious worship.

10240. What are the arrangements for religious worship?—The Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains, at different hours, celebrate mass, and read the service in the chapel on the grounds. The Roman Catholic chaplain attends at eight o'clock on Sunday morning and on holidays; and the Protestant chaplain at half-past ten or eleven o'clock.

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10241. The chapel, I believe, is detached from the building?—The chapel is detached.

10242. Do you find that inconvenient?—I think it rather an advantage. It gives the patients more the idea of going to church or chapel the same as when they were at home. They look forward to it with pleasure as a recreation.

10243. Have there been always chaplains attached to the Cork District Lunatic Asylum?—Always, as long as I recollect.

Chaplains; religious ministrations.

10244. What is your opinion as to the advantage of the ministrations of chaplains in a medical point of view?—I think they are highly beneficial.

10245. What proportion of the number of inmates is generally capable of attending divine worship on Sunday?—We have a great many. The Roman Catholic chapel is full—from 150 to near 200 Roman Catholics attend; and, I suppose, from twenty to thirty Protestants.

10246. Nearly one-half the inmates are enabled to attend?—Yes; there is a record in the daily statement book.

10247. Are you aware whether the chaplains are in the habit of preaching on Sundays?—I think they are. The Roman Catholic chaplain does

10248. Are the chaplains allowed free access to the patients during the week?—Yes.

10249. What restriction is there upon their attendance, supposing a case appeared to you, as manager, to be one that should not be disturbed?—I never interfered. I have requested the chaplains very frequently to go to the patients to speak to them, for their conversation has a tranquillising influence on them in their excitement, even though in robust bodily health.

10250. Have you found that any squabbling or religious difference arose, after the patients have returned from the places of worship on Sundays, between those of different persuasions?—Never; I never saw the slightest difference between them.

10251. Are the chaplains provided with the books they may require for the religious instruction of the members of their respective creeds?—Yes; they have prayer books, rosary beads, &c.

10252. Are any Bibles furnished?—No Bibles.

10253. Are the servants of the establishment generally capable of reading and writing?—The majority of them are, the attendants generally; but some of the lower servants are not.

The attendants; their literary acquirements, wages, &c.

10254. Are they ever employed in reading to the patients?—Never.

10255. Have you a sufficient staff of servants?—I think not.

10256. Have you ever brought the matter before the Board?—No; some years ago the matter was brought forward and settled as at present, though the inmates have become very numerous since. We have the same staff now we had then.

10257. Is there any examination of candidates for such appointments?—I always examine them, and the Board subsequently, when confirming their appointments.

10258. Is it now required that persons to be appointed to these situations shall read and write?—It is not imperatively necessary when a man is qualified in other respects, and that he is not appointed to any very advanced position: it is not considered perfectly essential that he should read and write.

10259. Have you ever had occasion to carry into effect, in this institution, the Superannuation Act?—We have not had occasion.

10260 What are the salaries of the attendants?—The head attendants on the male side of the establishment, that is of three galleries, are paid a pound a month, with rations, and clothing, and coals. The assistants are paid fifteen shillings a month, and rations, and clothing.

10261. Do you find these wages enable you to secure the services of competent persons?—I think that competent persons have often wished to go away from this place to present themselves to be hired elsewhere.

10262. In consequence of higher wages being given elsewhere?—Yes.

10263. When you wish to bring matters under the notice of the Board, do you do so in writing?—Always. I first of all allude to it in my own statement, which I make every day, at the commencement of the sitting, to the Board; and then I have it in a memorandum book in half a column, and the other half of the column is for the answer of the Board. I make a written report, each board day, on the state of the institution since the previous meeting, and I mention any occurrences worthy of mentioning that may have occurred in the meantime.

Manager's communications to Board; the Medical Journal, the Secretary.

10264. Is there a medical journal kept in the institution?—Yes, there is; it is kept weekly instead of daily.

10265. Who acts as secretary to the Board, and takes down the minutes of the proceedings?—The minutes of the Board are generally contained in this memorandum book I alluded to, or in resolutions that may be brought forward, and that are taken down by the clerk.

10266. Are supplies for the house procured by contract?—Yes, for the most part, except trivial things that we could not bring into a contract, or that are not thought of at the time of entering into contracts.

10267. Have you experienced any difficulty in getting the articles required for the establishment from contractors?—We have generally plenty of contractors; at present we have no contractor for grocery, and we have some trouble about it.

Contracts for supplies.

10268. Those articles that are not supplied by contract, but purchased, are they brought into store to the store-keeper, in the same way as the rest of the supplies?—Always; and they are brought into my account and submitted to the next Board. There are trivial things for which I get £20 at a time to pay for the purchase of, various little things and small repairs, such as the repairing of locks.

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Cork.

Cork District Asylum.

T. Power, Esq., M.D.

Audit of accounts.

10269. Your accounts are audited by the Commissioners of Audit in London?—Yes.

10270. How soon after an account is closed does the audit take place?—From six months to two years and three years.

10271. Do you mean that there have been accounts detained for three years?—I think, for a very long time after the opening of this asylum, upwards of two years elapsed before the accounts were sent.

10272. Do you think a more immediate audit would be more satisfactory?—Well, I do not think it makes any difference to us.

10273. Are you enabled to reply to the questions which are put to you, at the end of two or three years, relative to the items in your accounts?—Almost just as well as at the moment, in consequence of the state of our books

The visits of the Inspectors.

10274. How frequently do the Inspectors visit the asylum?—Well, the Inspectors have no regular time. I could not say how frequently; I would say, they visit from eight to ten times a year, between both.

10275. Are those visits made on Board days?—Latterly, the visits were made by Dr. White, on Board days, because there were matters coming before the Board, that I thought required his attendance, and I would write to him, saying I wished he would attend at such and such a Board.

10276. How many visits have been made by the Inspectors in the year, without notice to you?—Four or five; four certainly.

10277. When the Inspectors attend the Board, do they take part in the proceedings the same as the other Governors?—Occasionally they do.

10278. Do they vote?—They have voted very frequently; one of them voted on a question of expenditure, the governors objected, and he said he would vote no more on money matters.

Question of clinical instruction in the treatment of insanity.

10279. As you have a large Medical School here, do you think that any arrangement could be made, by which advanced students, of good moral conduct, could have the advantage of learning here the treatment of insanity?—I do; I think arrangements could be made for that purpose; I think it could be carried out. There is a demand for the instruction; I have been frequently applied to on the subject.

10280. What arrangements would you propose?—I would propose having clinical lectures for certain periods, say three months; selecting for instruction acute cases, and those of recent occurrence

10281. Do you propose to give those lectures yourself, or by another?—I propose to give them myself.

10282. Would you propose that any of the advanced students should be resident pupils or clinical clerks under you, for a short time?—I would not see any objection to it; I think it would be a great advantage to have one student resident.

10283. Would it not be also an assistance to you in taking cases?—Certainly, and in many other respects.

Question of having Visiting Physicians.

10284. You have stated that the arrangements between you, as the medical manager and the visiting medical officer, are not defined at present?—They are not defined. He has nothing to do with the medical practice, unless I choose to consult him upon particular medical cases, and he always gives me the assistance of his valuable opinion upon those occasions.

10285. Not speaking particularly, as regards this institution, but on a general principle—would you think it advisable to have an officer, in the position of consulting physician, or visiting physician, attached to an institution of this kind?—Well, no, I would not like a visiting physician. I think he would be sure to clash with the resident physician. I think it would be much better to have, as we have in this institution, and which is found to work so well, a visiting surgeon who might be occasionally consulted, medically, by the resident physician. The visiting surgeon and I never clash in our duties.

10286. Are you visiting physician to a private institution in the city?—Yes.

10287. And do you consider the principle, as regards a visiting physician, should be different in a private asylum, and a public asylum?—Yes, for this reason: I have the sole treatment of the cases in the private asylum; they are left to me. The proprietor employs me, and if he did not like me, he would not employ me. We could not clash.

10288. If it be advisable to have a visiting physician to take charge of patients in a private asylum, where there is a much smaller number of patients, why would it not be equally advisable to have the same arrangement in a large asylum?—Well, I cannot answer that question without going into the minutiæ of a private asylum. The visiting physician would be in the same position as the resident physician of a public asylum, that is, sole physician.

10289. Suppose there was no such objection, on the part of the proprietor, do you think it would then be advisable to have a visiting physician in a private asylum?—Do you mean a private asylum, kept by a physician?

10290. Yes.—I do not see any necessity for a visiting physician then; but still I think it would be an advantage to the asylum to have a visiting physician.

10291. Then if it be an advantage to a private asylum, to have a visiting physician, why would it not be an advantage to a large asylum, to have a visiting physician also?—Because the medical men, who keep asylums, are generally confined to them, in their practice, and generally know very little of ordinary medical practice.

10292. Is not the resident physician of a larger asylum, placed in exactly similar circumstances?—He would be, if placed in the asylum immediately after coming from college.

10293. The proprietor of a private asylum does not necessarily become a proprietor

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immediately after coming from college?—Not necessarily; but asylums generally descend from father to son, and the son is made a doctor to carry on the asylum, and seldom seeks for general practice.

10294. Then it would be your view, that the resident medical manager of the asylum should have the uncontrolled care of the sick?—Yes.

The medical control in Asylums; the medical Managers.

10295. Is it your opinion that the manager of an asylum, who is out of general practice for many years, is as capable of undertaking the treatment of the cases of sickness that may occur among the insane, as a physician in general practice would be?—Do you mean out of practice as long as he is connected with that asylum?

10296. Yes, out of practice for many years.—I think he is just as capable, if not more so, than the other physician, for treating diseases incidental to lunatics.

10297. Is there any difference between the bodily diseases of lunatics and sane persons?—Pathologically, I should say not, but symptomatically there is.

10298. What is the difference?—The diseases are much more latent; not as well developed, when occurring in the insane, as if occurring in persons possessed of their clear intellect.

10299. If they be more latent, would they not require more practical knowledge to detect them?—The practical knowledge, I say, is in the man constantly attending them, more than in a person not accustomed to them. I think the patients in the asylum would sooner communicate their ideas to persons they were acquainted with, than to a man they see but casually, when they happen to be suffering from bodily disease.

The medical staff of Asylums.

10300. Would you desire at all to have a visiting or consulting physician attached to the asylum, in addition to the resident medical manager?—I think it is an advantage, in a large establishment like this.

10301. What would you propose to be the nature of his connexion with the asylum—is it that he should be called in merely in such cases as you would consider necessary, or that, being appointed visiting or consulting medical officer, he should regularly visit, being paid a salary?—I think the arrangement which exists at present in this institution of a surgeon, with power to the physician of calling in his aid, in certain cases in which he may consider the aid necessary, is one of the best arrangements that could possibly be made; the attending surgeon acts as consulting physician; it works very well here.

10302. Speaking on general principles with respect to future appointments, would you think it advisable that the visiting or consulting physician, whichever he may be called, should be qualified both in medicine and surgery?—I think it would be an advantage, decidedly, that he should be so qualified.

Mode of keeping a patient in bed.

10303. You have mentioned the case of a patient sheeted down in the bed every night, will you describe the manner in which the patient is secured?—The patient is secured by putting sheets over and round the hands through holes in the sids of the bed; there is plenty of room given to the limbs, but the sheet is tight across, and the patient must lie down. If they attempt to get up they are caught by the sheet.

10304. Are the attendants allowed to do that without any order from you?—Certainly not; they have not the apparatus, they have not the bedding for the purpose.

10305. Is it your opinion that is a better mode than to let the patient lie with the mattress on the floor?—In winter, a patient would be frozen to death if left that way.

10306. Have you no means of providing warmth for such a patient?—No.

10307. Were you attached to this institution in 1852?—Yes.

Disease and mortality in the Asylum in 1852.

10308. I find recorded in that year thirteen cases of "Epileptic Apoplexied," and none in any of the following years; can you give any explanation of that?—None, except that it was a misnomer putting them down in that way. Ten months of the year were passed in the old asylum, and Mr. O'Neill, manager at that time, recorded the deaths according to his own nomenclature, without consulting me on the subject. I consider the great majority of those causes of death to be incorrect. There were several patients died that year of the cold of this place. It was, if I recollect rightly, the first year we came here. It was excessively cold, and the walls of the rooms in the back of the house were wet, and a number of cases died of cold. Epileptics appeared to me to be much more subject to be affected by the cold than any other patients. We had a disease that year also, which we mistook for a very long time; it was scorbutus. It appeared without any symptoms except general weakness, ending in diarrhœa. We had a great number of deaths before we discovered the nature of the disease, before it showed itself by any of the ordinary symptoms of scorbutus, such as purple blotches and spongy gums. The way I first discovered it was by the mother of a patient complaining that her daughter was beaten. I examined the case and saw large purple blotches at the back of the patient, which could not be produced by beating. I did not know how to account for it at first: I watched more closely and I thought it looked something like scorbutus; and having watched for some time, I found out that it was scorbutus, and almost every patient that got ill subsequently was treated for it. The disease did not show itself by the ordinary symptoms, but after the discovery we had very few deaths. Some of those cases to which you referred were affected by that, and it was at that time the entry you have read was made.

10309 Then, as such a mistake may occur in an asylum, would it not afford an additional reason for having two heads instead of one in the way of medical advice?—It may; but as it happened on this occasion, I was the first in Cork that discovered the disease, which occurred extensively in the Union workhouse at that time.

10310. I find in the same year as many as thirty deaths from consumption, while the highest number in any other year only amounted to seventeen; have you the same explanation to offer for the prevalence of that disease in that year?—I have no doubt but that the

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The infirmary diet and prescription books.

late manager's nomenclature was again at fault upon this occasion; moreover, I find no cause so general for predisposing to consumption as that very scorbutus. It is said to be a very curable disease, but I never saw a case of it recover perfectly; it left a sting always.

10311. I find on referring to the sick diet book, that there is no entry in it from 1854 to 1855, inclusive, can you explain that?—My attention was not directed to that book. I thought it was entirely in the care of the steward at that time, but all the diets required there are given in the ordinary daily diet sheet and storekeeper's diet book.

10312. If not entered in the diet book for the infirmary, what is the direction under which the patients were supposed to get the necessary diets?—I ordered them in the infirmary.

10313. Were those verbal orders?—Verbal orders.

10314. I find in the infirmary diet book an entry for November, 1856, and there are other entries for the same period, the one appearing to be a copy of the other, but they do not exactly correspond?—Those books were kept by different men, and I used not to look over the books at the time; besides, after a certain period of use the book, from its form, becomes confused, from the frequent crossing out of articles previously ordered, and the substitution of new items in their places, to be again crossed out and others marked in.

10315. I refer to the last six months—November last—by whom is the prescription book kept?—By me.

10316. I find no entry in this book from June, 1847, to April, 1853?—During that time I kept this book very irregularly. I used to give the prescriptions verbally, and get the medicines made up in the infirmary. My prescriptions are generally very simple. They were made up with the assistance of the attendants there and the apothecary.

10317. Were you visiting physician or manager at that time?—I was visiting physician till 1852, when I was made resident physician on the new buildings being about to be inhabited.

Reporting cases of sickness.

10318. What is the arrangement for informing you of any cases of sickness or accidents that may occur?—They are put down on the statement book from reports given by the various heads of divisions every morning.

10319. And are they available for your inspection and the surgeon's on your visits?—Special reports are made for the surgeon, and put up in a particular part of the office, that he may see them when he comes.

The Apothecary; the compounding of medicines; the infirmary man.

10320. Is there an apothecary?—There is.

10321. How often does he visit?—Sometimes twice, and sometimes three times a-week. Latterly he has been visiting more frequently than upon former occasions.

10322. Who makes up the medicines on the days when he comes here?—The medicines I prescribe are generally very simple; they are made up by the infirmary man, a good many of them; and when I see any thing complex I send for the apothecary.

10323. What is the education of the infirmary man?—None, except that he learned to read and write, but he was infirmarian at the workhouse for a long time and can make up those ordinary things, such as castor oil and pills.

10324. Do you think, with his education, he is capable of making up a medical prescription?—I think he is capable of making up the simple prescription I speak of with a few drops of laudanum.

10325. Do you think laudanum a medicine to be trusted with a man of that kind?—Certainly not; but ten or fifteen drops I may give to him to be put into a dose of castor oil.

10326. Then it comes practically to this, that while there is an apothecary for the institution, the medicines are made up by a man who knows nothing of medicine?—Not all the medicine. The complex medicines are made up by the apothecary.

10327. Do you call laudanum a simple or harmless medicine?—When made up complexly, the apothecary is sent for.

10328. Do you think it safe to trust a man of the kind you have described with such duties?—I do think it is safe.

The Manager's inspection of the house.

10329. How frequently do you go round the house yourself?—Generally every day.

10330. What do you mean by generally?—Unless on very extraordinary occasions I go round every day.

10331. Be good enough to read number twenty-four of the Privy Council regulations?—It states that the manager shall inspect every portion of the establishment each day before twelve o'clock, and shall personally inspect each patient.

10332. Is that order always complied with?—There are scarcely any exceptions to it, unless I am kept away by most particular business; I go round every day, and generally before that time.

His attendance on a private Asylum, &c.

10333. You appear to have a vast deal on your hands in addition to the charge of the asylum with over 400 patients: you have also to attend on a private asylum?—I attend the private asylum but three times a-week.

10334. What distance is it from this?—It is about three miles.

10335. Have you any other occupation?—None other.

10336. Do you never see patients out of the institution?—Scarcely ever.

10337. You do sometimes?—I do.

10338. Then there are occupations which do take you away from the asylum?—When I joined this asylum, I was allowed to practice in the treatment of insanity in public, and I attended Dr. Osborne's asylum. The practice I have out of doors is scarcely worth mentioning; I suppose I have not seen two cases outside the asylum in the year. It happened recently that I was called to see a case twelve miles from here; it was the only one that occurred for probably two years.

10339. Do you see any objection to mixing paying patients with those who are admitted gratis?—From our experience of paying patients I can say they are worse than any other,

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and they require a great deal more attention than the ordinary pauper cases. That is the only objection I see.

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10340. What do you attribute that to?—Well, I suppose, that their friends being better circumstanced, are enabled to keep them for a longer time before they send them in. Our experience of them shows us that they have a worse description of insanity than the ordinary pauper patients.

The question of receiving paying patients.

10341. Supposing paying patients were admitted to the asylum, which plan would you think more advisable, that of admitting them at a fixed rate, say the cost of maintenance, to meet the wants of those unable to pay in a private asylum, or according to a graduated scale of charges, leaving to the Board of Governors to decide on the amount to be paid?—Well, that is a question that would take some time to consider. I think the simplest way would be to charge them a fixed sum; but that might incommode a great many families that would not be able to pay that sum. A fixed rate, framed upon an average of the cost for some years, would be a just rate, and I would admit the others as paupers.

The forms of admission.

10342. I see in the form of admission that you require, in the physician or surgeon's certificate, a statement that the patient is likely to derive benefit from being placed in the Eglinton Lunatic Asylum; is it meant by that the case is probably a curable one?—I should suppose so.

10343. If that be the case, would it not exclude cases of idiocy, generally speaking, of epileptic mania, and others not supposed to be curable?—I object to that admission paper altogether; it is not one of my framing; in fact, I think there could not be a more objectionable paper of admission. It does not refer at all either to paying or pauper patients.

10344. There appear to be two forms of admission before us, which is the one acted upon at present?—Both are acted upon.

10345. One of the forms of admission appears to be for persons who are paupers, and the other for persons who are not paupers?—Yes. Notwithstanding the wording of the form, in reference to patients very likely to benefit from their admission here, it has not had the effect of excluding the class of cases you have referred to.

10346. I find in both forms this paragraph, "I hereby engage that the friends of the within-named patient shall withdraw him or her from the Eglinton Lunatic Asylum on its being notified to me that the patient is recovered or deemed harmless, or that the Governors do not consider it advisable to retain him or her in the asylum?"—That last clause was added by the Governors in consequence of the cases that I have alluded to.

10347. In the event of a patient being dismissed, under the provision with respect to harmless cases, and that that patient is idiotic or paralytic, what is to become of him when discharged from this asylum?—He must go to the workhouse, I suppose.

10348. Do you think the workhouse a fit place for the reception of such patients?—Certainly not. I am not advocating or defending that form of admission at all; it came down from the Castle here.

Escape of patients from the Asylum.

10349. Have there been any escapes from this asylum?—Very frequently; I had to report three escapes to the last Board.

10350. How are the escapes effected?—Two got away from men who had them in charge out at work, and a woman got away at night. We got her back, and it appeared that through some negligence or mistake the door of her cell was not closed in going the rounds at night.

10351. But how did she get out of the house?—She got out of one of the windows; they can get out through the windows here; you have no idea what small windows they can get through.

10352. With respect to the patients who escaped from the keepers on the grounds, was there no obstacle to their getting away, such as a boundary wall?—There was a boundary wall, and one of them got over it; the other got out on the gate which was open, as it is in possession of the Corporation, who are building a water reservoir on the grounds.

Samuel Hobart, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

S. Hobart, Esq., M.D.

10353. How long have you been connected with the Cork District Asylum?—I have been connected with the Lunatic Asylum since the year 1816.

The Visiting Surgeon; his duties.

10354. In what capacity during that period?—I was for many years, at the beginning of my connexion with the asylum, the apothecary, and subsequently I was appointed surgeon as well as apothecary. I have the document here informing me of my appointment as surgeon.

10355. At what period was the Cork Asylum made a district asylum?—In September, 1845.

10356. When the Cork Asylum became a district asylum, did you receive any notification as to what your duties would be?—No.

10357. Your appointment continued as before?—Yes.

10358. Practically, are the duties you now perform the same as you have always performed as surgeon?—The same. Every surgical case that occurs in the house comes under my care.

10359. Is your attendance regular or is it occasional, as you may be required?—I may say occasional. I visit, perhaps, two or three times a week, on an average; and if I had cases on hands that would require daily visits, I would make them, or I would even make two visits in the day. On one occasion I was here four times in the day.

10360. Would you attend, supposing you had no case on hands, or received no notification of your presence being required?—I very often came without expecting any case.

10361. You are also an M.D.?—I am.

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10362. Do you take any part in the medical treatment of the cases?—Dr. Power and I meet and consult upon some cases the same as we would in private practice.

10363. With regard to the treatment of insanity, you take no part whatever in that?—Unless in the surgical treatment.

10364. When you visit the asylum on those occasions, is there any record of your visit—do you make an entry in any book?—I do; there is a Daily Statement Book.

10365. I think you stated that you received no particular instruction as to the duties you should perform when this became a district asylum; your attention, therefore, has not been called to the Privy Council regulations?—No, I got no instruction; I continued to do my duty the same as usual.

The infirmary.

10366. It has been stated that there is an infirmary in the grounds adjoining the institution, are the surgical cases invariably treated in the infirmary?—Not invariably; some trifling cases would not be removed to the infirmary, or a dangerous lunatic would not be removed there.

10367. Are there proper means of providing for the accommodation and treatment of those lunatics in the cells, such, for instance, as means of warming the cells?—There are not.

10368. Is the infirmary provided with the requisites for the proper care and treatment of the patients who may be there?—It is.

10369. In what manner do you bring under the notice of the Board any thing you may consider requires amendment or alteration?—I never brought any thing before the Board; I did not see any necessity. If there was any difficult case upon which I required consultation I would consult Dr. Power.

The subject of the medical staff.

10370. Do you regard your position more as that of consulting surgeon to the institution than otherwise?—I do not; I am the ordinary surgeon to the asylum

10371. You, probably, heard Dr. Power's evidence with reference to the staff of medical officers which should be attached to an institution like this?—I did.

10372. What is your own opinion as to the advantage of having a visiting physician besides a resident physician?—I agree very much with Dr. Power. I think it would be bad to have a visiting physician coming whenever he liked. I think he should be a consulting physician, and there would then be no danger of their clashing.

10373. You would have him appointed consulting physician, and the responsibility of requiring his attendance should be left with the resident physician?—Yes, that is the view I take of it, that he should be called in by the resident physician and paid accordingly.

10374. You do not think the services of such an officer could be dispensed with?—I do not think they could, with propriety, in cases requiring consultation.

Lunacy in the district; adequacy of the Asylum.

10375. From your knowledge of the district, is it your opinion there is any large amount of insanity among the poor which is not provided for in this institution?—I do not think there is; the cases are all provided for; there are sometimes cases in the workhouses, but they are transmitted either here or to the gaol.

10376. Do you consider the Cork Asylum meets the wants of the district at present?—Decidedly.

10377. It appears, however, there are in the workhouses at present over 100 lunatics, including idiots?—I am not aware

Lunatics in workhouses; general feeling as to the Asylum.

10378. Do you consider a workhouse a proper place for the detention of such cases?—I do not.

10379. Do you think there is any indisposition on the part of the poorer classes in the country to send their lunatic friends to institutions of this nature?—I do not think they have any objection to it; they may, at first, but when they find how patients get on, they are very glad to have their lunatic relatives or friends admitted.

10380. I presume the opinion you have expressed as to workhouses not being proper places for the detention of lunatics applies more forcibly to gaols?—I do not know much about gaols.

10381. Are not the attendants upon lunatics in workhouses usually paupers themselves?—I think so.

Paying patients.

10382. What is your opinion as to the advisability of paying patients being received?—I think they ought to be received, for there are many incapable of paying the high prices in a private asylum, and they ought to be received somewhere.

10383. Do you think it would be advisable to have a variable or fixed sum to be paid by them?—I think it would be better to have a fixed charge, and let them either pay that or come in as paupers.

Medical prescriptions.

10384. In what book do you write your prescriptions?—There is a book for the purpose, but I seldom write prescriptions at all, for the medical treatment of surgical cases is very little, and whenever I order any thing I make it up myself. I do not like to put the apothecary to the trouble of coming up here for the purpose. He may come without being sent for; but, lest the medicine might not be given, I make it up myself.

10385. Do you make up all your own prescriptions?—Not all. I sometimes write, and when I do not write I make up the medicine myself and give it to the nursetender.

10386. There appears to be no regular system of medical treatment at all?—Where there are sore legs and things of that kind what regular plan of treatment can you have:

10387. I have referred already to the prescription book, in which there was no entry from 1847 to 1853?—I think that is Dr. Power's book, not mine.

10388. Have you a prescription book?—Yes, there is one at the hospital. (Same is produced).

10389. It appears there has been no prescription written by you from the 29th April, 1853, to the 26th June, 1855?—All the medicines were made up by myself.

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S. Hobart, Esq., M.D.

Medical entries not regularly made in the books.

10390. And no prescription has been written during that time by you?—Probably not.

10391. In Dr. Power's prescription book there is no prescription entered from the 23rd September, 1853, to the 1st October, 1856?—I do not know any thing of Dr. Power's book.

10392. The first case in the prescription book for the year 1856 is that of a girl named Eliza Credon, suffering under malignant tumour of the neck and she appears to have died on the 2nd November, 1856, from the tumour having extended to the glands of the neck; there is no record either in the prescription book or the sick diet book of the treatment of that girl, a purely surgical case, for that period or for some time before?—Well, I have not any record of it; it was under Dr. Power's care all that time; I may have seen it in the hospital.

10393. Dr. Power's statement on the 1st October is, that the girl, having an enormous tumour of malignant appearance on the left side of the neck, was placed under the care of the surgeon?—It was enormously swollen, I remember very well, and also her head. We could do nothing for her.

10394. Then, to come to the point, there appears to be no entry in the prescription book at all from the 23rd September, 1853, to the 1st October, 1856, when the first notice appears of this case, which died on the 2nd November following, and there is no record in either the prescription book or the sick diet book to show the treatment or the progress of that case?—There is not any record of it, nor was there any medical treatment; she would neither take any thing for us, nor would medical treatment act.

10395. Did she require no sick diet during that period?—I suppose Dr. Power attended to that.

10396. Dr. Power's book states that she was placed under your care?—She was shown to me, and I saw her, that is all I can state about the case.

10397. During the year 1853 there appear to have been several surgical cases?—There were none of them very interesting, if they were I would have entered them in my own private case book; they were principally bruises, cuts, wounds, and things of that kind.

The *Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross*, sworn and examined.

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

The chaplaincy question, &c.

10398. Is there any observation which your Lordship would wish to address to the Commissioners relative to the subject of this inquiry?—There are some matters connected with it which fell under my own observation, and to which I would wish to call attention. I cannot say that I, myself, have had experience of the conduct or management of this asylum, or, indeed, of any institution of the kind, but I have had some opportunities, in private, of seeing the treatment of lunacy, and I desire to impress upon the Commissioners the importance of continuing a regular religious attendance in institutions of this kind, because, I am persuaded it is of great use, not only in a religious point of view, but also with respect to the proper medical curative treatment of persons labouring under that malady. I would wish to mention that the Archdeacon of Cork has been a very constant attendant at the Board here, and his attention has been particularly called to matters of this kind in connexion with this institution, and he, I am sure, will be able to confirm what I have said, on general principles, and from my limited information, derived merely from seeing private cases.

10399. I suppose your Lordship does not consider that a person labouring under, it may be, a slight bereavement of mind, should be deprived of the opportunity of attending religious duties, such as he would have had if at large?—I should say, certainly not. There is hardly any case of insanity in which there is a total destruction of the proper rational powers; and I should imagine there is hardly any case in which the mind is not accessible to religion, at particular times, when it is discreetly and judiciously applied.

10400. Has your Lordship reason to be satisfied with the arrangements made at this asylum for the celebration of divine worship and the performance of the duties of the chaplains?—I can only speak from hearsay, and from what I know in that way I am quite satisfied.

10401. Is there any thing which appears to your Lordship to require amendment as regards the mode in which Governors of these institutions are appointed?—I have not been able to attend at the Board meetings here. I am only a short time in Cork, and I have been very much engaged with other matters since I came down, so that I have not been able to give any attention to the management of the institution.

The Venerable *Samuel Moore Kyle*, Archdeacon of Cork, sworn and examined.

Venerable S. M. Kyle.

10402. I believe you have been, for several years, a Governor of this institution?—I have.

10403. I believe you have been in the habit of attending, with a good deal of regularity, the meetings of the Board?—Yes.

Attendance of Governors; appointment of.

10404. Is the attendance of Governors at the Board numerous?—Not very numerous, but it is sufficiently so for the discharge of the duties of the Board—except on one or two occasions, when the weather was exceedingly inclement. Generally speaking, there is a sufficient number present to perform the duty of looking after the institution.

10405. Do you find that there is a fair attendance of Governors from the distant parts of the county?—I think there is, when matters occur at the Board affecting the particular districts which, I may say, they represent; and on general matters there is a very fair attendance.

10406. What is your opinion as to the manner in which Governors are appointed, namely, by the Executive Government?—There is a great difference of opinion on the point

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amongst the members of the Board; but, as far as my judgment goes, I think the trust is better discharged by the Executive than it would be by any other body.

The Inspectors as Governors.

10407. What is your opinion as to the propriety of the Inspectors being members of the Board?—I think it is desirable that they should be members of the Board. Their knowledge of the institutions is necessary to guide the Governors in matters that may come before them. It is desirable to know what is done in other places, and their position gives them an opportunity of knowing that; besides, they have studied the subject in England.

10408. You are aware that Poor Law Inspectors attend meetings of the Boards of Guardians, but have no right to vote. Do you see any objection to the same rule being applied here?—Personally, I see no objection to their voting, but some Governors have objected.

Inspection of the house by Governors.

10409. We have heard that there is no visiting committee appointed by the Board of Governors to inspect the house; what means do the Governors generally take to ascertain that the asylum is in good order, and that the inmates are properly looked after?—Occasionally, at least on board days, some members of the Board walk over the institution, or various parts of it; and if they think any thing requires attention, they mention it to the following Board. Since the house was taken up, there have been several subcommittees appointed with regard to the defects in the construction, and that has made the members familiar with all parts of the house. Visits have been paid by individual members to see whether the wards were in proper order. Sir Thomas Tobin, Mr. Beamish, and myself, have attended, exercising our right as Governors.

The building; its arrangement.

10410. I believe this building, in its construction, differs from any other asylum in Ireland, there being five separate blocks of building?—Yes.

10411. Is it your opinion that the building is conveniently arranged?—I should say it would be more convenient if it was built in a quadrangular form rather than being scattered about. The nature of the ground may have been the reason for the present arrangement, which is not convenient.

Paying patients.

10412. Are you favourable to the admission of paying patients?—Yes; under certain restrictions. There are many cases in which parties are above the state of pauperism, and yet their parents or friends are unable to provide the necessary medical aid that might promote their recovery, and those cases, I think, ought to be received, always having regard to the limits of the institution. If that class of patients exceeded a certain number, there might be a danger of the asylum being diverted from its original purpose, that of receiving pauper lunatics, who might be excluded if paying patients were very numerous. The matter has more than once come before the Governors, and the general impression seemed to be that paying patients ought not exceed twenty per cent. of the entire number for whom there is accommodation

10413. Do you consider it would be proper to provide, at the public charge, for patients who are not absolutely destitute poor?—I do.

10414. And that it would be also desirable to admit a certain number of cases of patients whose friends would be enabled to pay for their maintenance here, but would not be able to pay for them in a private institution kept for profit?—Precisely. When I speak of maintenance cost here I include establishment charges, a portion of the interest payable to Government upon the cost of building, as well as the actual cost of sustenance.

10415. You mean a certain charge for the use of the building?—Yes.

10416. Do you think the asylum is now adequate to the wants of the district?—I think it is at present; at the same time the number of patients is increasing very much, as the books will show.

Appointment and dismissal of superior officers.

10417. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the superior officers of the institution should be appointed, whether by the Executive Government or the local Board?—I think the local Board ought to have the appointment of the majority of the officers, indeed I would say all, the Government having a *veto* with regard to the qualifications a man should possess for the office

10418. You mean that some central authority should have the power of preventing unqualified persons from being appointed?—Certainly.

10419. With regard to dismissal, to whom would you give the power?—I think the removal of officers should rest with the same parties who made the appointment, always subject, in both proceedings, to a central authority.

The chaplaincy question.

10420. You have heard the evidence given with reference to the appointment of chaplains to this institution. Do you concur in the views of the Lord Bishop in that respect?—Most fully. I have known, in my private experience, more than one case of insanity in which I found the exercise of religious instruction, judiciously applied, to be of very great value, and, indeed, in one instance, it led to the recovery of a patient, in conjunction, of course, with good medical treatment. With respect to this institution, the rules in reference to religious instruction have been so judiciously carried out, by both the chaplains, that the Governors have had no reason to find fault, and I think the arrangement has been most beneficial Before the appointment of chaplains paid by the Governors, and in the time of the old institution, during the episcopacy of his Lordship's predecessor, a curate was in the habit of attending the asylum of his own free will, and the medical gentlemen reported so favourably that the curate got permission to attend the institution, which was the precursor of this asylum. Then paid chaplains were appointed, since when the evidence of various persons on the subject has been favourable with regard to the effect of the religious ministrations. I have formed a more decided opinion upon that point than perhaps any one else connected with the institution.

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10421. When you speak of the regulations carried out by the chaplains, you mean the Privy Council regulations of 1853?—I do.

10422. Do you consider they afford sufficient security that the duties of chaplains will not be allowed to interfere in any way with the proper medical treatment of the patients?—Yes; I presume it was expected the diocesans would appoint judicious persons, and that has been the case here.

Horatio Townsend, Esq., J.P., D.L., sworn and examined.

Horatio Townsend, Esq., J.P., D.L.

10423. How long have you been a Governor of this institution?—About thirty years; I hardly remember the exact number of years.

10424. Do you mean that you were a Governor of the asylum maintained by the county of Cork previous to its being declared a district asylum?—Yes, long previous to its being declared a district asylum.

Insanity in the District; paying patients.

10425. Has insanity, in your opinion, increased in the district?—I am told it has, but I have no personal knowledge that it has increased. In my own district, about Blarney, I think it is the same. We had, lately, two cases in our neighbourhood, which is rather unusual.

10426. With regard to the admission of paying patients, do you concur in the evidence given in favour of that?—Yes; I was one of those principally concerned in bringing it before the Board. I did so, because I saw that class of persons excluded from medical relief for insanity, because there were not the means to send them to private institutions, and because they were met here by the question, were they paupers. If they were not paupers they could not be admitted. The matter was discussed here and urged upon the Board, and we admitted some who were not able to pay in private and costly institutions, but whose families contributed towards their maintenance here. The charges made in these cases were very much in proportion to the means of the parties. It was very difficult to draw a line with respect to the charge, for a member of a family might be excluded if one pound more than they could afford to pay was required.

10427. Are you, then, in favour of having a fixed charge, or a varying charge?—I am decidedly in favour of it being a charge varying according to the means of the parties, for the means of families vary very much. I think it would be beneficial to the public if there was a power of so regulating the charge; for if there was a fixed sum required, some families might not be able to pay so much, and their lunatic relatives would therefore be excluded.

Control in the erection of buildings.

10428. What is your opinion of the control at present exercised by the Commissioners, in Dublin, with reference to the erection of new asylums and their enlargement. Do you think more power should be given, in those matters, to the local Board, or that things should remain as at present?—We had a great deal of difficulty with the Commissioners in getting the defects of the asylum remedied, and I doubt if they are properly remedied yet. Latterly, they have become more open to reason, and have remedied a great many of the glaring defects we complained of at first. The patients were kept for a long time at the north side, and never had a cheerful view.

10429. That has been only partly remedied, I believe?—Only partly remedied. I think that in such matters we require a controlling power, or a body for reference.

Appointment of Governors.

10430. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the Governors are now appointed?—I do not see any other way in which they could be as well appointed. They are excellent Governors here, and I believe they have attended remarkably well, so far as I can judge. I never saw any want of Governors here. They complain in Cork that they have not a sufficient number of Governors from the city on the Board, but I think that is a very unfounded complaint.

10431. Have you ever heard it considered whether a representative character should be given to the Board by the Grand Jury nominating a certain number of Governors?—They might do so, but I think the Government should approve of all.

10432. Does the Grand Jury of the county of Cork appoint a committee to visit the asylum?—They do always, but it is more a matter of form than any thing else. They come here and go over the place, and make a report, but very few of them are judges of the matter.

10433. What is your opinion of the Inspectors being members of the Boards of Governors, and voting at them?—I think they are very useful as members of the Boards; we have got a great deal of information and guidance from them at various times because of their experience; but not being ratepayers here, I do not see why they should vote.

Chargeability of the Asylum.

10434. Has the question of transferring the charge for the maintenance of this asylum from the county-rate to the poor-rate ever been under consideration?—No, except in conversation. In my opinion it is but fair to have the cost of this asylum charged upon the poor-rate, for the asylums come into the same category as poor-houses; and I do not see why asylums for the reception of insane paupers should not be maintained in the same way.

Appointment of principal officers.

10435. By whom, in your opinion, should the principal officers of the establishment, such as the manager and physician, be appointed?—They are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, but we recommend. Dr. Power was appointed by us, and approved by the Lord Lieutenant: that I think is a very good system.

10436. I understand if the course, which is pursued here, of accepting the nomination of the Board, were pursued elsewhere, you would see no objection to it?—None at all.

Medical Managers.

10437. From your experience of this asylum, for so many years, do you think it of importance that the resident manager should be a medical man?—I think so. I think a medical

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man is much more likely to be efficient in the position than a mere civilian or non-professional person.

Privy Council control of expenditure.

10438. You are aware of the control exercised by the Privy Council over the expenditure?—Yes.

10439 Do you find that any inconvenience or delay arises from that proceeding?—I never heard that there did; I believe it works very well.

Dangerous Lunatic Act.

10440. You are aware of the operation of what is called the Dangerous Lunatic Act, by which dangerous lunatics are committed to gaol?—I am, and a very roundabout, troublesome business it is. I am obliged to send a great many myself to gaol, and I do not approve of it at all, for they are a great inconvenience there.

10441. What alteration in the law would you suggest?—I think the magistrates at Petty Sessions ought to have the power of sending them direct to the asylum. They have now to adopt a roundabout process, and bad consequences sometimes arise.

10442. Do you think, generally speaking, the medical men who examine cases before they are sent to the house have had sufficient opportunities for examination and for the forming of a correct opinion?—I think they are very competent to judge whether the parties are sane or insane, and so can the magistrates. In fact, I think the matter is quite obvious in dangerous cases, and they might as well be sent to the asylum at once as to the gaol. We are exceedingly incommoded by them in the gaol.

10443 I presume there is great difficulty in treating lunatics properly in the gaol?—The greatest difficulty.

10444. Have you ever had to discharge lunatics from the gaol who were committed by you before they were admitted into this asylum?—Never; we always refer it to Dublin; they are generally very egregious cases that are committed there. They have been running wild over the country sometimes, and we must send them to gaol, and they pass by this asylum on their way there.

Chaplains.

10445. Do you concur in the evidence given as to the necessity of having chaplains in the asylum?—I have no doubt at all of the necessity of having them.

10446. Is there any matter connected with the operation of the law, with regard to the subject of our inquiry, generally, that you would wish to bring under our notice?—No; indeed I do not know any thing particular. I think the establishment is in a very sound state; it is in a great deal better state than I ever remember it to have been in.

Rev. C. H. Clifford.

The *Rev. Caleb Henry Clifford*, sworn and examined.

10447. How long have you been chaplain to this institution?—I think since the year 1842.

10448. During that time have you been in the habit of performing divine service on Sundays?—Yes.

The Protestant inmates.

10449. Are you enabled to say what proportion of the members of your church attend in this institution on those occasions?—I think something about one-half of the entire. I kept an account of the attendance on Sundays, and I think I am right in saying the average is about one-half of those in the asylum of my persuasion.

10450. Do you find that they are generally orderly and quiet on those occasions?—Particularly so on Sundays.

10451. Do you find that the attendance on divine worship has that soothing influence on them that might be expected?—I think it has. I think their being precluded from that opportunity would cause a blank in their existence that would be greatly felt by them in this institution.

10452. Are you in the habit of preaching to them?—Yes, short sermons.

10453. Are you in the habit of visiting the inmates separately?—Yes.

Advantage of religious ministrations.

10454. You are therefore enabled to judge how far they are in a state of mind to profit by your ministrations?—Some like to speak with me on religious subjects, and appear to derive comfort from doing so. Towards the close of life, and in their last moments, it is extraordinary what an effect religious ministrations have produced on some of them. There seemed to be a rallying of the reasoning powers as death approached, which enabled them to appreciate the services of a clergyman. I have remarked that particularly. There is another thing that renders the communication of chaplains with this institution desirable; it affords very great consolation to the relatives of the inmates to know that they are visited by chaplains of their respective persuasions.

10455. Do you think the public at large would object to persons of bereaved minds, in this institution, being deprived of religious ministrations?—Yes; the relatives of inmates call frequently at my house respecting them. I seem to be a kind of medium of communication between relatives and a patient, as to his condition; they come to me to inquire.

10456. In the case of a patient becoming convalescent, would he not probably be as capable of appreciating your religious communication as many persons out of doors?—Certainly. I think the religious feeling seems to be the last extinguished in insane persons. That feeling seems to survive all others.

Classification.

10457. Have you had every freedom and facility afforded you in the discharge of your duties here?—Yes, every facility at all times. I may observe, if the non-violent class were subdivided into two divisions, so as to separate the less insane from the more insane, that it would be desirable. There are three classes—idiots, violent lunatics, and non-violent, and among the non-violent are the tranquil. There are some of them sane, comparatively speaking, while others are very insane, and I think the comparatively sane suffer by intercourse with the very deranged patients. There is a member of my congregation here who

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attempted suicide two or three times. The man is not mad on any point except one, and I think the intercourse with the other patients is injurious to him.

10458. You are speaking now with regard to the classification of the house generally?—Yes; I think a fourth class such as I have suggested would be desirable. I do not know whether the accommodation of the asylum would admit of it.

The *Rev. Philip Burton*, sworn and examined.

Rev. Philip Burton.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain.

10459. How long have you been Roman Catholic chaplain to this institution?—I am going on ten years connected with the institution; officially I am chaplain going on two years; but through the previous chaplain I have been connected with the asylum since about the year 1838.

10460. Am I to understand that during a period of nearly ten years you have been discharging some clerical duties in the establishment?—Yes; previous to my own appointment I was expected to discharge the duties of chaplain in the absence of the other chaplain, or of those who used to attend for him. I am going on two years the regular chaplain of the asylum.

Necessity and advantage of religious ministrations.

10461. From your experience during that time, what is your opinion as to the advantage of the ministrations of clergymen to the, inmates of the institution?—I think that, according to Catholic doctrine and Catholic principles, the absence of such religious ministrations would be looked upon as a very great grievance by the people. I have no doubt whatever in regard to the necessity for such ministrations, and I believe that, in all cases of insanity, something may be done for them at the approach of death. It is, I conceive, a very important part of my duty also to watch the glimmerings of reason. Perhaps, half the cases in the asylum are relapsing cases: they recover, and are often on the point of being discharged when they relapse. I watch the opportunities afforded by their apparent recovery and minister to them, and I feel that to be a very important duty. The absence of chaplains would be attended, in my opinion, with bad consequences. I conceive it is their duty to benefit the patients indirectly—that is, through the servants. If the servants were not influenced by religious ministrations it would be difficult to account for their treatment of the patients, for it is the nature of the circumstances in which they are placed here to render them callous towards the patients, were it not that they are constantly reminded of their duties to them.

10462. From the daily statement book it appears that upwards of 150 patients attended mass last Sunday; is that about the usual number?—I never ascertained the exact number, but I consider the average number must be that at least, from the crowded appearance of the chapel.

10463. Are you in the habit of preaching to them?—Almost always.

Preaching to the patients.

10464. I presume you regulate your discourse with reference to the audience you address?—Always. I was extremely particular for a long time, but I find it is not necessary to be quite so particular as I at first deemed requisite. They do not attend to everything, and I accordingly may say a great deal for the benefit of the servants without interfering with the patients.

10465. You limit your discourse to what your experience has taught you may be safely stated in the presence of the patients?—I do. I am always very much on my guard in addressing them.

10466. What proportion of the number who attend do you think are really capable of appreciating what might be said on such occasions?—I attach importance to the discourse, not on account of the patients, but more for the sake of the servants of the institution. To come at the minds of the patients requires, I think, personal communication with them.

10467. What proportion of those who attend mass are really aware that they are so attending?—I do not think I ever saw a more attentive congregation. They all seem to have a deep religious feeling. I have heard that on their way to the chapel they are noisy, but when they enter they become quiet and collected immediately.

10468. Are you in the habit of visiting the members of your church individually in the asylum?—Yes.

10469. Do you consider that much advantage arises to them from this private intercourse?—Very great advantage.

10470. Are you afforded every facility in the discharge of your duties?—Great facility; from all the officers, from the highest to the lowest, I have never experienced any thing but the greatest courtesy.

Attendance of Chaplains.

10471. Supposing that there were no regular chaplains to these institutions, and that it were left to the authorities of the establishment to send for a clergyman, when they thought his services necessary, would you be satisfied that the discretion of sending for the clergyman might be safely left to the manager if he were of a different religious persuasion from yourself?—I would not, nor would I be satisfied even if he were of the same persuasion as myself. As I have already said, I think the regular attendance of a chaplain is necessary, as it is an important part of his duty, in my opinion, to watch the glimmerings of reason. Patients become rational for a few months, and relapse two or three times in the year; and if the chaplain is not present and vigilant, so as to take advantage of those lucid intervals, the patient sustains an injury.

10472. I want to know do you consider that, as regards dying patients, the discretion I speak of might be left to the manager of the institution?—I do not think it could be safely left to the manager's discretion to determine when the chaplain should be sent for. Unless the chaplain was a person whom the attendants were somewhat afraid of they would not

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take the trouble to send for him. If a patient died without the clergyman being sent for they would make very little noise about it. This is particularly important with regard to lunatics, for the symptoms of approaching death are very doubtful in such cases, and many of them who seem not at all near death die suddenly. I would not depend upon the official of an institution to discharge that duty.

Mr. Nicholas Barry.

Various charges by witness, who had been an inmate, of ill-treatment, and against Manager, attendants, &c.

Mr. *Nicholas Barry*, sworn and examined.

10473. Have you any statement you would wish to make to the Commissioners?—Yes, I was admitted into this asylum on the 9th December last, by order of the Lord Lieutenant, in default of bail. I am an excise officer. My health was in a bad state when I came in here, and at the end of four weeks I was admitted to the hospital. In the hospital I received good treatment, but in the asylum I experienced the worst treatment. Two days after my coming here I was asked my religion by either the steward or the man who has charge of No. 2 ward, Whelan, I think, is his name. I wrote down my name, Nicholas Barry, Gorey, county Wexford, a Protestant. During the time I was here I was not allowed to go to any place of worship, and I was refused any book till I got it from England. When I considered at one time that I was dying, I asked to be allowed to have my own private physician to attend me, and I was refused; I asked to have a clergyman to visit me, and that also was refused. Furthermore, I was struck and ill used in the asylum. I was struck by a man named Dan Sullivan, and by another man named Carrol, and by a third man named Clifden or Clifford.

10474. Do you mean that you were merely pushed about?—No; I was struck. I was caught by the collar, and I was kicked while I was down, on account of my having made a complaint to the house steward that drunkenness was going on in the asylum. For the month I was in the hospital there was nothing but a system of gambling going on, and that to a very great extent, so much so that the keepers were put on the watch while they were at it. They lay on stools or forms, and if any one stirred from the position he sat in he was struck. I asked for religious books to read, and the doctor refused them. I asked the Inspector to allow me to go to a place of worship, and he inquired into the matter, and directed the doctor to let me go to church the following Sunday, which was Christmas day, but I was refused. There is a room called a wash room, in which there are four basins, and I asked to be allowed to wash there instead of the temporary wash room, and that was also refused. There is a bath room, but there was not more than half a foot of water to wash thirty persons every morning. We were allowed but one towel. There was a butcher in the asylum who was paying for himself; he was not allowed to wash in this place, but was pushed out of the room; he was insisting upon washing, when he fell head over heels into the bath Three days after that he was removed, and the next I heard of him was that he was dead; and I have no doubt that the fall he got into the bath accelerated whatever disease he had, and brought on his death. His death was concealed, for I inquired about it. I was labouring under a violent attack of dysentery and was ordered medicine, which I did not get for three days. I got so ill that the doctor applied a blister to me for over three days, which saved my life. I asked to be placed under the care of Dr. Hobart, in consequence of his knowing me, which was refused. I have already stated that while I was in bed I asked for a prayer-book of any religion to read, and it was not given me, and I remained without any prayer-book until my trunk came over to me from England. We have been eight days in the house without a bit of soap, and the only thing we got to dry ourselves was the quilt on my bed and that of a gentleman's next me, named Campion. I was an excise officer, and being possessed of a good deal of property, I had sufficient means to support me without my pension, or finding it necessary to return to my office. I asked permission to communicate with my private solicitor in Mallow, and I wrote to him, but the letter was detained here for seven days. I wrote to Counsellor Harding, who is married to my niece, and the letter was suppressed for eight days. So far as religion goes, the time I was sick I sent for the Rev. Mr. Clifford, who came whenever I did send for him; but the doctor interfered, and said he would not allow any clergyman of any persuasion to attend me, as there was no mention made of my religion in the warrant under which I came to the asylum. I asked Dr. Power to show me the warrant, and he refused, but my solicitor saw it. Dr. Power told me, and I have no reason to doubt what he said, that I was sent here for not getting bail for £70. I have been twenty-one years a public servant. When I was here three weeks, I asked Dr. Power to allow me to be removed to a private asylum, as I had money enough in the hands of Counsellor Harding to pay my demands, but he would not allow me. The second day after I came into this asylum there were two keepers drunk, and they beat each other. The head man of No. 2 ward is allowed out of this house once a week. He leaves after dinner, and the place is put in charge of some one else; and from that time, after one o'clock, up to seven o'clock, when he returns, there is nothing but riot and disorder. Dr. Power removed one man for this. I have seen Dan Sullivan drunk, and since the middle of January he beat me four times, on account of my having told the house steward of the gambling and the drunkenness. In consequence of what I told him he watched them, and for that I was thrown down and beaten. I wrote an account of the matter, and the doctor says he got the account, but he managed to forget it. I was not allowed to walk in the grounds of the asylum, or to go out for the fresh air, even when my health was improving. I have heard part of Dr. Power's evidence, when he was asked was any recreation allowed the inmates on wet days when they could not go out of doors, and he said that books and papers were given them; but I have seen none, with the exception of one

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Mr. Nicholas Barry.

Various charges by witness, who had been an inmate, of ill-treatment, and against Manager, attendants, &c.

day that there was a meeting of the Governors, and then there were a few hooks and papers brought about an hour before the meeting, and after the Governors went away, they were removed again. That was the only occasion on which I ever saw hooks in the asylum. When Mr. Besnard came here to bail me, I was not able to leave for two days after, on account of my health. I wanted to lodge informations with Mr. Besnard, for I was afraid I would have died the same night, but Mr. Besnard desired me to leave my informations over till I went out. I have to state that I was called names here on account of my religion; in fact, any one who won't go wherever Dr. Power tells him, or those under him, is badly treated. There was no paper allowed us to write on. I told Dr. Power about the want of water, and when he went to the house with me there were three of the cocks out of four that had not been turned for a length of time I have stated that the keepers were engaged in gambling, and particularly Dan Sullivan, who has been a militia man, and a man named Clifdon or Clifford.

10475. What sort of gambling was it—was it card playing?—They played cards, and cribbage, and chess. I informed the house steward of the gambling, and I gave a report of it to the doctor. In the hospital, I must state, that I was as well treated as if I were in my own house. I went to the hospital, from the effect of the injuries I received in No. 2 ward. The doctor was fully aware of these things, and could have prevented them, if he used any precaution, but there have been days that I did not see the doctor at all. I saw the Rev. Mr. Clifford, about three times a week, and he left no stone unturned, in order to get me books of some kind. I made a complaint to the Governors of the asylum, on the last day, and Sir Thomas Tobin said, to put it in writing, and attend on the next day of meeting. I sent an account of it to you, to Dublin, not being aware that you would be here. It is in the power of Dr. Power to put an end to these things, if he went round the asylum twice a day, and used the authority that rests with him The instant he goes out of the asylum, he is seen from every part of the house, and he is not five minutes returned till it is known by us all. He could have prevented me from being ill-used if he made any exertion. By the suppression of my correspondence, I lost £17 a-year in one case. Dr. Power allowed an ejectment to be served on me in this house. My defence was neglected, in consequence of Dr. Power's neglect, in not sending my letter, and I was deprived of that £17 a-year freehold property. I am not aware of any thing else that I could state, but that I am anxious to have this affair investigated.

T. Power, Esq., M.D.

Resident Manager's answer to charges of last witness.

Thomas Power, Esq., M.D., further examined on oath.

10476. You have heard the statement made by the last witness?—I have.

10477. Is there any thing you would wish to say, with reference to the charges he has made?—We received Mr. Barry into this asylum, under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, under very peculiar circumstances. I never received such a warrant before with any patient. In that warrant I was told to keep him until such time as he might procure legal bail. I brought Mr. Barry's case before the next Board, stated the peculiarities of it, and that no religion was mentioned in the warrant under which he was admitted. The first Sunday that Mr. Barry was here, he required, as I am informed by the attendant of the division he was in, to go to Catholic service in the morning, but he was not allowed to do so, as his religion was not stated. He wanted then to go to the Protestant service, at 11 o'clock afterwards, and he was refused that also. When the matter was reported to me, I said that as I knew Mr. Barry myself, and his family, his father-in-law, and his late wife, to have been all their lives Roman Catholics, I would not, as long as he was under my care, and as I had got no statement of his religion, when I received him into the asylum, allow him to attend either place of worship. In corroboration of what I state, I refer to the Rev. Mr. Clifford, to say whether I did or not, make use of this observation, when I met him one day. I am very glad to have an opportunity of making this statement, because it is not my practice to interfere with the religion of any one. There have been several cases in the asylum, and there are two at present, who wanted to become Catholics; they had been entered as Protestants, and said I to them, if you want to become Catholics, your friends must take you out, and you must come in as Catholics, but you must go out as you came in, so far as this institution is concerned. On one occasion, there was a woman entered as a Protestant, who was taken without my knowledge, to Catholic service, by one of the nurses in her division, from her having been a Catholic originally. I at once reported that circumstance to the Board, and you will see the record of it, by referring to the minutes. Her husband came in a few months afterwards, and requested to have his wife become a Catholic, in the establishment. I said no—if you want to have her a Catholic, take her out, and send her in with Catholic papers, and then she may go to mass, but not until then. I never in any manner whatsoever, interfered in the religion of patients. With respect to the rest of Mr. Barry's statements, the only one of them I need refer to, is that about beating. All the others are more fanciful than any thing else. In the first report I made to the Board, after he came into the asylum, there was the following passage:—

"A patient named Nicholas Barry, was sent here from the gaol, on the 9th ultimo, under peculiar circumstances, having committed an assault on his nephew, a J.P. He was committed to prison, for want of security to keep the peace, and was transferred here, I being authorized to discharge him, on getting legal bail. His religion is not stated. He calls himself a Protestant, but I know him, and all his family to be Catholics, so I do not allow him to attend either places of worship. He requires quantities of paper and stamps, for letter writing—am I justified in allowing them to him?"

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Cork District Asylum.

T. Power, Esq., M.D.

Resident Manager's answer to charges of last witness.

That is my statement, and it is signed by the Chairman of the following Board. Mr. Barry made a complaint to me, when he was in the infirmary, of having been beaten while in number two division, and he said he had given me a statement of the fact. I told him on that occasion, that if he had given me any statement of the kind, I never read it. He was in the habit of writing handfuls of notes and writings on the water-closet paper; I threw them all into the fire, but the moment he made the statement, in the infirmary, I at once applied to the persons to whom he referred me, for proof of his allegations, and this is my report on the subject, which was also submitted to the following Board:—

"A complaint was made to me, some days since, by one of the inmates, of his having been severely beaten by two of the attendants, about three weeks since. I inquired most minutely into the matter, and I find those representations to be grossly exaggerated and malicious, and came to the conclusion that he had not been used more harshly than his own conduct and the order of the establishment required."

That is signed, "Thomas Tobin, Chairman." Now, with regard to the various other statements he makes. According to what he has said to day, he was beaten four times, but his first complaint was that he was beaten only once. He states Sullivan was drunk, but Sullivan was never drunk since he came into the establishment. He is perfectly right, with respect to another man being drunk.

10478. Has that other man been dismissed?—Yes, on the last Board day.

10479. You have stated that Mr. Barry was transmitted here under circumstances of a peculiar nature?—Yes.

10480. What is the peculiarity in the warrant transmitting him here?—In my being obliged to send him out the moment he procures legal bail, although I might be of opinion he was in an insane state.

10481. Is there any thing peculiar in the warrant except that such a warrant never came to you before?—No. I wrote to Colonel Larcon, and he stated that I should discharge him, on legal bail being given, without any reference to his state of mind at the time.

10482. Are the medical certificates as to the insanity of prisoners in gaol usually forwarded to you with the warrants?—No; it is only stated that the case is certified to be insane by such and such a physician, and that the party was committed by such and such a magistrate.

10483. I want to know when a lunatic is transmitted here from gaol, who may have become lunatic in the gaol, whether the medical officer of the gaol gives a certificate, and whether that certificate is sent to you?—We have had very few of such cases

10484. You have heard the evidence given by Mr. Barry, and you have heard the statements he has made, that he complained to you of various things in the asylum?—Yes, I have heard the statements he has made here.

10485. Did you investigate those matters he brought under your notice?—I did. He never made those statements until some weeks after, when he was put into the infirmary, and there is a report of my investigation there.

10486. Did he make a statement to you with reference to the men gambling in the wards?—He did.

10487. Did you take any steps to ascertain whether that took place?—Yes, and the steward said there was no such thing.

10488. Do you mean that the steward, as the result of an investigation by him, reported to you that he had reason to believe such was not the case?—Yes. I could never discover any gambling.

10489. Did you try yourself to discover it?—I did. I directed the steward to try was there any gambling.

10490. Is it the fact that there were only about four or six inches of water in the bath for the patients?—I have never examined the bath, but I think it very unlikely such would be the case.

10491. You are the head of this institution, and I want to know did you take any steps to ascertain whether such was the case?—I know it is untrue.

10492. How do you know it is untrue?—Because there are regular washing places.

10493. Are all the lavatories used?—As far as I know, they are.

10494. Are you aware that when the Commissioners visited the house in November they were told all the lavatories were not used, and that the patients in three galleries were washed in the lower lavatories?—I think not; I inquired particularly, and I find they are washed in their washing rooms. Mr. Barry complained of some of the cocks being stiffened They showed me where they stiffened them every day after they were done using them. All the patients are washed every week in a bath.

10495. But the question is, whether the quantity of water was such as is sufficient—have you ever gone to any of the wards when the patients were washing?—Yes.

10496. Are you satisfied they had a sufficient supply of water?—Yes; I have always seen plenty of water.

10497. Do you go round the house?—I go at different times. The house is very large; I sometimes make a visit to one part of the house at an early hour and am called twice in the middle of one visit, and it might, probably, be two hours again before I would go and make the rest of my rounds. Sometimes I would be called away and forget to go back to the gallery I was visiting.

10498. Being physician of this establishment, you, of course, examined Mr. Barry, and are aware of the bruises he says he received?—I am not aware of any bruises. I am aware of his being excessively ill with disease of the chest and congestion of the lungs.

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T. Power, Esq., M.D.

Resident Manager's answer to charges of last witness.

10499. You heard him state his illness was caused, he believed, by beating?—I heard that.

10500. Did you examine him?—Yes; and I never saw the sign of a burt upon him.

10501. You do not believe it was in consequence of any beating that it was necessary to apply a blister to him?—I do not believe it was. He was excessively delicate at the time, and I believe if he staid a month longer he would not have gone out alive. Instead of my having used Mr. Barry badly I treated him kindly, for I knew his brother. He was in the low priced asylum I spoke of having got up. I knew him in Dublin as a Custom-house officer. I knew his family and his wife's family, and I was particularly kind to him. I never refused him any books; on the contrary I got him books. I recollect, on two occasions. It is very likely that in such a large establishment as this that if a patient applied to me for one thing or another, which was unimportant, I might have forgotten it on some occasions.

10502. I understand those matters that Mr. Barry has referred to here to-day are at present under the consideration of the Board?—He was before the Board on two occasions.

10503. I understand the Board directed him to make a statement in writing?—They told him to put the matter in writing; it is under the consideration of the Board still.

10504. With regard to the letters which he says he wrote, and which were not forwarded?—Mr. Joyce, the Governor of the gaol, told me that Mr. Barry was a most troublesome man, and to be very careful about him. I said to Mr. Barry when he came here—Now, you are here under very peculiar circumstances, and you had to be brought before the sessions in Bandon, and I have no objection to your communicating with your solicitor or any friend you please; but when he began to write to seven or eight different people, I had no notion of allowing that to go on, and I confined him to writing to his solicitor, who was John Moriarty, Mallow. Mr. Moriarty saw that Mr. Barry was going to give me every annoyance in his power, and, of his own accord, he wrote me this letter, it is as follows:—

"Mallow, 11th June, 1857.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I very much regret to perceive that Mr. Barry is expressing complaints against you. I had been to see him on several occasions while he was an inmate in the Eglinton Lunatic Asylum, and some of these were for prolonged periods, and at inconvenient hours, and on all these occasions I am prepared to depose to your humanity, kindness, and attention to him. Indeed, the correspondence which you had with me respecting him prove all these more satisfactorily than any other evidence. If I can be of any use you may command me.

"Yours, faithfully,

"JOHN MORIARTY.

"Thomas Power, M.D., Eglinton Asylum, Cork."

10505. I believe the right of a lunatic confined under the circumstances connected with Mr. Barry's case to see or communicate with his solicitor is reserved to him under the Act of Parliament?—I thought not. I was merely acting in a friendly spirit when I gave him liberty to write.

10506. Did you delay forwarding any letters he wrote?—Some I did not forward at all.

10507. You have heard the statement he made—that, on several occasions, he wrote letters which you detained, and that, by your detention of one of those letters, he has absolutely been the loser of a certain sum per annum?—I detained several letters, I am aware. Mr. Barry, after having his solicitor with him to-day, would write, that night, a letter to him, or three or four, not alone to the solicitor, but to Counsellor Harding, who will depose to my kindness to him.

10508. Were you aware of the contents of the letter?—I was not.

10509. Is it true a notice of ejectment was served upon him in this house?—Some legal paper, of which I have a copy, was served upon him.

10510. Did you detain any letters he wrote to his solicitor subsequent to that?—I do not know.

10511. You will not say you did not?—No.

10512. Did you, after having detained one of the letters he wrote, transmit it to any person?—No. I may have seen a letter lying on the table for Counsellor Harding. He came here sometimes to see him. In the commencement he was here almost every day to see him, and when I saw that letter I said to the messenger, you may as well take this letter to Counsellor Harding, it is lying here a couple of days.

10513. Were you aware of the contents of that letter?—I was not.

10514. I observe, with respect to the report made by you on the 10th February, relative to complaints of Mr. Barry, that the chairman merely signed the report; what is the meaning of the chairman signing the document?—If there is any thing important arises upon the report, or that it states any thing they assent to, it is signed by the chairman.

10515. You stated in one of your reports that Mr. Barry had made a complaint of having been severely beaten by two of the attendants, that you inquired minutely into the matter, and found his representations to be grossly exaggerated and malicious, and that you came to the conclusion that he had not been used more harshly than his own conduct and the order of the establishment required, and that document is signed by the chairman?—Yes, I take it that it is an assent to my statement.

10516. Does your recollection enable you to state what was the treatment he received on the occasion referred to in your report?—He was fighting with another man named Dempsey, another patient, who he told me was employed by some of the attendants he told stories of to annoy him. The attendants wanted to separate the two of them, and

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they were obliged to take Mr. Barry and put him into a padded cell, and keep him there for some time. One of the two attendants against whom Mr. Barry has so much enmity now, namely Sullivan, produced before the Board on the last day a character given him by Mr. Barry to enable him to get a place for which he was looking. Mr. Barry gave him the highest character he could give any man.

10517. You have heard the evidence about there being an insufficiency of towels?—I went through the house, as I tell you when, he first complained, and I found towels in the place; and on another occasion when he came here, after being liberated, I allowed him to go through the house and point out all the things he said were abuses. We went through, and he said there was one place deficient of towels, and it was found hanging up.

10518. Did you ascertain whether the towels were used?—Yes.

10519. Mr. Barry, in his statement, referred to the case of a man who fell into the bath and died?—That man died of ramollisment of the brain.

10520. Did he sustain any of the injuries stated by Mr. Barry?—I never perceived any injuries about him.

10521. You stated that Mr. Barry was very ill in the hospital and was blistered?—Yes.

10522. How long was he in the hospital?—About a fortnight or three weeks; he was hailed while in the hospital. He had numerous friends, and I never interfered with any one going to see him.

Mr. Wm. Rennick.

Mr. *William Rennick*, sworn and examined.

"Steward and General Superintendent."

10523. What appointment do you hold in this institution?—Steward and general superintendent.

10524. What duties do you perform in that capacity?—I receive the orders from the manager and resident physician, and see them executed. I see all the wants of the establishment supplied; I superintend the meals given out. I must be up in the morning at six o'clock and open all the doors, and see that the men are at their different duties.

10525. Your office is distinct from that of storekeeper?—Quite distinct.

10526. Have you nothing to do with the stores?—I check the books; I sign the orders for clothing on the store; I issue clothing and other articles every Friday; and the superintendent of each division must give me a requisition, which I sign, and I check his books.

10527. You discharge those duties in checking the storekeeper which, under ordinary circumstances, the manager would perform?—Just so.

10528. Was there any office such as you now hold previous to your appointment?—No; but there was a regular manager. I was then between the manager and the servants.

His position in relation to the Manager; his duties.

10529. How far does the medical manager exercise control over you?—I must obey all his orders, and see them executed regarding the working of the establishment. I receive the orders from Dr. Power.

10530. Do you report to him with reference to any thing that might be wrong in the storekeeper's department?—Certainly, or in any other part of the house. I go through the house every night to see that the patients are carefully locked up.

10531. Do you keep what are called the provision books?—Yes.

10532. Do you keep a register?—No, the register is kept in the office.

10533. Who keeps the book of the delivery of clothing?—The storekeeper.

10534. Who makes out the Morning Statement Book?—The clerk.

10535. Does the one person discharge the duties of clerk and storekeeper?—Not in this establishment; it is too extensive. That arrangement would never do here.

10536. Who writes out the Minute Book?—The clerk.

10537. You keep only the provision books?—That is all. The clerk acts in the capacity of secretary to the Board.

10538. Do you exercise any control over the farm outside?—No, the house steward does that.

10539. With regard to the duties which you discharge, will you sketch your daily performance of duties?—I commence at six o'clock in the morning, and I go through the whole house; I see that all the persons are attending to their business. I attend at eight o'clock in the kitchen, and see the breakfast filled out fairly. About ten o'clock I come into the office and receive any orders Dr. Power may have, and I then go through the house and inspect it.

10540. Do you mean the male side of the house?—The male and female side. I look after the state of the house, and the locks, keys, and the glass, in fact every thing in it. I attend the dinner in the evening, I check the books of the storekeeper, and again frequently go through the house. I go through at nine o'clock at night, after the hour for going to bed, and see that every man is in bed.

10541. In fact you perform all the civil duties of the manager?—Yes.

10542. Do you make any written reports to the manager?—In case of there being any thing wrong I do.

Mr. Nicholas Barry's charges.

10543. Did you ever inquire into the complaint made by Mr. Nicholas Barry to the resident physician?—I did not.

10544. Did you ever inquire, by the direction of the manager or any other person, into any complaint made by Mr. Barry respecting the conduct of the servants in this establishment?—Yes. One time he told me that Sullivan used to get up after going to bed, and used to be playing cards. He told me he had reported it to Dr. Power, and I did not think of the matter after he said he had so reported it.

10545. Being the person chiefly in charge of the institution, were you ever instructed by Dr. Power to be on the look out to see if there was any truth in those statements?—No.

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10546. Did you ever hear any complaint of there not being a sufficient quantity of water in the bath for the patients?—I think I heard Mr. Barry say so.

10547. Did you take any means to ascertain whether there was a sufficient quantity of water in the bath when the patients were washing?—I did not.

Washing arrangements; lavatories, &c.

10548. Do you know where the inmates of each ward are washed; are they washed in their respective galleries, or brought down to one gallery?—They are washed in their respective galleries.

10549. Do you know that of your own knowledge?—I do not; that is the order.

10550. As you go round the house so constantly, do you see the patients taking their baths or washing?—I often see them washing.

10551. What quantity of water was in the baths you saw the patients in?—About half full.

10552. With reference to the lavatories, are the cocks all in good order?—Generally; they have been so for some time past; they used to leak a little.

10553. What number of towels are used in each division in each week?—I could not exactly say.

10554. How many towels are allowed to each lavatory in the week?—They have about six for each lavatory.

10555. Do you know whether the six are used in each week?—I should say six at least.

10556. Do you know whether they are used or not?—Yes; they are hung up every day.

10557. Are they used?—Yes, sometimes they are wet.

The alleged gambling amongst attendants.

10558. With regard to gambling, did you make any examination as to whether there might have been gambling going on amongst the servants?—I inquired, and was told there was not.

10559. You asked the servants?—Yes. Mr. Barry said it took place after ten o'clock at night.

10560. Did you ever ascertain from any of the more sane inmates whether there was any reason to believe such was the case?—I did not. The lights are out at ten o'clock every night, and the gas is turned off.

Mr. W. Connell.

Mr. *William Connell*, sworn and examined.

10561. What appointment do you hold in this asylum?—Clerk.

10562. How long have you held that appointment?—Nearly seventeen years.

The Clerk; his duties.

10563. What duties do you perform?—I keep the entire accounts of the office department.

10564. Do you keep the minutes of the Board?—Yes.

10565. You have nothing to do with the stores?—Nothing.

10566. Do you keep the farm account?—Yes.

10567. That is, you keep it from the statements made to you by those in charge of the farm?—Yes.

10568. Do you keep the account for clothing?—No; the storekeeper keeps the clothing account.

10569. What particular books do you keep?—I keep all the accounts and books of the financial department, and they are very numerous—different registers of admissions and discharges, application book, minute book, letter book, and others which I cannot recollect.

10570. When supplies are furnished by the contractors, is it the storekeeper takes an account of the delivery?—Yes.

10571. Does he furnish that to you?—I write the order for them on the requisition of the storekeeper, and the goods are delivered into the store, and the vouchers which are receipted by the storekeeper accompany the bills to my office afterwards.

10572. From that you are enabled to make out your account as against the county of Cork and city of Cork?—Yes; I make out the contractors' bills.

10573. You know what amount of each article is received?—Yes.

Superannuation.

10574. With regard to the house itself, do you take charge of any part of the house?—No; I have no connexion with any part of the institution; I do not consider it within my province at all. While I am here I would like to say that there is an omission with respect to clerks and storekeepers in asylums, in the bill brought in by Mr. Horsman and the Attorney-General for Ireland, in reference to superannuation. There was a clause defining the meaning of the word "officer," and it appears to me that it may militate against a person in my position after long service, if the bill is adopted in that form.

10575. Who keeps the account of the articles that are made up in the house?—The storekeeper.

Shoemaking department.

10576. What is the meaning of this book in your list, "the shoemaking department account book," which I have before me?—I get a list from the storekeeper and I compare that with the shoemaker's account, that is the shoemaking department in the house. The storekeeper merely keeps an account of the articles delivered into store by the shoemaker, and I keep a debtor and creditor account of the shoemaking department.

10577. Have you any thing to do with the attendants or servants of the institution in investigating matters?—I have not.

Mr. J. P. Duggan.

Mr. *John Percival Duggan*, sworn and examined.

The Storekeeper; his duties; stores.

10578. What appointment do you hold here?—Storekeeper.

10579. How long have you held that office?—About two years this month.

10580. Do you live in the house?—I do not exactly live in the house, but I live within the walls, or on the premises.

10581. Do you take charge of all the stores that are received in the house?—I do.

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Mr. J. P. Duggan.

10582. Do you receive, in the first instance, the raw material that comes in to be made up into articles in the house?—Yes, I receive the raw material in the first instance. The matron takes it in pieces from me according as she wants it; and when the goods are made up I receive them, such as shirting, women's dresses, and wrappers.

10583. You keep such an account as enables you to check the consumption or use of the raw material?—I do. I have both a debtor and creditor account, besides a daily issue book of same.

10584. When the articles are made up are they stored by you?—Yes, they are received again into store by me.

10585. When issuing those articles again, say shoes and clothes, do you take up the old articles?—I appoint a day in the week for the purpose, and I receive the old articles into store, and on the Thursday following the matron receives them, and has them repaired when it can be done, and at stated times sends them in to me.

10586. With regard to the shoes?—I receive the shoes new from the shoemaker, and I receive them repaired. I mean by that when there is only a piece wanted or a few stitches.

Condemned stores.

10587. Is there any arrangement with respect to condemned stores?—The condemned stores are kept underneath the house; any thing we think we can repair, such as tins, quarts, or cans, we get done; but there are some other old things which are not worth any thing, and they lie in the store.

10588. It has been stated that all the articles required for the use of the asylum are obtained from contractors, except some trifling things purchased for cash?—I cannot say that. All I do is, receive the goods as they come into me. I get an order signed by Dr. Power, and on that I get the articles.

10589. And you are not cognizant whether there is any contract for all the articles or not?—Decidedly not.

10590. Do you exercise any superintendence over any of the officers of the house?—Not directly.

Bedding.

10591. Is the bedding made up in the house?—We receive a great deal of ticking which is made up in the house.

10592. What is principally used to fill the ticking for beds?—Straw is generally used.

10593. Do you know are there straw-closets on the various lobbies?—There has been lately a straw-house erected near the back of the laundry, though I cannot say it has been erected; the place has rather been converted into a straw-store.

Hospital supplies; officers' rations, &c.

10594. With regard to the hospital supplies, wine and so on, do they come through your hands?—No, the wine does not come through my hands, except what I issue for church purposes.

10595. How is the wine obtained for the infirmary?—It does not come through my store; very little comes through my store for the infirmary, except some lemon-juice, vinegar, and a few articles of that description.

10596. Do you issue what furnishes the rations to the officers?—I do, and to all the house, likewise. I see the meat cut up and sent out to the kitchen; and when the business of the house will permit me, I see it put into the boiler; but the amount of business is sometimes so great, that it will not permit me to do that.

10597. Do all the groceries pass through your hands?—All the groceries pass through my hands.

The farm.

10598. Who has charge of the farm?—The resident physician manages the farm.

10599. When the produce of the farm is stored, have you any knowledge of what is the amount of that produce?—I keep a book containing an account of all the potatoes.

10600. That is according as they are brought in?—Yes.

10601. Is the produce of the farm here housed and pitted, or secured in the ordinary way?—At the latter end of the year the potatoes that remain are not so abundant as they would be if we received the entire in at one time.

T. Power, Esq., M.D.

Thomas Power, Esq., M.D., further examined on oath.

10602. Do you manage the farm?—I do.

10603. How is the produce of the farm eventually secured?—There is scarcely any to secure, for the potatoes, forming the chief part of the produce, are consumed before the winter comes on, in fact, as fast as they are dug.

The land of the Asylum.

10604. What quantity of land have you under culture altogether?—About twenty-five acres.

10605. What becomes of the rest of the fifty-seven statute acres belonging to the asylum?—It is used for hay, and that is sold.

10606. Are there any pigs kept?—None.

Removal of cured cases.

10607. Are there any suggestions you would like to offer to the Commissioners?—With regard to the patients who are not removed when notice is given to their securities, the Board were speaking at one of their meetings of seeking for the power to transmit them to the nearest union workhouse.

10608. Do you refer to cured or incurable cases?—I refer to cured cases whose friends will not take them, that is, who will not reply to our letters, and we cannot turn the person out on the road. With regard to the hiring of servants, my opinion is, that such a large establishment as this cannot be properly carried on unless the head man, or resident physician, who governs the asylum, has full power of appointing and discharging servants.

Appointment and dismissal of servants.

10609. Are you aware of the 66th Regulation of the Privy Council which states, that, as the manager is responsible for the character, conduct, and qualifications of the servants of

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the asylum, he is to have the appointment of them, subject to the approval of the Board? —I am aware of that, but the Board try to assume the power. That is of comparative little service, however, unless there is also given the power of discharging. I think the Inspectors, or whatever officers would discharge their duty, would be more suitable persons to judge in such matters, and I would give them a veto upon the appointment and dismissal of servants. The Governors here feel that they want a power of transmitting cases from this asylum to their respective districts.

"Settlement" of a pauper lunatic.

10610. How would you propose that the settlement of a pauper lunatic should be fixed or ascertained?—I would say that seven years' residence in a place would be a good test. As I stated before, I think the admission should be as easy as possible, and that the moment a person became insane, means should be taken to transmit him to the asylum, and nowhere else, as quickly as possible.

Question of direct committal to Asylum.

10611. Would you be in a condition, in this asylum, to meet all the committals of the magistrates, if the law was at once altered, and the power of committal to the gaol done away with?—I think so.

10612. Supposing the asylum full, and a case to come on a magistrate's committal, do you think, under an emergency, you could make room for a single case?—We could in our present state.

Drunkenness on the part of servants.

10613. With reference to the allegations, respecting which we were making inquiries to-day, that the servants of the establishment were constantly drunk, it appears, in the memorandum book of a meeting of the Board on the 13th January, that four of the servants were on that day fined for being drunk, and that another was dismissed for bringing in bottles, which, on examining her room, were found to contain whisky, does not that indicate that the statements as to the drunkenness of the servants had some foundation? —That refers to particular persons. If I was asked as to any particular servant, I would have told whether the man was drunk or not. That occurrence was rather looked over at that particular time, it being at Christmas.

10614. Is it the habit of the Governors to allow drunkenness at Christmas?—I cannot answer for the Governors.

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SLIGO.

SLIGO, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

SLIGO DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Sligo District Asylum.
John M'Munn, Esq., M.D.

John M'Munn, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

10615. What office do you hold in the Sligo District Lunatic Asylum?—Resident physician and superintendent.

10616. How long have you held that office?—I was appointed in 1852; the asylum was not opened till 1855.

Counties in the district; extent of Asylum accommodation; number of patients; class of cases.

10617. For what district was the asylum erected?—The counties of Sligo and Leitrim.

10618. What is the amount of accommodation provided in the asylum?—For 250 patients.

10619. Has the asylum ever contained that number?—Never.

10620. What is the actual number in the asylum at present?—One hundred and forty-two.

10621. What proportion of the 142 are considered to be incurable cases?—One hundred and thirteen.

10622. Do you find that the proportion of incurable cases is increasing or diminishing?—I think it is increasing. The cases are not sent in early enough.

10623. Did you receive any large number of patients here from Ballinasloe asylum when this asylum was first opened?—About eighty-nine.

10624. Were those cases generally incurable?—Generally speaking, almost all.

Form of admission.

10625. What forms are gone through on the admission of patients?—We have an admission form to be filled up, and patients are sent also from gaols under warrants from the Lord Lieutenant. [Copy of admission form is exhibited.]

10626. Cases admitted under this form would appear to be considered curable at the time of admission?—Generally considered curable.

10627. The certificate contains a statement that the patient is curable and a fit subject for admission?—We admit incurable cases who are very violent and refractory, and who could not be managed elsewhere.

10628. Are epileptic and idiotic cases admitted?—Yes, they are.

10629. Do you find, generally speaking, that this series of queries is usually answered in a satisfactory manner?—No, not generally.

10630 Do you receive any information with those cases that arrive here from gaols under warrants from the Lord Lieutenant?—None whatever, except what I can collect from the turnkeys of the gaol who come with them. I endeavour to collect as much information as I can get from them, and it is very scanty.

10631. There is, in fact, no obligation on the authorities of the gaol to furnish you with any information whatever?—None whatever.

10632. Are patients ever sent here direct from the workhouse?—Yes, under the admission form.

10633. Do you find, with respect to these cases, that the queries can be always answered?—Not satisfactorily.

Removal of patients; born idiots.

10634. In the case of an admission from the workhouse, who enters into an engagement for the removal of the patient if incurable or cured?—I think it is generally signed by the chairman of the Board of Guardians.

10635. Have you experienced any difficulty in getting patients removed by persons who were bound under that engagement to remove them?—None as yet; I scarcely think there is any difficulty. There might be a very rare case in which there would be difficulty.

10636. Are born idiots admitted into the asylum?—Yes. There is a boy here a congenital idiot.

10637. The affidavit, therefore, declaring the patient who seeks admission not to be a born idiot, cannot have been required in that case?—It is not generally required.

Applications for admission.

10638. Has the number of applications for admission been increasing or diminishing?—Increasing.

10639. Do you think that has at all arisen from the facilities which the erection of an asylum in this, a remote part of the Connaught, district has afforded?—I rather think so. The country people take advantage of the asylum, and send in a case earlier than they otherwise would, and perhaps send cases here that they would not send at all if they had to send to Ballinasloe.

10640. Do you find they generally send the cases in the earlier stages?—Latterly I think they do, because I have endeavoured to impress the importance of doing so upon the country people in my reports, and in every way I possibly can.

10641. Do you think there is an indisposition on the part of the country people to send their relatives afflicted with insanity to this institution?—I think not. That feeling is wearing away a good deal; they see the advantage of the institution, and it is doing away considerably with that indisposition.

10642. Were you in practice in the district as a physician previous to your connexion with the asylum?—Yes, I was physician to the workhouse.

Insanity in the district.

10643. From your experience, therefore, officially as well as non-officially, do you consider lunacy to be on the increase in this part of Ireland?—Well, I cannot say exactly; my experience is not sufficient as yet to enable me to answer that question.

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10644. Has the fearful visitation of famine which afflicted this county in 1846 led, according to your experience, to an increase in lunacy?—I think it has led to a great many cases of insanity, arising from scrofulous disease of the brain. I have seen a good many cases of that description.

10645. Do you find that the cases transmitted from the gaols have generally been detained there for any considerable time?—A number of them have been detained a long time in prison, but not latterly.

Detention of lunatics in gaols and workhouses.

10646. What is your opinion as to the fitness of the accommodation provided in gaols for lunatic patients?—It is very imperfect.

10647. Does it materially retard the chance of recovery?—Materially.

10648. You have had experience of workhouses—what is your opinion as to the accommodation provided in them for lunatics generally?—The accommodation we have had in the Sligo workhouse for tranquil patients is very good.

10649. Were they accommodated in any particular wards of the building, or in the general house accommodation?—When I was connected with the workhouse we had a small house three miles from the town, on the sea side, for the lunatics. Dr. Nugent, on his inspection, said he would much prefer having that house for them than this or any other asylum, they were so well taken care of in it.

10650. Was it an auxiliary workhouse?—Yes, an auxiliary workhouse; but for lunatics only.

10651. Were the lunatic wards in the workhouse used?—I went there at the time of the famine, and we were obliged to convert every available part of the house into accommodation for the paupers, and the guardians took this house I speak of for the lunatics.

10652. In this house to which the lunatics were transferred were the attendants paupers or hired servants?—Two male and female were hired servants; the others were pauper attendants.

10653. How far do you consider that the workhouses generally, not speaking now of that auxiliary building, hired, as you have mentioned, could be either in whole or in part made available for the accommodation of lunatics?—I think the association of lunatics with sane paupers is not at all advisable; they should be entirely separated, and I do not think a workhouse a suitable place for lunatics, under any circumstances.

10654. I believe the workhouses in Ireland are generally built pretty much on the same plan?—Generally.

Question of separate accommodation for incurables; proposed use of workhouses for them.

10655. Do you think they could be made at all suitable, in any degree, for the reception of lunatics, by the conversion of portions of the buildings into lunatic wards, where there would be no connection with the sane inmates?—Some of the workhouses might be made available for incurable cases; but any association at all with the paupers would be objectionable, unless the entire workhouse could be made a hospital for incurable cases.

10656. Supposing, what has not arisen in this asylum as yet, but has in other asylums, that the accommodation was not adequate to the wants of the district, have you ever considered the most advisable mode for providing additional accommodation—whether, for instance, would you prefer the erection of additional buildings, for all classes of lunatics, or the separation of any one class and its location in a distinct building?—I would prefer separation in an incurable hospital. As pauperism is declining in Ireland, I think some of the workhouses might be made available for incurable hospitals.

10657. Then you would have it for all classes of incurable lunatics, whether they were violent or quiet?—No; only for the tranquil and quiet cases.

10658. Would you limit it to quiet incurable cases?—Yes; and for idiots and incurable epileptics. I would have the present asylum altogether for curable and refractory cases.

10659. Do you think that a distinction between curables and incurables can, with perfect confidence, be drawn in all cases?—I think so.

Effect of the separation of the two classes—curable and incurable.

10660. What do you think would be the effect on those, who, although incurable, might at the same time have lucid intervals and enjoy comparative mental health during those periods, if they found themselves removed to an asylum which they probably would find out was one for hopeless cases?—I do not think it would have a bad effect. In those incurable hospitals the patients could be just as well attended to as in the present asylum.

10661. Do you consider the removal of incurable cases from the asylum would be an advantage to the curable cases?—I do. I think the incurables annoy the other patients very much, particularly when they are convalescent.

10662. Do you think it would be more advisable to have the hospitals for this distinct class of incurables away from the present asylums, or to have them on the same ground or contiguous?—I think it would be more advisable to have them away from the asylums; for this reason, that if you have too large a number of patients in an asylum they cannot be so well attended to.

10663. You are speaking now of the medical attendance and treatment?—Yes; of the medical attendance and treatment.

10664. If this establishment for incurables were located in a different district altogether, do you think it likely there would be the same anxiety and zeal on the part of the Governors in looking after such an institution, as in looking after what might be called the more interesting one, because for curable cases?—I think so; at least from what I have seen of the Governors of this asylum, I am of opinion that, no matter where the incurable cases were located, the same attention would be given them.

10665. How far does this building enable you to carry out any system of classification?—I think it is very well adapted for classification.

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Classification.

10666. To what extent is classification carried out?—They are divided into the refractory, the moderately tranquil, and the tranquil.

10667. There appear to be only two airing courts and only two wards occupied on each side—how is the third class made out?—The third class are convalescent patients who walk about the entire grounds and require no airing court.

10668. Do they associate after dark with the other patients in the asylum?—Not with the refractory cases.

10669. Do they with the other classes?—They have separate wards up stairs; they do not associate with the others at all.

Paying patients; question of difference in treatment of paying and pauper patients.

10670. Have you any patients in this establishment who pay?—There are three.

10671. Have there been paying patients here since the opening of the asylum?—A few from time to time.

10672. Under what regulation are they admitted by the Board of Governors?—They pay according to their means.

10673. It is, I presume, a fixed payment, regulated by the cost of maintenance?—Exactly.

10674. Are they clothed by their friends or by the institution?—Generally by their friends.

10675. What is the highest sum that has been paid?—There have been some cases here for a short time that paid, I think, about £1 a week, in one or two instances. They were respectable patients who became violent, and they remained here until they were removed to a private asylum.

10676. Had they any additional comforts for that payment?—Every comfort they were accustomed to.

10677. Was there a distinct attendant allocated to them?—There was a distinct attendant in some cases; where the cases were refractory there were two attendants taken up with them.

10678. Were they accommodated with the other patients?—They were in a ward up stairs, a separate room altogether. One of the unoccupied day-rooms was appropriated and fitted up for the purpose.

10679. That is accommodation you would not have been able to afford if the house was full?—Not at all; neither do I think it at all advisable to bring such a class of patients into the asylum.

10680. State the reason why you do not think it advisable?—Persons of that class require others of their own class to associate with them, in order to make them comfortable. It is most annoying to them to associate with persons of a lower class, which association, I think, materially retards their recovery. I think a pauper asylum totally unsuited to persons of a different class.

10681. What is the lowest sum you have received from paying patients?—£10 per annum.

10682. Did the patients paying £10 per annum belong to a distinct class from those in the asylum?—Yes.

10683. Was there that difference in social position which rendered it unadvisable they should be treated in the same hospital?—I think so.

10684. Is it your opinion, from your knowledge of the country, that there is a considerable class of cases in that grade of society who could not be considered paupers, and who at the same time would be unable to pay for their maintenance in a private asylum?—Yes; I believe there is a considerable number of cases of that kind.

10685. How do you think could these cases be best provided for?—I think there should be portions of the asylum fitted up for persons of that class, where they should be kept distinct, and there should be separate attendants for them suited to their position or their former comforts. They should be kept as nearly as possible according to their former habits and comforts.

10686. Have you had any difficulty in obtaining payment from the parties who engaged to pay for patients?—None whatever.

10687. Have you found patients admitted as paying patients who, after a while, sought to be placed upon the pauper list?—They have not made any distinct application to the Governors, but I have heard one or two complaining of having to pay. There was no formal application to the Governors on the subject.

10688. Has it occurred that patients who were admitted as paying patients were transferred to the non-paying side of the house?—No, not as yet.

Lunatics in the workhouses of the District and at large.

10689. Are you aware whether there are many lunatics still retained in the workhouses of the counties of Sligo and Leitrim?—There are some I know in the Sligo workhouse, incurable cases, idiots and epileptics.

10690. Do you know why they are not removed to the asylum?—They were considered not fit cases for it—they were incurable cases, and the Governors did not like to admit them; they were afraid of filling up the institution too quickly. We have ascertained that other asylums that were very few years in existence had been filled up with incurable cases to the exclusion of curables. The Governors thought that it would be better, until some other provision was made, to keep those cases in the workhouse.

10691. It appears that on the first January last there were twenty-four such cases in the Sligo workhouse—do you suppose they are all incurable or idiotic?—Yes, I do; I have seen them. They are cases that, under the circumstances, it would be better not to admit here.

10692. Is it your opinion there is any considerable number of lunatics at large in the counties of Sligo and Leitrim?—I do not think there are.

10693. Do you apply that observation to idiots?—No, I do not; there are, perhaps, a good many idiots at large.

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10694. From a return we have received it would appear that on the 1st of January there were forty-one insane persons and ninety-two idiots at large in the two counties—do you consider 133 such cases to be more than the number you suppose are at large?—I rather think not.

10695. Did you find the building, when taken up, suitably finished, and in every way fit for the reception of lunatics?—No; it was very unsuited in many respects.

Defects in the building.

10696. What were the chief faults you had to find with it?—Defective ventilation, defective hospital accommodation, defective window sashes, dampness, scanty supply of furniture, a very bad description of bedsteads, very unsuited for a place of the kind.

10697. Have any steps been taken to improve the ventilation?—Yes; the Governors appointed an architect some time ago to settle the matter—Sir Thomas Deane, who was carrying out a system of ventilation by flues connected with a main shaft at the top of the building, and stoves with large fire-places to carry off the impure air through the ventilating shaft at either side of the building. It is proposed also with that fire to heat water cisterns, so as to keep up a constant supply of hot water which is most necessary, and for which no provision at all was made.

10698. I believe all the cells look to the north?—Yes, they look to the north

10699. Is there any means of heating those cells?—None whatever.

The infirmary.

10700. Are the sick in the institution treated in their separate cells or in the infirmary?—From the defective state of the sewerage in the infirmary we were unable to occupy it since the house opened; consequently we were obliged to keep the patients in cells, and we got a dormitory where there was no fire-place. When we had more than one patient we were obliged to put them into the dormitory, in which there was no fire-place, and where their comforts could not be attended to.

Means of heating insufficient; defective sewerage.

10701. Is there any means of heating the long corridors and separate rooms except by the fire-places in the day-rooms and corridors?—None whatever, and they are in the outer walls.

10702. Are they of any use whatever in heating the cells or dormitories?—None, nor for heating the corridors.

10703. You spoke of defective sewerage having prevented the infirmary from being used—state the defects?—The main sewer ran through the infirmary under the floor, and from some imperfection in the joining of the pipes there was an escape of noxious gas which got up through the flooring, and rendered the infirmary totally uninhabitable. The stoker or the fireman slept for a short time there and got disease immediately, and was very near losing his life from sleeping there.

10704. At what depth under the floor of the infirmary did the sewerage run?—I cannot say exactly, but it was perhaps three feet.

10705. This arrangement of the main sewer passing under the infirmary was part of the riginal plan?—Yes, it was part of the original plan.

10706. Are the Governors taking steps to alter that?—Yes.

10707. Do you find that the patients suffer much from cold in winter?—They do. The want of heat in the corridors and cells, and through, in fact, the entire building, is very great in cold weather. It is a very great defect I consider in the building. The patients suffer greatly from the intense cold in the winter.

10708. Are the day-rooms comfortable?—Yes, the day-rooms are tolerably comfortable.

10709. Are there not large folding doors at each side opening into the corridors?—Yes; but they are constantly closed, and we put in slips to keep out the cold.

Furniture of apartments, &c.; the windows; decision of the Treasury.

10710. Are measures being taken to supply the deficiencies of furniture in the corridors and apartments?—To a certain extent. There are a few tables and chairs supplied, but the Governors, I have no doubt, will supply any furniture that will be necessary. They have been most anxious to attend to the comforts of the patients in every respect suggested.

10711. I believe the Governors are also taking steps to remedy the defects in the windows?—They are. The fact was, the Governors did not like to take any steps till they saw what the Treasury would do. They delayed ordering a better supply of furniture until they ascertained how the Treasury would act.

10712. The decision of the Treasury has been given in the present year?—The decision of the Treasury has been given in the present year, and I have no doubt, now that the Governors have got that decision, that they will make the house as comfortable as possible.

Dining arrangements; separate cells.

10713. Where do the patients dine?—The female patients in the recreation-hall, a large room in front of the chapel; the male patients dine in separate rooms.

10714. Have you found that the association of the patients at their meals has been advantageous?—Most advantageous. At my suggestion the Governors are about erecting a large dining-hall, where all the patients both male and female can associate at meal-time, which, I think, will contribute very much to their comfort.

10715. What was the proportion of separate cells in the building, as originally designed?—one-fifth.

10716. Did you find that was not sufficient?—It was not at all sufficient.

10717. What measures have been taken to provide additional separate accommodation?—The Treasury allowed a separate sum for separate cells, and the Governors have ordered the architect to provide additional cells, both in the infirmary and in the lower portions of the building; but the sum allowed would not be at all sufficient to provide the necessary number of cells. They are providing the single cells, however, as far as the money would allow them to go.

10718. Are you favourable to the use of associated dormitories for the more convalescent class?—Yes, I am.

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10719. Then the desire to erect an additional number of separate cells has not arisen from any objection to the association of patients who may be so classed in dormitories?—No; there was not a single cell for a refractory case.

10720. Was the infirmary a collection of separate cells?—There were two dormitories in the infirmary at each side, two for males and two for females; twelve beds at each side, making twenty-four beds altogether in the infirmary. There was no day-room attached to it for the convalescent patients to sit in, which was another want.

10721. In the new arrangements which are being made, will that part of the building originally intended for an infirmary be made available for the sick?—Yes.

10722. Is the supply of water sufficient?—At present it is. It was defective some time ago and the Governors ordered a new well to be sunk.

Supply of water; baths; water-closets.

10723. Is there any difficulty in providing a sufficient amount of water for the institution, supposing it to be full?—Well, I believe there is some difficulty.

10724. How is the water derived?—From two spring wells.

10725. Have you found that the arrangements for baths and water-closets were perfect?—The baths were very imperfect. The pipe from the bath and the pipe from the water-closet were connected; one ran into the other, into the main pipe, and sometimes, when the water-closet pipe became stopped, there was a regurgitation into the bath. There should have been separate pipes. There was no way of giving a constant supply of water to the wards. I should state that the water-closets are in a very imperfect condition; they are very offensive to the attendants who take care of them.

10726. Does that arise from the construction of them?—They have pans with plugs in them. The attendants are obliged to go every morning to them, and if any thing is thrown into the pans they are obliged to take it out, which, I think, is very offensive. The plugs do not even retain the water in the pans; there is leather round them, and they get out of order generally very soon.

10727. When the new arrangements, which are being made, are completed, a constant supply of hot water will be available?—Yes.

Amusements.

10728. What amusements are provided for the patients?—There is a large ball-court erected for the male patients to play in; they have also occasional evening amusements—dancing and music in the recreation-hall.

10729. Are any of the attendants enabled to contribute to the amusement of the patients?—Yes; there is a band formed amongst the attendants, to which the Governors kindly contributed the sum of £20 to provide instruments. They also pay the gate porter an additional sum for his services as a musician. He contributes considerably to the amusement of the patients, occasionally. On that account the gate porter gets a larger sum than he would otherwise receive.

10730. Is there any library of books?—Yes; a subscription library; the officers of the house subscribe.

10731. I presume you have found the musical and other entertainments have had a most salutary effect?—Decidedly.

10732. What bedding is used generally in the house?—Cocoa fibre generally.

10733. Have you found that to answer?—So far I have found it to answer.

Bedding; clothing; employment of patients; school instruction.

10734. Is the clothing of the patients made up in the house?—The female clothing is made up in the house, and part of the male clothing.

10735. Are there any trades amongst the patients?—Shoe-making, carpentering, and tailoring. The female patients are engaged at sewing and knitting.

10736. Is there a school in the asylum?—There is no school.

10737. Do you think it would be an advantage to have a school where instruction would be given to those capable of reading and writing, as a means of occupation?—I think it would. We had it in contemplation. I mentioned some time ago to the Governors that we intended to get up a school, and that the clerk would instruct those who attended as soon as we got the house in order.

Arrangements for religious worship.

10738. What are the arrangements for religious worship?—Morning and evening prayers are read by one of the officers of the house. The Protestant and the Roman Catholic clergymen attend on Sundays.

10739. Do you mean that morning and evening prayer is read to the inmates of all persuasions?—Yes; to the Protestants and Roman Catholics at certain hours.

10740. Not one prayer for all?—No; separate prayers for each denomination. The matron reads the prayers for Protestants, in the morning and evening, and the clerk and storekeeper, who is a Roman Catholic, reads prayers for the Roman Catholics, morning and evening.

10741. Is there a chapel attached to the building?—There is a chapel attached to the building.

The Chaplains.

10742. Are the chaplains allowed admission to patients in the establishment whenever they require, or do you exercise a control over their admission?—Yes; if it is not right for them to see a patient, I mention it to them, and they are always guided by me in that respect.

10743. If a chaplain desired to see a patient, whom you considered was in such a state of mind that he would not profit by the visit, or would be excited on religious subjects, would you feel it your duty to prevent the visit?—Certainly.

10744. What proportion of the inmates usually attend divine service.—More than two-thirds.

10745. Have you found that they have been orderly or otherwise?—Generally very orderly. There is an occasional case of a person becoming excited, but, generally speaking, they are very orderly.

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10746. Are the chaplains in the habit of preaching?—Yes, the Protestant chaplain preaches generally a sermon.

10747. Does the Roman Catholic chaplain preach?—No, he does not.

10748. What is your opinion of the advantage or otherwise of having chaplains attached to these institutions?—I think it is most desirable; I think it would be a great mistake not to have chaplains in an institution of the kind.

The Medical Manager; the Visiting Physician; their medical duties, powers in the Asylum, &c.

10749. I believe there is a visiting physician attached to the institution although you are a medical man?—Yes.

10750. What portion of the medical duties falls to him?—He generally prescribes for the patients; keeps the case book, and performs all the *post mortem* examinations.

10751. When a patient is first admitted is his case considered by the visiting physician or by you?—We generally both see him.

10752. You are, of course, aware that the office you hold is not necessarily, by law, held by a medical man?—I am aware of that.

10753. Has the fact of your being a medical man led to any different arrangement of the duties of manager and visiting physician in this institution?—I think it has; of course the visiting physician has not so much duty to do as he would where there was not a resident medical man.

10754. Do you prescribe as well as the visiting physician for cases?—I do, in his absence.

10755. In point of fact, is there any distinct line marking your respective duties, or are they so associated that they might possibly clash?—There is no distinct line of demarcation between our duties; we generally do our business conjointly.

10756. Do you think it desirable there should be a more distinct specification of the duties of each officer?—Not as the medical officers are at present; the more they do their duty in conjunction with one another the better.

10757. Supposing a difference of opinion existed between you and the visiting physician as to the way a particular case of insanity should be treated, whose opinion should guide the practice to be pursued?—I do not think that case is likely to arise.

10758. Supposing it did?—I being resident medical officer, I think I would treat the patient as I myself thought desirable.

10759. You are aware that the title of resident medical officer is not yet a title acknowledged by the Privy Council regulations, and that your appointment is a non-professional one?—Yes.

10760. That being the case, do you suppose if the visiting physician insisted upon treating a patient according to his own views you could resist that?—According to the present law I could not resist that.

Consulting Physicians; surgical operations in the Asylum.

10761. Supposing the law altered, and the office you now hold should be distinctly regulated as an office for the medical and moral treatment of the insane, how far do you consider it would be advisable to have a second medical person attached to this institution?—I think cases will arise from time to time where consultation is indispensable in hospitals. Consulting physicians are attached to all the Dublin hospitals.

10762. In cases requiring surgical operations, are the operations performed by you or by the visiting physician?—We have not had cases requiring actual surgical operations since the opening of the institution, but Dr. Little, the visiting physician, would, of course, perform any operation required to be done. Any trivial operations that have been required, he has generally performed them.

10763. You stated that previous to being connected with this institution you were a medical attendant of the workhouse?—Yes.

10764. Do you now hold that office?—I do not.

10765. Do you engage in any private practice?—Occasionally I do.

10766. Is that practice merely connected with insanity, or is it general medical practice?—General medical practice.

The Inspectors; their visits to the Asylum, &c.

10767. How frequently are inspections of the asylum made by the Inspectors?—I think it is about three months since Dr. Nugent was here; I could not exactly say how often they visit.

10768. Do they visit twice a year?—More than twice a year.

10769. Do they generally visit without giving you notice of their intended visit?—Generally; they have given me notice occasionally, not always.

10770. Do they make any record of their visit in the books of the institution?—They do.

10771. Is that a mere record of having visited, or does it contain any opinion as to the state of the institution?—Sometimes they merely make an entry of having visited, and sometimes they give a report upon the general state of the institution.

10772. Do they attend the meetings of the Board of Governors?—Occasionally.

10773. Do they take part in the proceedings like the other Governors, voting when a division takes place?—I do not remember that any division occurred when the Inspectors were here, but they take part in the proceedings and make suggestions.

Clerk and Storekeeper; the Steward; farm accounts, audit of.

10774. What officers are connected with the institution besides yourself, the chaplains, and visiting physician?—The matron, clerk and storekeeper, steward, gardener, and the attendants.

10775. Does the clerk and storekeeper live on the premises?—Yes.

10776. Does the steward?—Yes.

10777. Does he superintend the farm accounts?—Yes.

10778. Who keeps account of the work done by tradesmen?—The clerk and storekeeper.

10779. The accounts, I believe, are audited by the Board of Audit?—Yes.

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Sligo District Asylum.

John M'Mann, Esq., M.D.

The Apothecary.

10780. Have you found any long interval to elapse between the period at which the accounts are made out and the time of audit?—It is only within the last two months, I think, that they have been auditing the first accounts of the institution.

10781. Have you found any inconvenience to arise from the control exercised by the Privy Council over your expenditure?—No, I think not.

10782. There is also an apothecary attached to the institution?—Yes.

10783. Does he reside on the premises?—He does not.

10784. Are the medicines provided by him, or are they provided by the Governors?—They are purchased by the Board of Governors in Dublin, and compounded by him.

10785. How often does the apothecary visit?—Generally every day; occasionally he may not, but he mentions to us when he cannot come.

10786. Supposing the charge of the sick was placed in your hands, would you approve of having an attending physician paid by salary or merely for his visit whenever his attendance was required?—That would be a matter for the consideration of the Governors altogether.

Attendance upon the sick; mode of reporting to medical officers cases of sickness.

10787. Are the persons who fall sick, independently of being afflicted with insanity, directly under your care, or under the care of the visiting physician?—We both attend them.

10788. Do you see them first?—We see them together, and I see them frequently in the day from time to time.

10789. What are the means by which you or the visiting physician is informed of the occurrence of any sickness?—By the attendants; they have orders to report to me the slightest accident or illness, and they report it also in the book; but I desire them, notwithstanding that, to come and report to me at once, personally, at the same time that they have to note it in their book. I do not wait to see that book, but, as I have mentioned, give orders to them to have word sent to my room of any sudden illness.

10790. Does every attendant keep a day-book in which to enter such occurrences?—Yes.

Asylum accommodation; the subject of placing curable and incurable cases in separate establishments.

10791. You have stated your opinion that it would be better to establish separate asylums for incurable cases, than to have the incurables mixed up with curables in those asylums throughout the country?—Yes; that is as a remedy for the asylum becoming overcrowded.

10792. Supposing that objection or difficulty were met by the extension of the asylum, so as to receive increased numbers, would you still be of opinion that there should be separate institutions for incurable cases?—Yes; in any asylum that exceeded 300 patients. I do not think it advisable to have more than from 250 to 300 patients in an asylum.

10793 That is merely as regards the size of the asylum; independently of any other consideration, would you deem it well to have the incurable separated from the curable cases?—I think I would; my experience leads me to that opinion.

10794. Would there be any economy in the arrangement?—I doubt that there would be much economy. I think it is a bad principle to economize with lunatic patients.

10795. How would you propose to distinguish the curable from the incurable cases?—For instance, cases of dementia and cases of very long standing from physical disease.

10796. You would regulate the distinction by the duration of the disease?—In a great measure.

10797. Then would you lay down any definite time at the end of which it would be advisable to remove a patient from an asylum like this to an establishment for incurables?—I would not depend altogether upon time; I would depend upon the general appearance and symptoms of the patients.

10798. But still you are aware patients recover after several years?—I am aware that there are rare instances, exceptional cases.

10799. But still patients who might be removed to an incurable asylum might afterwards recover?—It is possible.

10800. If you adopted the principle of removing incurable cases to a separate establishment might it not happen that you would deprive an asylum like this of the useful labour of a great many able-bodied patients, who although incurable are, notwithstanding, able to do the work of the place?—Yes; but there might be ground attached to the establishment for incurables and they might be as well occupied there as here.

Objection to mixing convalescent with other cases.

10801. Then what are the advantages that would result from removing the incurables to a separate establishment—you have stated none that would not be attached to the district asylum?—I think the patients would not be so well attended to if they were all together in the one asylum, and I think that many of the patients who are becoming convalescent do not like to associate with incurable cases, who annoy them considerably and retard their recovery.

10802. Is it not the fact that the curable cases are very frequently more violent and noisy in their demeanour than the incurable cases?—I say when the curable cases are convalescent, then I think it is not judicious to mix them up with the incurable cases. They have become quiet and tranquil at that stage and are aware of their former state, and I do not, therefore, like mixing them with the incurables.

10803. But will they not be mixed with cases that are very often more violent and offensive in their language than the incurables?—They can be classified and they need not be mixed with such cases.

10804. Suppose a ward in which there are five curable cases and five incurable cases, may not any of the curable cases that are convalescent be as much annoyed by any of the other curable cases as by the incurables?—I would not mix convalescent patients up with curable cases that would annoy them; I would keep them separate.

10805. You think the presence of incurable cases injurious to convalescent patients?—I think so.

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John M'Munn, Esq., M.D.

10806. Do you think the convalescent patients in a lunatic asylum are capable of distinguishing between those who are curable and those who are incurable?—No; I do not think they are.

10807. Then, if they are not, how can they be more annoyed by the incurables than the curables?—What I wish to convey is, that convalescent patients should not be mixed up with those that are violent and refractory, and that I am of opinion it would be better to have a separate establishment for harmless and incurable cases, and to confine the asylum proper for the care of the curable and violent cases, as otherwise, in a few years the asylum will be filled with incurables to the exclusion of those who are likely to be benefited by early treatment.

Paying patients; difference in treatment.

10808. You said you would think it advisable, if there were separate wards in separate portions of the building set apart for them, to receive paying patients?—Yes.

10809. Would not that involve the expense and trouble of having two separate establishments?—It would to a certain extent, so far as furniture and accommodation.

10810. And attendants?—There would be very few such cases.

10811. Do you think it would be practicable to carry out that arrangement in a public asylum, to have two separate establishments, which they really would be?—There might be a separate house on the grounds for that class.

10812. Supposing it were deemed advisable to admit paying patients, do you think it would be well to leave the payment to be required for the support of the patients to the discretion of the Board of Governors, or to have a fixed sum, that sum being exactly the cost of maintenance?—Perhaps it would be better to have a fixed sum.

10813. If paying patients were to be admitted into the asylum, that is, from the class not able to pay in a private asylum and who do not wish to be classed as paupers, is it your opinion they should be treated in the same way as the other patients in the house?—I do not think they should; if that class of patients are not treated as they were accustomed to be treated you will interfere very much with them. You must assimilate their condition in the asylum as much as possible to the comforts they were accustomed to.

10814. How would you propose to provide for that class who are not able to pay in private asylums, and, on the other hand, do not desire to be received as paupers, and are really forbidden under the present law to be received into district asylums?—I think there should be some portion of the asylum set apart for them.

Medical extras.

10815. Who orders wine and extras for the patients?—I generally order them myself, and the visiting physician also orders them.

10816. Are those wines and extras ordered every day for the patients, or having been once ordered are they then continued until discontinued by special direction?—Both wine and extras are continued until they are ordered by myself or the visiting physician to be discontinued.

10817. Do you think it might be more advisable to have an order made every day, so as to prevent abuse?—I think it would.

The form of admission; religious ministrations; the Chaplains.

10818. In the form of admission which is issued you require it to be certified that the patient is not a born idiot—are you aware that is not in accordance with the orders of the Privy Council?—I am not aware.

10819. Who decides whether a patient is fit to attend religious worship or not?—I do generally; I give the order.

10820. Do you do that for each patient on each day on which there is religious worship?—I do not.

10821. Do you yourself attend religious worship when the patients are there?—I do not, generally. I am a Protestant, and I do not attend the Roman Catholic worship. I go into the gallery occasionally, and look in to see how the patients are conducting themselves; I do not remain there during the service; I do, occasionally, at the Protestant service, and I occasionally read the prayers myself for the Protestants.

10822. Do you ever converse with any of the patients who have attended religious service, afterwards upon the subject?—Yes.

10823. Have you ever conversed with the Protestant patients after there has been a discourse or sermon addressed to them?—I have.

10824. Have you by conversation with them found that any large proportion of the patients who attended at the service were capable of appreciating what was said to them?—I have not by individual conversations.

10825. You have but one chapel?—Only one chapel.

10826. Have you observed any dissatisfaction manifested by any of the patients at being obliged to use a place of worship also used by persons of a different religious persuasion?—None

10827. Have you never heard of any thing of that sort in the asylum?—I have not.

10828. How are the hours for religious service on Sundays arranged?—The Roman Catholic clergyman has service in the morning between nine and ten o'clock, generally at half-past nine; and the Protestant chaplain in the afternoon, from three to four o'clock.

10829. Then there is a considerable interval between the two services?—A considerable interval between the two services.

10830. Do the chaplains attend during the week frequently?—Not frequently; occasionally they do; whenever they are sent for. The Protestant chaplain comes frequently when he is not sent for at all. The Roman Catholic chaplain generally does not come unless he is sent for.

10831. Are you aware whether or not the Protestant clergyman does converse with the patients on religious subjects?—I am not aware of that; I am not generally with him on his visits. I have been occasionally with him when he attended sick patients.

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Sligo District Asylum.

John M'Munn, Esq., M.D.

Restraint.

10832. Then you cannot speak from personal observation of the moral influence upon the patients from the clergyman's conversation with them?—I cannot speak of the moral influence arising from his conversations with them individually.

10833. Is restraint practised at all in this asylum?—Very rarely.

10834. What instruments of restraint are used?—Merely the "chancellor," a jacket with sleeves.

10835. Are the instruments of restraint kept in your custody or in that of attendants?—In mine.

10836. They cannot be used without your authority?—Impossible.

The attendants.

10837. Does any examination take place of the candidates for the appointment of attendants in this institution?—No examination.

10838. Are they required to read and write?—Yes.

10839. In fact, at present do all the attendants in this asylum know how to read and write?—Yes, all read and write.

10840. Have you found that the wages allowed are sufficient to secure the services of competent persons?—So far I have found them sufficient.

10841. Do you keep all the books required by the regulations, the Registry Book and the Daily Statement Book?—Yes.

10842. In what way do you communicate any thing you may require, your wants or otherwise, to the Board of Governors—is it in writing in a distinct book for the purpose, or by a verbal statement?—Generally by a verbal statement.

Question of rate of payment for paying patients; their treatment.

10843. Of course there will be no record if the application is refused?—No. I wish here to explain evidence I have given relative to paying patients. I think the sum to be paid should be fixed, and that it should be the actual cost of maintaining a patient in the asylum. Persons who could not pay that and could afford only £5 or £10 should not be required to pay. For instance, a poor struggling farmer might, in a prosperous year, be able to give £5 or £10, and the next year he might not be able to give any thing. From such a man I would not take the money.

10844. You also seemed to be of opinion that those patients who pay should have superior comforts in the asylum?—As near as possible to what they were accustomed to.

10845. Do you consider that a patient paying the full cost of his maintenance should have any additional comforts or indulgences?—Only so far as he was accustomed to at home; for instance, porridge is the ordinary breakfast for the pauper patients, and if a patient was accustomed to tea at home for breakfast I would give him tea.

10846. You would not carry this principle so far as to allow a man a carriage to drive in because he had been accustomed to one?—No.

10847. Supposing a discretion was left to the Board of Governors as to the sum that should be received from patients, would you consider that a man paying £5 or £10 a-year should have additional comforts, or should be treated as he was accustomed to be treated at home?—Yes.

10848. Do you consider that the existence of a class of patients in the institution treated differently from the other inmates would not lead to jealousy?—No, we would take the precaution of keeping them separate.

10849. Your asylum not being at present fully occupied you are enabled to give that accommodation, but supposing the asylum, as is the case in other parts of Ireland, was quite full, you would not be able to afford that separate accommodation?—We would be always able to afford it; the day-rooms at present could be appropriated for the purpose.

10850. In any case you consider that paying patients should have those additional comforts you speak of?—Yes.

10851. And that it would not lead to any jealousy amongst the other patients?—I think not.

10852. Do you not think the patients would communicate with each other in some way?—They might.

10853. If you were to treat the patients who paid merely the cost of maintenance better than you would treat the other patients in the house how would the expense to the institution be borne?—Of course the rate-payers must pay the additional expense.

10854. Do you think it would be possible to carry on without great injury and dissatisfaction a large establishment where any proportion of the patients would be better treated than other patients under the same roof?—Quite possible; no matter how full the house was it could be carried on without any injury or disturbance. It has a very injurious effect upon patients to deprive them of comforts they were accustomed to, and it retards their recovery more or less.

W. Little, Esq., M.D.

William Little, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

The Visiting Physician; the discharge of his duties.

10855. What appointment do you hold in this asylum?—Visiting physician.

10856. Have you held that appointment since the opening of the institution?—Yes.

10857. As visiting physician, what attendance do you give the institution, and what duties do you discharge?—Practically, I attend on the whole oftener than every second day; there may be days on which, from other engagements, I may be absent, but I more than pull that up afterwards, and I am never absent without Dr. M'Munn's consent and approbation.

10858. Do you attend on admission days when the patients are being received?—No, not regularly, because I sometimes come at indefinite periods, but I am sure either to be here that day or the next day, and I become acquainted with the cases. I enter the name in a book, and I conceive it more judicious to wait for a short time and observe the species of insanity, after which I can give more details. I do not take down the case fully till the patient is in the house a fortnight or three weeks, and till I have had several conversations with him, and then I can judge of him better than I could at the time of his admission.

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W. Little, Esq., M.D.

10859. Then you practically make it your duty to consider the case as regards the treatment of insanity as well as the treatment for any bodily disease the patient may be afflicted with?—Certainly; at the same time the moral management is carried out more particularly by Dr. M'Munn, I frequently consulting with him.

Condition of patients on their admission; desire to resort to the Asylum.

10860. Do the patients generally arrive at the asylum in a very neglected state, or do they present any appearance of having been mal-treated?—Sometimes, but not generally. Fierce patients are brought here very often with marks of violence upon them, restrained by ropes and in the custody of the police, and all that sort of thing, but the moment they are admitted all the restraint is removed, and they calm down.

10861. Are you enabled to judge by the condition of the cases generally whether they have been long detained by their friends previous to their being sent here?—I think they are generally not long detained; I would say so from their appearance.

10862. What is your opinion as to the willingness or unwillingness of the people to avail themselves of the asylum for their afflicted relatives?—I think they are glad to avail themselves of it in most cases; in some cases we find it not easy to get rid of cured patients.

10863. Why?—Sometimes the friends have not appeared very anxious to come for them.

10864. From your knowledge of the country generally, do you consider lunacy is on the increase or otherwise?—Well, I could not say.

10865. Do you keep a Case Book?—Yes.

Detention of lunatics in gaols; the infirmary.

10866. Are you acquainted with the provision made in gaols for the care of lunatics?—Not very well, indeed. I am honorary surgeon to the gaol, and only go when sent for by the physician, and that is very seldom indeed.

10867. Is there, in point of fact, any special arrangement for the treatment of lunatic prisoners in the gaol?—I do not think there is for the medical treatment of insanity *per se*. The incidental diseases of lunatics are treated by the physician the same as those of any other patient in the gaol.

10868. It has been stated that from certain causes a portion of this building originally intended for an infirmary could not be used—are you in favour of treating lunatics who are suffering from bodily ailments in an infirmary or in separate cells?—I should prefer the infirmary; it is more regular, and more consonant with the usual practice, and I think it would be more comfortable for the patients, and certainly more convenient for the physician and surgeon.

10869. In the event of the number of lunatic poor of the district exceeding the accommodation which this asylum affords, have you ever thought in what way the additional accommodation might be afforded?—I have not thought upon the subject.

Religious ministrations; Physician's communications to the Board; medical treatment of the patients.

10870. You have heard the evidence given with reference to the arrangements for religious worship and the ministrations of chaplains in this asylum—what is your opinion as to the necessity of having chaplains attached to this institution?—Well, I would be very much inclined to take Dr. M'Munn's opinion on the subject; I have not thought much on it myself. I would say there is a large class of lunatics who would be influenced very much by religious discourse. I have not spoken to them on the subject.

10871. Do you find that your representations with reference to the wants of the establishment in any way are cordially received by the Board of Governors, and acted upon?—I make any representations of that kind through Dr. M'Munn. I have no immediate connexion with the Board of Governors on any subject except by a monthly sanitary return which I make to them.

10872. Is that a report from yourself or a joint report?—A joint report; we both sign it. I read it to Dr. M'Munn, and he gives a suggestion or makes corrections.

10873. Do you consider yourself responsible for the care of patients who are attacked with any illness?—I consider myself responsible conjointly with Dr. M'Munn. We have always pulled together very well, and we have endeavoured to do our duty conjointly with as little individual responsibility as possible. Some short time ago we made an arrangement whereby we should visit the house conjointly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Although that has not been very regularly carried out, yet it has been to a certain extent, and we mean to continue it. There has never been a question between us as to individual responsibility. We have acted cordially together. If I am absent Dr. M'Munn takes the care of a case, and if he has any thing particular to suggest to me he makes the suggestion and I receive it, and *vice versa;* in that way we manage it.

Incurable cases.

10874. You have heard the evidence of Dr. M'Munn with reference to placing incurable cases in a separate asylum, what is your opinion on that subject?—I have always been of opinion that it would more conduce to the recovery of those who are curable not to have them mixing indiscriminately with incurable cases.

10875. Do you think there is any class of incurables who might, without injury to themselves in any way, be detained in workhouses?—I think there are very many, indeed; harmless, quiet patients, who are decidedly incurable.

10876. You have expressed an opinion in favour of having separate asylums for incurables?—I thought the separation of curables and incurables would be desirable; I am not prepared so say that separate asylums should be built for them. In a large asylum a separation might be made between them. The quiet and tractable patients are associated together as much as possible.

10877. I thought I understood you to say that the presence of an incurable patient would be more injurious than the presence of a curable patient to a convalescent patient?—I do not say as to curables or incurables, but as to violent or general demeanour, for, as you properly remarked, there may be many curable patients more likely than incurables to annoy other patients.

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Sligo District Asylum.

W. Little, Esq., M.D.

Association of tranquil and violent cases, &c.

10878. Do I understand you to agree with Dr. M'Munn, that if the incurables were removed from this asylum there should still be a separation of those who were convalescent from the others in the same asylum?—I think a separation would be desirable, but I do not think it could be carried out. You would not like a convalescent friend to herd with another patient who was violent. There is a species of miniery or infection or contagion in the disease, and the manner and demeanour of an excited violent patient may influence the manner and demeanour of a curable patient, who would not be violent except from example and the influence of others.

10879. I think you have joined Dr. M'Munn in subscribing to this return of the number of curables and incurables in this asylum on the 1st January last?—Yes.

Proportion of curable cases.

10880. By that return it appears that only twenty-four cases, out of 131, were curable—nine males and fifteen females?—That is the return of the supposed curables. There are many who may not be so, and I am afraid some of those called curables are not so.

10881. Then this is even a favourable return?—Yes.

B. O. Cogan, Esq., J.P.

Bernard Owen Cogan, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

10882. How long have you been a Governor of the Sligo District Asylum?—Since the asylum was established.

10883. Are you a frequent attendant at the Board?—I am.

10884. Is there usually a quorum assembled?—I am not aware that there was ever an adjournment from want of a sufficient attendance, except upon one occasion.

The Board of Governors; its constitution, &c.

10885. Do you find that the attendance of Governors is more from Sligo than from the more distant county of Leitrim?—It is almost altogether from Sligo; some of the Leitrim gentlemen attend, but very rarely.

10886. Some of the Governors are connected with Sligo and Leitrim by property?—Yes; some of them, the chairman, for instance, and a few others.

10887. Do the Governors appoint a visiting committee to inspect the house, or do they discharge that duty themselves?—There is a committee appointed by the Board, who visit from time to time.

10888. Practically is there an inspection of the house, we will say once a month, by the Governors?—Yes; whenever there is a meeting of the Board, some two or three of the members go visit the house also.

10889. What is your opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of the Inspectors of Lunatics being members of the Board?—I think it is very advisable that they should be members of the Board, so that whenever they attended they could take part in the proceedings and give any assistance in their power to the local Governors.

10890. Do you think they should sit at the Board with the same powers of voting and otherwise as the other members, or that they should attend merely as Poor Law Inspectors do at Boards of Guardians?—I think an attendance similar to that of Poor Law Inspectors at Boards of Guardians would be quite sufficient.

10891. What is your opinion as to the manner in which Governors are appointed, namely, by the Executive Government?—I am of opinion that they should not all be appointed by the Government, but that the rate-payers should have a voice in the appointment. The Board of Governors should be constituted much in the same way that Boards of Guardians are—one half should be *ex officio*, or nominated by the Government, and the other half elected by the rate-payers; that arrangement, I think, would give more satisfaction.

10892. Do you think if it were provided that a certain number of members of the Board should be chosen, say by the Grand Jury, and other members by the Town Council of the borough in the district, that such an arrangement would meet the difficulties which exist as to the rate-payers not being represented on the Board?—No; I would not think that sufficient; because I think the same Governors would be elected by the Grand Jury that would be chosen by the Lord Lieutenant.

Control in formation of Districts and erection of Asylums.

10893. What is your opinion as to the control which is at present exercised by the Executive authority, or at least by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, with respect to the formation of districts and the erection of asylums?—I am not aware of any objection to that system.

10894. Do you consider it would be more advisable to leave it to the Board of Governors to erect the asylums and superintend the works, or leave it, as has heretofore been the case, in the hands of the Executive Government and Board of Works?—I think if it were in the hands of the local Governors there would be a greater saving, and the business would be much better managed altogether. A great many changes have been suggested and made by the Governors here since the building was given up. The general impression is, that the building is too expensive and has not been erected in a satisfactory or convenient manner.

Chargeability of the Asylum.

10895. The cost of maintaining this institution, you are aware, is at present defrayed by the county rate?—I am.

10896. Are you satisfied with that mode of providing for the maintenance of the institution?—I think it is a very fair mode.

10897. You are aware that it differs from the mode in which paupers in workhouses are generally maintained, namely, by the poor rate?—My notion is that the asylum should be maintained in the same way as the poorhouses out of the poor rate, that is, that the owners of the fee and persons having an interest in property should contribute towards the maintenance of this institution. That, I think, would be the most equitable way of raising the money.

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Sligo District Asylum.

B. O. Cogan, Esq., J.P.

10898. Were not the existing arrangements with regard to land, made upon the faith of the present system, by which the occupier pays the whole cost?—The occupiers of land pay the whole of the county cess, and are under the impression that they are liable for all the items of which it is made up. Although we had not an asylum here until a few years since, yet we were contributing to the maintenance of one. The general class of occupiers, I may say, do not know of all the different items which go to make up the county cess, such as the cost of constabulary and the maintenance of the asylum.

Appointment of officers.

10899. With whom do you consider that the appointment of the officers of this institution should rest?—With the Governors, I think.

10900. Do you include all the superior officers as well as the attendants?—I do.

10901. Would you leave any control or veto with the central authority respecting the appointments?—I would give such a control to the Executive as the Poor Law Commissioners exercise over the Boards of Guardians in such matters.

The question of the admission of patients for payment.

10902. It has been stated that some patients who pay have been admitted into this asylum, what is your opinion as to the propriety of patients who can pay for their support being maintained in an institution erected at the cost of the ratepayers in general?—I think that patients whose families or friends could not afford to send them to a private asylum, and who would not wish to be classed as paupers, ought to be received here on their paying a certain sum, the amount to be left to the discretion of the Governors, and never to exceed the actual cost of maintaining the patient. I would fix a maximum and not name a minimum sum, for I would receive any amount that could be afforded, though I should say, of course, that I would not have it less than about £5.

10903. If a sum were fixed which would be exactly commensurate with the cost of maintaining a lunatic in the asylum, and that all who were unable to pay that sum should be received as paupers, do you not think that arrangement would meet such cases?—It would not. We have in this house parties paying £10 a year, who could not pay £23; I know there are several cases of that kind.

10904. Do you think the Governors are enabled to exercise sufficient check so as to prevent the abuse of that indulgence, as it might be called?—I am quite certain they could in Sligo. There is no part of the county that is not generally represented here, and if there was no gentleman present belonging to a district from which an application was made the Board could communicate with parties who would be enabled to furnish information.

10905. Are more minute inquiries made with respect to patients applying for admission as paying patients than with respect to pauper patients?—A great deal more. The only inquiry would be as to the private means of the person.

The form of admission.

10906. Is there any thing else you would wish to state relative to the subject of our inquiry?—It occurs to me that the certificate which it is necessary to send with a patient cannot be always complied with in all respects; for instance, you cannot always get a guarantee for the removal of cases, nor can you always get a medical certificate, and I think some alteration ought to be made, so as to apply a remedy. If a case arises in my neighbourhood, for instance, there is no relieving officer or no one connected with the lunatic asylum to look after the case. The patient may be in a bad way, and though the friends may be able to give me information with regard to him, they may not give me a guarantee for his removal, and a doctor may not be at hand to give a certificate; dispensary doctors, for instance, are not obliged to give a certificate. That document from the medical man certifies that he has visited the patient and that it is dangerous to allow him to be at liberty; that the patient is curable and a fit subject for admission to a lunatic asylum, and is likely to derive benefit from such admission. Of course if the physician sees the party the admission form can be filled up in this respect; but I think there ought to be another form of certificate for extreme cases, where such information as is now required could not be had, and where there was no relative or friend to guarantee the removal of the party when cured.

Dangerous Lunatic Act.

10907. You are aware of the operation of the Dangerous Lunatic Act, by which a lunatic about to commit a crime may be committed to gaol—do you consider that that power of direct committal to the gaol is a desirable one?—No; I disapprove of that, for I think it is injurious to the patient to be sent to gaol. If a patient could be sent at once to the asylum it would be much better

10908. Do you think it might be left to the discretion of one magistrate to commit a person direct to an asylum?—I do; it might be left to the discretion of magistrates or Governors, and if a patient was admitted the case might be brought forward at the next meeting of the Governors, and if the person was improperly admitted he could be turned out by order of the Board. With regard to the appointment of Governors, I would say that a preference should be given in selection to those living in the neighbourhood of the asylum, and who are likely to attend the meetings of the Board, rather than to gentlemen living at a distance and who are not likely to attend.

10909. If the appointment of Governors was to depend upon local selection, would the object you seem to desire be likely to be carried out?—No; I think it would be for the Lord Lieutenant to select after election by the rate-payers; he should select those who were likely to attend.

Peter O'Connor, Esq., J.P.

Peter O'Connor, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

10910. How long have you been a Governor of this institution?—Since its opening.

Constitution of the Board of Governors.

10911. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the Governors are now appointed?—I think if we had an addition made to the Board from the largest rate-payers of the district, as they are represented at special sessions for the county, it would be an improvement,

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SLIGO.

Sligo District Asylum.

Peter O'Connor, Esq., J.P.

so as to give the rate-payers an opportunity of having persons to represent them in the expenditure of their money. The press is not admitted to the meetings of the Board, which, I believe, is generally the case; but some information for the rate-payers, as to the proceedings, would be desirable.

10912. Am I to understand you would wish each baronial sessions to nominate the Governors or to have it done by the county at large sessions?—Either at one or the other, or at the assizes. I think it would be better to have it done at the baronial sessions, each barony to name, according to its extent and taxation, persons to represent it. A certain number might be chosen so as to have the elected and nominated guardians equal.

10913. You suggest this as a mode of carrying out the representation of the rate-payers?—I do, and think it is a mode that would be likely to give satisfaction.

Appointment of officers.

10914. With regard to the appointment of the officers of the establishment, the resident and visiting physician and others, with whom do you think those appointments should rest?—With the Governors, under the control of the Executive, as is the case under the Poor Law system.

Paying patients.

10915. Are you in favour of paying patients being admitted into this establishment?—I am. It would be a great hardship upon the rate-payers of the county if they could not have accommodation for their lunatic relatives amongst those whom they are obliged to support. I think they should have the benefit of the institution for members of their own families when they require it, and the non-existence of an arrangement for the purpose is at present a great want in the institution.

10916. Do you consider it would be more advisable to fix the amount of the payment which the friends of patients should make, say at the actual cost of maintenance, or to leave it discretionary with the Governors to vary the amount according to the means of the parties?—I think it would be better to leave it discretionary with the Governors. Supposing a man who was just able to pay £23 for a relative, and was obliged to pay it, and that there was another man who could pay £15 or £20, I think it would be unjust to the first man to let off the second altogether, merely because he could not pay the whole £23. Those who could pay £10 or £15 a-year towards the support of a relative should contribute that sum, and those who could pay the whole cost of maintenance should be required to pay it; but then there should be different classification, as Dr. M'Munn has suggested. The association of patients should be so regulated as not to prevent improvement in their cases.

10917. As long as you fix a minimum the same injustice you speak of would arise; if £5 was your minimum would it not be hard upon a man able to pay that sum only to require it from him, and to let free another man who could pay £4?—I think parties unable to pay £10 a year should be admitted free.

10918. Do you think fixing the sum would be a check upon parties getting friends admitted for less than they could afford to pay?—If the rate-payers who have to pay the money were represented at the Board they would take care that each party should pay according to his means for the support of the patient.

10919. You are not afraid that injurious consequences might result from perpetual solicitation going on on the part of friends to have the charge lowered to the minimum, and thus have the Board constantly exposed to various influences?—Very likely some persons might try to influence them, but I think it is better to chance that than to have the class I refer to unprovided for.

The chargeability of the Asylum.

10920. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the maintenance of this institution is at present defrayed—do you think it should be defrayed out of the county rate or the poor rate?—I think out of the county rate; it is upon that understanding that owners of land have let land, and tenants have taken it; unless new circumstances arose and that rates became so excessive that tenants would be unable to pay them, I think then it might be judicious to so apportion it that the owners of property might pay a portion.

10921. You have stated that the occupiers of land took it on the understanding that they were to pay county cess, out of which the asylums are supported?—Yes.

10922. And therefore that the asylum should continue to be supported in that way?—Unless that from circumstances the rate became excessive, and then I think the matter should be reconsidered, so as to determine whether the proprietor should not pay a portion.

10923. Might it not be said on the other side that a few years ago the medical charities of the country were supported by county cess, and that their support has been within the last few years transferred to the poor rate—might not a similar course be adopted with respect to the cost of these asylums?—I think as to the medical charities the general portion of the cess-payers derive the benefit of them, and it was extending them on the principle of the poor law system brought the charge upon the proprietors.

10924. Were not dispensaries previously maintained by private subscriptions as well as by county rate?—Yes.

10925. Then the difference of transferring it to the poor rate is but slight, the proprietor, as in the former case, was supposed to be a subscriber, and now he contributes through the rate?—Yes.

10926. The medical charities a few years, although the legal support was derived through the county cess, yet practically they were maintained both by proprietors and occupiers?—Yes, there was an equal proportion; a sum was raised by taxation equal to what was subscribed.

10927. So that practically the difference caused by the alteration in the law as regards the support of the medical charities has been almost nothing?—Almost nothing, except that there is a difference in the amount. I concur with Mr. Cogan as to the form of

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admission; I think there is a great deal of difficulty in it, for instance, we require the signature of a magistrate for the removal of a pauper as a guarantee. The sooner this form of admission is amended, I think, the better. We find a great deal of difficulty in getting persons to give guarantees for the removal of patients. We might get such a guarantee in the case of paying patients, but not in cases of pauper patients.

SLIGO.

Sligo District Asylum.

Peter O'Connor, Esq., J.P.

Roger Charles Parke, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

R.C.Parke,Esq.,J.P.

10928. Are you a member of the Board of Governors of this asylum?—I am not.

Appointment of Governors; chargeability of the Asylum.

10929. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the Governors are at present appointed?—I think it is a very improper way. It is in the hands of the Government, who appoint their own friends, and those who do not stand in favour at the Castle are not likely to hold their proper position. I think the Governors should be appointed partly by the Government and partly as Poor Law Guardians are chosen.

10930. With regard to the manner in which the maintenance of these institutions is defrayed, out of the county rate, do you desire any change in that arrangement?—I should desire to have it charged the same as the poor rate, one half upon the landlord and one half upon the tenant. The asylum is an institution for the benefit of pauper persons, and should be placed upon the same footing as the poorhouses, and on the same account I think the rate-payers should exercise a proper *surveillance* over what is done here. I would either have some of the largest rate-payers named as Governors, or else have them elected in the same manner as Poor Law Guardians are. I do not at all approve of the Governors being exclusively appointed by the Executive Government.

Appointment of officers, &c.

10931. How do you consider that the principal officers of the institution should be appointed?—I think by the Governors, with a power of veto in the Government. With respect to paying patients, I think it would be better to have them admitted, and let the minimum sum to be received be £10. Whatever patients were paid for I think would be better looked after by their relatives.

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KILLARNEY.

KILLARNEY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARNY, Secretary.

Killarney District Asylum.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Martin S. Lawler, Esq., M.D.

Martin Shine Lawler, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined.

The Resident Physician; his share in the medical treatment.

10932. What appointment do you hold in the Killarney District Asylum?—Resident physician and governor.

10933. In point of fact you hold the office of manager, and are styled resident physician under the recent arrangement?—Yes.

10934. Have you held that office since the opening of the asylum?—Yes; since December, 1852.

10935. For what district was this asylum built?—For the county of Kerry only.

10936. What share do you take in the medical treatment of the patients with the visiting physician?—We treat them entirely in common. The visiting physician comes regularly four times a week, and he frequently comes oftener if there is necessity. If any case of difficulty arises I send for him and consult him, and we treat the patients, as I have stated, in common.

10937. Did you receive any instruction upon your appointment, as to your duties in relation to those of the visiting physician?—No, I did not. I received the instruction given to the managers in the old asylums, where the manager was not a medical man.

10938. I presume those instructions are not suited to the appointment which you now hold?—No, they are not.

The Asylum accommodation; number of patients.

10939. Is the asylum full?—No; there are only 172 patients at present in it, and it is capable of holding, with a little pressure, 240. In making that statement I include in my estimate of accommodation the infirmary, which is a detached building; and it would be also necessary to have about twenty beds in the new large wide corridor at the top of the house. Without that the total number we could receive would be 220.

10940. From the Daily Statement Book of yesterday it appears that you consider 124 out of 171 cases to be incurable?—Yes; that is an approximation.

10941. I presume a considerable number of patients were transferred here from the Limerick Asylum, at the opening of this institution?—Yes; seventy-two were transferred here, and twenty-four from Tralee gaol.

10942. You have not had occasion to consider in this district what arrangement could be made in the event of your asylum being full?—No.

10943. Have you yourself ever considered that subject?—No. My idea is that we have as much accommodation as we require. There are many patients in the asylum that, if pressed for room, we could send to the workhouse. They are demented, but are perfectly quiet and tranquil.

Lunatics in Workhouses and Gaols.

10944. I presume you are acquainted with the arrangements for lunatics in the workhouse here?—Yes.

10945. Do you consider a workhouse a place in which any class of lunatics could be properly confined?—I think demented quiet cases could be kept there, except that I do not consider the dietary sufficiently good.

10946. As there are so many vacancies in the asylum, I presume no lunatics are now allowed to remain any time in Tralee gaol?—The present arrangement is, that they must remain in the gaol when committed there until communication is made to Dublin, and then a warrant is sent down to the governor of the gaol for their transmission here.

10947. Does any considerable delay arise in procuring the warrant?—Occasionally.

10948. Do you see any objection to committing a lunatic in the first instance to the asylum?—No; on the contrary, I am a great advocate for it.

Question of receiving paying patients.

10949. Do you receive any paying patients?—We do.

10950. At what rate of payment?—The Board of Governors fix the rate when they ascertain the income or means of the party; they decide whether the sum should be £6, or £10, or the whole amount of the cost of maintenance per head for the year. They have never charged more than the actual cost of maintenance.

10951. From your knowledge of the county do you suppose there is a considerable class who, while they would not wish to have their afflicted relatives admitted into public asylums exactly as paupers, would, at the same time, desire to pay a portion of the cost of maintaining these relatives in this institution?—I do; I think there is a good number of such persons.

10952. Then you are in favour of the admission of those paying patients?—I am; and the arrangement would be much easier if the number of paying patients was more numerous.

10953. Is there any distinction made between the paying patients and the paupers in the way of dress?—There is a distinction made, more in the way of food. The paying patients, so far as we have gone, four or five out of the ten in the asylum are supplied with clothes by their own relatives; and with respect to food there is, as I have said, a distinction.

10954. That is that they get a better class of food?—They do. I do not give it from any previous design or determination, but I find that it infallibly results in my being obliged to

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do so; for instance, there may be a paying patient who filled the rank of a gentleman, and who will not eat oatmeal gruel for breakfast, and I am obliged to give him a more luxurious or better class of food.

10955. Do you not find jealousies to arise amongst the other patients in consequence of that?—Yes; in a few instances, but not as often as I would expect; and those instances have arisen amongst persons who have been in a better position of life themselves, not amongst the humbler or poorer class.

The Asylum building.

10956. Have the Board of Governors had reason to complain of the manner in which the asylum has been constructed?—Yes; there has been great expense and outlay of money upon external ornamentation. The two principal grounds of complaint are, the imperfect state of the work, and the not having been consulted with respect to the outlay.

10957. In point of fact, did any communication take place between the Board of Governors and the Board of Works during the erection of the building?—Not that I am aware of.

10958. Have those defects been remedied?—They are in course of being remedied; but not all the defects that have been pointed out by the Board of Governors.

The site; supply of water.

10959. I believe the site is a salubrious one?—Very salubrious. There, in fact, has never been any epidemic here.

10960. How is the supply of water?—The water is bad as to quality, and the means of supplying it are very onerous on the patients, particularly in summer and in the cold period of winter.

10961. You mean that the labour imposed on the patients in working up the water is more than they probably can perform without injury to themselves?—I think so; I think it is labour calculated to be injurious to lunatic patients.

10962. Is the supply of water sufficient?—It is sufficient if we had enough of labour to command it. There has never been a dearth of water in the well.

The land of the Asylum; airing courts.

10963. Is there a considerable extent of ground attached to the asylum?—Thirty acres within the walls.

10964. Is there any of that under cultivation?—We have twenty acres under cultivation; the rest is taken up with the building, the airing-courts, and roads.

10965. Are the airing-courts on the northern or southern side of the building?—On the northern.

10966. Are they much used by the patients?—Yes; particularly on the male side.

10967. Do you find them cold and cheerless in winter?—Yes, cold and cheerless; but a new one has been constructed that will give more sun at the female side.

Heating; ventilation.

10968. How are the long galleries heated?—Just at present they have been putting up stoves to heat them; before that the cold was very great in the winter. It was only yesterday that we commenced to try how the stoves answered.

10969. Are the fire-places in the outer walls of the galleries?—Yes; they are in the outer walls. There was no means of putting them in the inner walls.

10970. Are there any artificial means of ventilation?—There is a fire at the top of the house which heats one of the boilers, and consumes the foul air which comes up through the air-pipe.

10971. Has that been found effective?—It varies in its effects very often; sometimes it seems to take up the foul air well, and at other times not. That is judging by the test of a candle, but by the test of smell on going into the dormitories and the rooms of the patients it does not seem to work very well.

10972. Is that fire lighted every day in the week?—Every day, to supply hot water for baths, and at the same time it consumes the foul air.

10973. Is there a supply of hot water laid on?—Yes, every day; it is not laid on until it is called for, but it is always there.

10974. Are there hot water pipes?—There are; we do not turn it on, in order to check the consumption.

Sewerage; bedsteads; baths.

10975. How is the sewerage?—Very good; and now that we have new water-works put up in connexion with the water-closets we have very good means, indeed, of flushing.

10976. Then you are satisfied with the existing arrangements in this respect?—Yes.

10977. Were the bedding and furniture that were supplied suitable?—The bedsteads I did not think were at all suitable; the beds and bedding were very good; but they supplied us with iron bedsteads, which are easily broken, and which tend very much to accident.

10978. Have you had any accidents?—We have had no accidents; but the patients have broken off the laths of the steads.

10979. Are there baths in each wing?—There are baths in the four divisions of each wing.

10980. How often does each of the patients get a bath?—As a general rule they are all washed and bathed once a-week; any patient that requires it gets it oftener; soiled patients get it as a matter of cleanliness and health.

A school; amusements, &c.

10981. Have you any school in the asylum?—We had a school; but I unfortunately have been obliged to be away from the asylum, and I do not know how it has been working. It was only in its infancy when I went away, and it was going on pretty well.

10982. What means are there of amusing the patients?—Their principal amusement is in the open air; they have a ball-alley, and the agricultural labour is a great amusement to the great majority of them. For indoor amusements there are books, newspapers, backgammon, and cards; but I find they do not make much use of any of them, with few exceptions.

10983. Is there a recreation-hall?—There is; but we have not used it up to the present. There is no furniture for it.

10984. Do the patients dine in their several divisions?—They dine in their divisions.

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KILLARNEY.

Killarney District Asylum.

Martin S. Lawler, Esq., M.D.

Chaplains.

10985. Have you ever thought of associated dining?—I have; and it has been very often suggested to me, but it has not been adopted. We sent up a request with an estimate to the Board of Works, when the last money was granted, for an allowance of funds to furnish and fit up a hall for dining, and the Government refused it.

10986. Are there chaplains attached to the institution?—There are.

10987. Is there a place of worship?—There is a chapel available for all persuasions.

10988. What is your opinion as to the necessity of having chaplains attached to this institution?—I think it is a great comfort to the patients; and, as far as this asylum goes, I think it has worked exceedingly well; and, moreover, I find great assistance from the Catholic chaplain in keeping the attendants, who are catholics, orderly and regular.

10989. Have there always been chaplains attached to this institution?—For a month or six weeks after the opening of the asylum there was no chaplain, in consequence of some dispute between the bishop and the Governors about the appointment.

10990. Did the patients during that time complain of the want of a chaplain?—Yes; some patients who came from Tralee gaol expressed great dissatisfaction at not hearing mass on Sundays; they said they considered they were treated more like savages than Christians, as they had no chaplain.

10991. Has any difficulty arisen from the one chapel being used by the two persuasions?—None.

10992. I believe it is the case in all the gaols of the county that the one chapel is used by the different persuasions?—I believe so.

The Governors; the Inspectors.

10993. Is the attendance of Governors pretty regular?—It is pretty regular. We have meetings, I should think, for ten months out of the twelve, on an average. The Board meet once a month, and special meetings are held, when necessary.

10994. Is there any visiting committee of the Governors appointed?—No; they have never appointed a visiting committee; they have taken the subject once or twice into their consideration. They said they would appoint a committee, but they have never done so.

10995. Do the Governors, or any number of them, on the days of their meeting, visit the house?—Occasionally.

10996. Do the Inspectors of Lunatics attend the Board?—When they are here they do.

10997. Do they vote at the Board like the other Governors?—We have never had a division when they were here.

10998. When the Inspectors make their visits, are they in the habit of communicating to you beforehand that they are likely to arrive on a certain day?—I generally get a note from them to say that they will be here, and stop here, they being private friends of mine.

10999. Are their visits of inspection to the asylum usually made on the same days on which meetings of the Board are held?—No, I think not; they have been two or three times here on the occasion of meetings.

11000. Do they enter in any book any record of their visits?—They do, in a Minute Book.

Manager's communications to Board; Privy Council control.

11001. When you desire to bring matters under the notice of the Board of Governors, do you do so in writing, or verbally?—In writing, in a Memorandum Book.

11002. Have you found that any inconvenient delays have arisen from communication with the Privy Council with respect to contracts?—Not with respect to contracts; but occasionally with respect to money advances. It was no great inconvenience, it was only a question of paying a few shillings interest.

Clerk and storekeeper; infirmary.

11003. Have you a clerk and storekeeper?—Yes.

11004. Does he reside in the house?—He resides, at present, in the infirmary, which is detached from the house.

11005. Is the infirmary used as such?—It is not used as an infirmary, and he has gone there to keep it dried.

11006. Why is it not used as an infirmary?—We have not had a staff of attendants sufficient to enable us to use it as an infirmary.

11007. What is your opinion as to the advisability of there being a separate place for treating sick cases?—I think it very desirable; but I also think it desirable to have it more attached to the asylum than our infirmary is. The infirmary building is some distance away from the asylum.

The attendants.

11008. With whom does the appointment of the inferior officers rest?—The appointment of the superior officers rests with the Government, and the appointment of the attendants and servants rests with me, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors.

11009. Is there any examination as to their education or fitness, when they are being appointed?—I examine them as to their capacity to read and write. I am sometimes obliged to take in people who are very inferior in point of education.

11010. Do you find that the salaries allowed are sufficient to insure the services of competent persons?—I think the salaries are too small.

11011. What are the salaries of the ordinary attendants?—The males enter at £9 a-year, and, after three years' service, rise to £11, with rations and clothing. The females enter at £7, and, after three years' service, rise to £9, with rations and clothing. I am now speaking of the ordinary attendants. We have a head attendant, who has £26 a-year, with rations and clothing.

Structural improvement of the house.

11012. In the observations which Dr. Nugent entered in this Minute Book now before me, on the 11th April last, I find the following sentence:—"I trust the works undertaken for the structural improvement of the house will be successful; at the same time, I cannot but regret that the propositions made by the Board of Governors, about three months since, were not acceded to by the Treasury, as, I feel convinced, it would have been most beneficial

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to the institution, had the wishes of the Board been carried out." To what did that refer? —To an application from the Board of Governors to the Treasury, to allow them to apply a sum, that had been granted, to works that they thought most judicious.

11013. You mean a sum reported for this asylum by the Commissioners of 1855?—Yes.

11014. By a return which we have received, it would appear that there are thirty-seven lunatics and idiots in the workhouses of this county; have you frequent applications from the Boards of Guardians for the admission of lunatics?—Very rarely. Killarney and Kenmare are the only workhouses from which we had applications.

Lunatics in Workhouses and Gaols.

11015. It appears there were on the 1st January last fifteen idiots in the Killarney workhouse; do you think a workhouse a suitable place for the detention of idiots?—I think it would be better to have them in the asylum, if there is room for them; though, if they are tranquil, they might remain in the workhouse.

11016. Do you find any difficulty in getting the usual bonds signed in the cases of patients coming from workhouses?—No, not in the cases of patients coming from workhouses.

11017. Who usually undertakes to remove those patients?—The master of the workhouse.

11018. In the case of patients coming from gaols and workhouses, you do not usually receive, I believe, the same amount of information that you do with cases coming from the county at large?—We do not.

11019. Do you find that a great inconvenience?—Yes; but their friends generally come in the course of time, and we get information about them in that way.

Lunatics at large.

11020. It also appears, from a return which we have received, that there were in this county ninety-seven insane persons at large on the 1st January last; from your knowledge of the county, do you think that a reasonably correct return?—The number of insane in this county appears to have been so greatly developed since the establishment of this asylum that I should not be surprised if it was a correct return. Before the establishment of this asylum, I would not have thought there were so many.

11021. I saw two sick patients in bed this morning, one named Darley, with discharging abscess in the neck, in bed eighteen months; the other, named Scollard, in the same room, three weeks in bed; is there any special nurse for those persons?—No special nurse.

Attendance on sick Patients.

11022. At the female side, Anne Roche has been in bed for four months, in dormitory number five, with five other patients; she has offensive discharging abscess in the groin, open for four months; are you provided with any special nursetender for her?—No.

11023. It appears from the statement of the nurse in the division that she has herself been obliged to be up for the greater part of the last two nights, in attendance on Anne Roche?—Yes.

11024. Do you think she is capable of doing both day and night duty?—She is not; but she is relieved in the course of the day.

11025. Biddy Shea, in division number ten, is suffering from extensive scrofulous disease of the skin, and has been in bed for two years, always in a single cell, and, therefore, without sufficient warmth?—Yes.

11026. Those cases are proofs to your mind that an infirmary would be desirable?—Certainly.

Paying Patients; restraint; padded rooms.

11027. You have said that it would be desirable to admit paying patients; would you propose to admit them at a fixed rate of payment, or would you leave the amount to be paid, to the discretion of the Board of Governors?—I would leave it at the discretion of the Board of Governors.

11028. Do you think that might give rise to jealousy in any cases?—I think not; it has not done so as yet.

11029. Do you use any mechanical restraint?—None.

11030. Have you padded rooms?—We have padded rooms.

Question of increased accommodation.

11031. Have you ever turned your attention to the consideration whether if the asylum became very much pressed for room, it would be more desirable to establish a separate asylum for incurables, or to enlarge the district asylum?—Speaking with reference to this district, in my opinion, it would be more desirable to enlarge the district asylum than to erect a separate building for incurables.

11032. Be kind enough to mention the grounds on which you consider enlarging the district asylum preferable to erecting a separate asylum for incurables?—I think it could be worked more economically.

11033. Have you any other ground for your opinion?—That is the principal ground.

The responsibility as to the Medical treatment.

11034. With whom do you consider the main responsibility of treating the patients rests, with you or with the visiting physician?—I have always considered that we had a mutual responsibility; but, as I am here more during the twenty-four hours of the day, I presume, a greater responsibility rests with me; so far as the forming of the diagnosis, and the treatment of patients, it has been perfectly mutual: we consult.

11035. Supposing a difference of opinion did occur, with whom do you think the main responsibility ought to rest?—That would be a question in reference to the relative experience of the physicians; for my own part, I would yield to the visiting physician here, as the more experienced in practice, but, I think, as a general principle, the responsibility ought to rest with the resident physician.

11036. Would you extend that responsibility, not only as far as the treatment of insanity, but the treatment of ordinary diseases, in addition to insanity?—Yes, I would.

11037. Would your view be, that the visiting physician should be in the light of a consulting physician, and give the resident physician the benefit of his advice and experience?—I find it difficult to answer that question; for, as far as my experience goes, that has not been the arrangement here. The visiting physician has taken an equal part in the treatment with me.

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11038. Is there much labour given by the inmates towards the making up of articles for use?—All the clothes in the house are made up by the patients, with the exception of the labour of one shoemaker, whom we employ.

11039. Have you any other occupation besides that of manager of this asylum?—No.

11040. When you were appointed did you receive any instruction with respect to any other occupations?—I received instructions from the Inspectors informing me that I should have no other medical practice.

Chargeability of the Inmates.

11041. Are there any general suggestions you would wish to address to the Commissioners with reference to the subject of this inquiry?—Yes; I have made a note of a few. With respect to the chargeability of the inmates, I may observe, that I have occasionally to take in lunatics who have been found wandering about the county, but who belong to the neighbouring counties, Limerick, for instance. I am directed to write, then, to the asylum belonging to the native county of the lunatic, to request that they will have the lunatic removed to that asylum, and the general answer we have received is, that the asylum is full. I would suggest that there should be some power given for the recovery from the counties of the expense of maintaining lunatics belonging to them, so long as they have been detained in other asylums.

Dangerous Lunatics.

11042. Are the cases you refer to admitted as urgent cases, or are they admitted by the Board?—They are generally admitted as urgent cases. The last was a woman, who, it was suspected, had a design upon the life of a gentleman in the neighbourhood. With respect to the committal of dangerous lunatics, I believe the regulation is that they should be sent to the gaol on the warrant of two magistrates; but they are frequently brought here, and sometimes, in such a state, tied to a car, and so cold and prostrated, that I could not possibly think of sending them to the gaol. I would suggest, that there should be a power of immediate committal to the asylum.

11043. Is it your opinion the detention of such cases in the gaol materially retards their cure?—I think it is injurious to them; but so far as a few days go, it cannot materially retard their cure. The gaol here, so far as I know, is well managed.

The staff of attendants.

11044. Do you think the management of this asylum could be improved in any way?—The principal defect I find here, managing under the control of the Board of Governors, is that the staff is not sufficiently large; but, knowing as I do the general feeling of the Board that great expense has already been incurred in connection with this asylum, and that it is their wish to economize, I have not urged on them the necessity of increasing the staff as much as I otherwise would. I think the principal want is a larger and better paid staff. I find that I can get more value from a man who has been here four years than from two men who are newly taken in. The great thing is to have trained men, and you cannot expect to have such persons unless they are better paid. I would suggest, that the salaries should rise up to a certain amount, in proportion to the length of service. I would also wish to call attention to the question as to whether there is a power to detain lunatics against the wish of their relatives. As well as I understand the law, the relatives, or next of kin, of a lunatic have a right to remove him whenever they choose. They very often come here, and desire to remove persons from the asylum who are dangerous, or who are in a state of health that ought to forbid their removal at the time; and I think it would be very desirable if the resident officer, or the Board, had the power of detaining such lunatics until they were in a condition to be removed.

Removal from the Asylum of uncured patients by their relatives.

11045. Then your opinion is that you could not refuse to give up a patient?—I have refused, but I felt I was rather running a risk in doing so.

11046. To what do you attribute the desire of friends and relatives to take out of the asylum insane patients?—I would attribute it sometimes to such a thing as a dream; they come here and say they had a dream the night before last, or the night before that, and the result of which is, that they would like to remove the patient. At another time they say the patient is not getting well, and that it would be better to bring him round the holy wells.

11047. Do you ever find, that when patients recover, there is any difficulty in getting their friends to take them away?—Yes, sometimes; and we have no compulsory power to oblige relatives to take away lunatics.

11048. Have you not a bond?—The bond is very uncertain; it is often signed by a pauper.

11049. Do you not think that, if you were to refuse in many instances to deliver up a patient to his friends, it might cause general dissatisfaction and distrust with respect to the institution throughout the country?—It might, no doubt, if such a power was injudiciously exercised; but the great probability is that would not be so; because, of course, the ambition of the resident medical officer in a place of this sort would be to send out his patients cured or improved as much as possible to their friends.

11050. Does it not happen much more frequently that the relatives refuse to take out their friends than that they seek to remove them when they are not cured?—In this asylum the contrary has been the case; they more frequently demand to remove patients not cured.

11051. You are aware that, in hospitals for the cure of ordinary sick patients, friends occasionally come and remove them, even when the physician or surgeon in attendance thinks the removal may be most dangerous to the patient?—Yes.

11052. And you are aware that practice has never been interfered with, because it is felt that the attempt to carry out the forcible detention of the patients would be an evil of greater magnitude than that of permitting them to be taken away?—Yes.

11053. Do you think the evil of allowing them to go out uncured is of such magnitude

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that it is worth taking measures against, when compared with the injurious results that would arise from the distrust occasioned by detaining in the asylum patients, who it was demanded, should be given up?—Where a lunatic would be dangerous to himself or others, I would be for detaining him.

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11054. In that case only you would detain him?—Yes; but I would detain lunatics in other cases. If a man is taken out of the asylum in a state of extreme illness, and that that man dies on the road, it would cause a great sensation and feeling against the administration of the asylum in a remote county like this.

11055. Are not dangerous lunatics sent to this asylum under warrant, and does not the law provide that they are to be confined here?—Dangerous lunatics from the gaols are sent under warrants. The meaning of a dangerous lunatic I take to be one who is violent.

11056. But if a man becomes a dangerous lunatic, does not the law deal with him and return him back to the asylum?—Yes.

Walter William Murphy, Esq., M.D. sworn and examined.

Walter W. Murphy, Esq., M.D.

The Visiting Physician.

11057. What appointment do you hold in this asylum?—Visiting physician.

11058. Have you held that appointment since the opening of the institution?—Yes.

11059. How frequently in the week do you attend?—As a rule four times a week, and oftener if necessary.

11060. Do you attend on board days when patients are admitted?—I do.

11061. How soon after patients are admitted do you see them—is any communication made to you respecting them?—Not unless there is something very striking in the case.

11062. Then a patient may be admitted into the asylum without your seeing him for some time?—For a day only.

The medical and moral treatment of the patients.

11063. How far do you consider that you are at all responsible for the moral treatment of the patients?—I consider myself just in the same position as Dr. Lawler. If any thing occurs to my mind with regard to their moral treatment I suggest it to him.

11064. When you attend at the asylum do you visit all the wards, or merely such cases as your services are required for?—I visit all the divisions, and all the airing courts.

11065. Are you and Dr. Lawler in the habit of consulting about the insanity of a patient when he is first admitted?—Yes.

11066. Do you jointly determine upon the course of treatment to be pursued?—Yes.

11067. Supposing a difference of opinion to arise between you, how do you propose to decide that?—I could not answer the question; I have never anticipated any difference arising between us.

Extent of insanity in the county.

11068. From your knowledge of the county of Kerry, is it your opinion that insanity is on the increase?—I have latterly come to the conclusion that there is a greater number of insane persons in the county than I could have supposed heretofore.

11069. Do you think that is in any way connected with the scenes of the recent famine?—I think the famine might have exercised an influence on it.

11070. I believe there is an apothecary attached to this asylum?—Yes.

The medicines; Infirmary treatment of sick in cells.

11071. Are the drugs purchased by the Governors or provided by him?—They are provided by the Governors.

11072. Is it your opinion, that it would be desirable the infirmary should be used for the purposes for which it was erected?—I think so.

11073. Have you ever brought the matter under the notice of the Board of Governors?—I have not.

11074. Have any of the separate cells got fire-places?—None of the single cells have fire-places; they are in the dormitories.

11075. In point of fact, are fires ever lighted in the associated dormitories?—Yes; sometimes.

11076. Do you think separate cells suitable places for treating sick patients?—I have found it preferable to attend them in an infirmary.

11077. With the limited number of attendants, is it possible for the nurse having charge of a ward to attend on sick patients in separate cells?—Certainly not.

11078. You have heard Dr. Lawler's evidence with reference to the quality of the water here?—Yes.

The water.

11079. Do you concur in the opinion that it is of bad quality?—Yes; there is some iron in it; there is a taste of iron on it. Whether that is a natural impregnation, or arises from passing through iron pipes I cannot say. It was proposed to send some of the water to Cork for analysis.

11080. Are you acquainted with the workhouse?—Yes; I am medical officer of the workhouse.

Lunatics in Workhouses.

11081. How far do you consider the workhouse a fit place for the detention of lunatics?—I think the asylums are preferable. There was a period when the asylum would be more desirable than it is now, for then there was a greater pressure upon the workhouses.

11082. Do you think there is any class of lunatics, such as harmless and quiet lunatics, who might with propriety be detained in workhouses?—I do.

Paying patients.

11083. Have you ever turned your attention to the subject of admitting paying patients into the asylum?—I have.

11084. Do you think it desirable?—I think it most desirable.

11085. Why?—They are secure of being paid proper attention with the means that are here for treating insanity. They can be taken in here at a low rate, and I think it of the

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greatest benefit to the community at large, to receive a certain class of persons with limited means.

11086. You would not, of course, include such a class of persons as pay in private asylums?—Assuredly not.

11087. Would you propose they should be paid for on a scale commensurate with the opinion which the Board of Governors might form of their means, or that they should be admitted on payment of a fixed sum?—I should leave it to the Governors to settle the amount to be paid, for they are acquainted with the means of almost every person in the county, and they would tax those parties just according to their means.

11088. Might not that uncertainty as to the amount lead to perpetual solicitation on the part of friends of patients to have them admitted at a low charge, and thus place individual Governors in the disagreeable position of resisting those applications?—The Governors must take upon them that responsibility and inconvenience.

Difference in treatment of paying and pauper patients.

11089. Do you think that if paying patients were admitted into this asylum they ought to be in any degree treated differently from the ordinary patients in the house?—I do. I think their position requires a different mode of treatment with regard to nourishment and, if possible, clothing. Their *morale*, I think, would be influenced very much, and injured if they were treated in the same manner as persons who could not appreciate comforts to which they were not accustomed.

11090. But if they paid a sum much below the average cost of maintenance, would not their position approximate to that of the pauper class?—That may be; but independently of that, I would feel it my duty as an officer of the house, to supply them with better food, in order to keep up their health and lead to quicker recovery, even supposing they did not pay any thing.

11091. Would you manage that under the head of medical diet without giving rise to any jealousy?—Certainly. I would avoid creating jealousy as much as possible.

11092. Do you think pursuing the course you propose would give rise to jealousy amongst the patients?—It might.

11093. You do not think that of much consequence?—No; I think it could be so managed that they would see as little of it as possible.

Question of separate accommodation for incurables.

11094. Have you ever turned your attention to the consideration of the question as to whether it would be more advisable to erect separate or provincial asylums for incurables, if the present asylums became overcrowded, or to enlarge those asylums?—I have heard Dr. Lawler's evidence on that point, and I fully concur with him in his opinion.

Medical extras.

11095. How is the extra dietary for the sick, and those who might require better than the ordinary diet, entered?—In going round through the building I suggest to Dr. Lawler, or he suggests to me, as the case may be, that this man or the other will require porter or wine, or a mutton chop, or broth; he takes a note of it, and reports it to the clerk when he comes down, and there is a Dietary Book in which the extras are entered. [Same is exhibited.]

11096. Is there any book in which the names of the patients are entered to whom those extra diets are to go?—I am not aware. We point the person out to the keeper in the ward, and tell him that person is to get such a diet. Dr. Lawler comes down here and orders it to be sent to that particular division for the patient.

11097. Then you merely trust to the memory of the keepers for carrying out your arrangements with respect to the dietary for the sick?—Yes.

11098. Do you consider that a good plan?—If there was a book for the purpose it would be better, but no mistake has occurred on the subject.

11099. Are mistakes not likely to occur when there is no book of direction?—Mistakes would be better avoided by keeping a book.

The M'Gillicuddy, J.P., D.L.

Richard M'Gillicuddy, Esq., J.P., D.L., commonly called *The M'Gillicuddy*, sworn and examined.

11100. You have been a Governor of this asylum from its commencement?—Yes.

11101. You have been regular in your attendance?—As regular as my health would permit me.

The Governors.

11102. Do you find there is usually a good attendance of Governors here?—When I have attended here there have been generally from three to four or five present; some days not so many.

11103. It has been stated that the question of appointing a visiting committee has been more than once under the consideration of the Governors, but that they did not determine to appoint one; do you know on what ground they considered it inadvisable to do so?—I do not.

11104. Are any arrangements made by the Governors for inspecting the house?—Not that I am aware of; but they generally go through the house when they come here, to see if there is any thing astray, and they question the patients. I think there is an insufficient number of keepers in the house for the increased number of patients.

The erection of the Asylum.

11105. Are you enabled to state to the Commissioners whether at the time it was determined to erect a separate asylum for the county of Kerry, any communication took place between the gentry of the county and the Government, with reference to the situation of the asylum?—I am not aware, for I think I was absent from the country at the time.

11106. I believe practically the Governors have not been allowed any control with regard to the erection of the asylum?—They have not.

11107. Do you consider that satisfactory?—I think it very unsatisfactory. Where taxation exists, every man in the country should have a voice in the levying and disposal of that

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taxation. You should not put your hand into a man's pocket and take out his purse without asking his leave.

11108. I believe the gaols and courthouses and other public buildings are erected under the control of the county authorities?—Yes. If the county had the control of the building of this asylum, vast expense would have been saved. It is a fact that must be patent to yourselves, that a great deal of money has been sadly wasted. A building more suited to our wants could have been erected for half the expense.

Question of admitting paying patients.

11109. It has been stated that the Board of Governors are in the habit of admitting paying patients; are you favourable to the admission of that class?—Quite so.

11110. Do you consider there is a considerable portion of the population who are in a position to pay some of the cost of maintaining their afflicted relatives, and who at the same time would not like to place them as paupers in an asylum?—Certainly. Taxation is very heavy, and there are certain classes whose families are afflicted with the disease, which we must all deplore, and whose means do not enable them to give their afflicted relatives that care, protection, and attention their cases require. If you tax them heavily for the support of lunatic asylums it is but common equity to give them something of the benefit of this taxation. There are families who are endangered by such cases being at large. I was very near being shot myself the day before yesterday by a lunatic.

Appointment of Governors; the Inspectors.

11111. What is your opinion of the manner in which the Governors are appointed?—I do not know that you could substitute a better plan than the present; it is one so decidedly without partiality. I think if the Governors here recommended the appointment of gentlemen to the Lord Lieutenant, his Excellency would attend to the recommendation, and would appoint the additional Governors. He might not know the locality so well as the Governors here, who would be, from their local knowledge, better qualified to select suitable persons. There are Governors who never appear here, and the whole management is left to the members of the Board living in the neighbourhood of Killarney. Those from Dingle and other parts of the county do not attend.

11112. Have you ever considered whether it would not be advisable to leave the appointment of a portion of the Board to the Grand Jury?—I do not see any objection to that arrangement; I think it would be advisable.

11113. Are the Grand Jury of Kerry in the habit of appointing a committee to visit the asylum?—No.

11114. We understand that the Inspectors of Lunatics attend the Board pretty regularly?—They do.

11115. What is your opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of the Inspectors being members of the Board?—I do not see any objection to their attending the Board; but some of the Inspectors, whom I met here, I do not think did much good, and I do not think they afforded any assistance.

11116. Do you think their position at the Board might be assimilated more to that of Poor Law Inspectors at Boards of Guardians, where they cannot vote?—I think it would be a better arrangement.

Chargeability of the Asylum and inmates.

11117. You are aware that the cost of maintaining this institution is paid out of the county rate?—Yes. I would prefer having it transferred to the Consolidated Fund.

11118. Are you of opinion that it would be desirable to make any alteration, so as to transfer the cost to the poor rate?—No; I do not see any advantage in that at all.

11119. I believe the inmates of this institution are all chargeable upon the county at large?—Yes.

11120. Do you think the chargeability should be fixed upon a smaller area?—I would say not. I would prefer having it upon the county at large.

Appointment of superior officers.

11121. The superior officers of this institution are at present appointed by the Executive Government?—Yes.

11122. Do you consider that arrangement satisfactory?—I see no objection to it at all. I think it would lead to unpleasantness in the county if we were authorized to appoint those officers. I would rather leave the appointment in the hands of the Government. The fewer causes for bickering and disagreement we have here the better.

11123. With reference to the admission of paying patients, would you approve of a fixed scale of payment, or a graduated scale?—I would approve of a graduated scale according to their means; it would work better, and there would be more equity in it.

Religious ministrations.

11124. Have you had any opportunity of observing whether the system of religious instruction has worked well?—There are few of my religious persuasion here, and it is not part of my duty to interfere in the religious concerns of others. I am not aware that the persons coupled with me in religious persuasion have benefited by the arrangement much, but I think it is an arrangement that ought to be continued. I would be one of the strongest opponents to the withdrawal of religious instruction from any class; and I am as much in favour of the priest attending at this asylum as I am in favour of the Protestant clergyman attending.

11125. You think the attendance of both desirable?—Decidedly. I think it would be a crying shame to deprive the inmates of either persuasion of the benefit of religious instruction.

Defects in the building.

11126. Is there any observation you wish to make with respect to the building?—The building, when given up, was really not habitable by the patients. The water streamed in through the walls in buckets full; mops were used every day soaking it up, and this was so for the first year here. The asylum was obliged to be pointed every winter to try and exclude the damp. So great was the damp, that every joist running across the corridors became rotten as a pear. The Board of Works found it necessary to make additions in order

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The Manager.

to correct the evils, and they sought to throw it upon the Board of Governors after they got the responsibility off their own shoulders. You will allow me now to say one word with respect to the granting of leave of absence to the manager. I agree in the opinion that a month's leave of absence would be necessary for him, and I do not think you could possibly get a more suitable officer than Dr. Lawler. I do not think any one could discharge the responsible duties of his position efficiently throughout the year, unless he had some little relaxation. You may imagine the amount of labour and anxiety he has to undergo; and when he is granted leave of absence, it is most unfair to mulct him for the payment of his substitute.

11127. Do you concur in the opinion that some competent medical person should be left in the asylum during the absence of the manager?—Yes; but, as I have before said, I would not visit the manager with the cost.

11128. Who, practically, is the principal person resident in the house in the absence of the manager; is it the storekeeper?—Yes; there could not be a better man than the storekeeper; and there is also Mr. Rickard, the head turnkey, who is also a most efficient officer. No accident or loss of any description has occurred in the asylum.

J. Leahy, Esq., J.P.

John Leahy, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

Appointment of Governors; the Inspectors.

11129. Have you been a Governor of this institution since its opening?—Yes.

11130. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the Governors are now appointed?—Well, I think the present mode of appointment is a very good one; but I think when the Governors suggest the appointment of any additional members from the locality, in consequence of the want of sufficient attendance or otherwise, that their suggestion or recommendation should receive an almost absolute confirmation from the Government. I think the Government should appoint the persons the Board of Governors would recommend. I am of opinion that it is better to leave the appointment of Governors in the hands of the Government, and I do not incline to the opinion that it would be well to confer upon the Grand Jury the power of appointing, and I will state my reason for that. The result of my experience of Grand Jury appointments is this, that though very respectable men are appointed, there is very often a jealousy created by the omission of some name, the passing over particular persons. Gentlemen are frequently put on the list who do not really attend to the business, but who, if they did attend, would be very good members of the Board. With respect to the attendance of Governors, I feel that in this particular part of the district we do not receive sufficient assistance from the Governors belonging to the other parts of the county. As a general rule, the Governors residing at a distance do not attend, in point of fact, at all, at this asylum. The asylum, so far as the duties of Governors are concerned, is worked by those living in the immediate locality.

11131. Do you think a more suitable and central situation might have been chosen for the asylum?—No; I do not think there could have been a better situation than the present.

11132. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors of Asylums being members of the Board of Governors?—In the working of this asylum, I see no objection whatsoever to it. They appear to have gone on with the Governors in a very fair and amicable manner heretofore. We have never had any difference of opinion whenever they attended here. The Inspectors appear to carry out their own views, and they pay every attention to the suggestions of the Governors.

Paying patients.

11133. Do you concur in the opinion that it is desirable to make provision for paying patients in these institutions?—I do; I fully concur in what The M'Gillicuddy, who is our principal acting Governor here, has said upon that subject, and I consider that a graduated scale of payment is better than a fixed amount. From what I have seen here, I do not think that any improper admissions would be made by the Governors. They inquire strictly and fully into the circumstances of each person.

Chargeability of the Asylum and the inmates.

11134. Are you favourable to the transferring of the maintenance of this institution from the county rate to the poor rate?—No; I think the reasons applicable to district rating for poor law purposes do not apply at all to institutions like this. The rates for the supporting of paupers ought to be confined very much to districts, so as to create in each district an inclination or desire on the part of proprietors and occupiers of land to decrease the amount of the tax by doing what is in their power to reduce the amount of pauperism; but the same principle does not apply at all with respect to lunacy. So far as my judgment goes, I do not see how they bear upon each other at all.

11135. Do you desire any change in the chargeability of the inmates; you are aware that at present they are charged upon the county at large; do you think the area for which they should be charged should be more limited?—No; I do not think it would be practicable to carry it out. There are so many causes for lunatics changing from one part of the county to another that a different arrangement would not be very practicable, nor do I think there is any feeling in the county in favour of any change in that respect. It appears to be considered better to have them charged upon the county at large. I have never known the question, of having a change made, to be discussed in the county.

Dangerous lunatics.

11136. With respect to dangerous lunatics, do you see any objection to giving a power to the magistrates to commit them direct to the asylum?—Not at all, I think it wise; and regulations that have been made in reference to communication with Dublin and other quarters in relation to the committal of lunatics, are quite unnecessary, and cause delay, and very often lead to dangerous results. The most speedy means should be provided for committing a lunatic at once to the asylum, subject to the proper control of a magistrate, as is already provided by the law, and upon the certificate of a medical man. I do not see any reason for the delays that at present arise.

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11137. Do you concur with The M'Gillicuddy, as to the expediency of leaving the appointment of the superior officers of the asylum in the hands of the Government?—As to the superior officers of the asylum, certainly; such as the Governor and the visiting physician. I think it better to leave such appointments to the Government, though, as a general rule, I am for local control. I think it would be better, however, that the other officers in the asylum should be appointed by the Governors.

11138. Is there any statement or suggestion you would wish to make to the Commissioners?—I wish to make a suggestion with reference to evidence that has been given on two or three matters. You asked questions relative to the idiots who remain in the workhouse here, and inquired how it was that so many appeared to remain in the workhouses of the county. I thought something had occurred on the subject at this Board, and on referring to the minutes, I found at page 40, under date 2nd March, 1853, this resolution, to which I wish to direct your attention:—"The Board proceeded to consider the question of receiving idiots into the asylum, and after mature discussion came to the following resolution, which they directed to be forwarded to the various Boards of Guardians in the county: 'Resolved—That with the view to retain the existing available accommodation in this establishment as far as possible for curable cases of lunacy, we are anxious to impress on the several Boards of Guardians in this county, the advisability of not seeking to have idiots forwarded to the new county asylum, unless such idiots are dangerous ones; and that we trust the Guardians will co-operate in carrying out this course generally throughout the county at large, as the expense of dieting lunatics and idiots will be probably 2*s.* 6*d.* per head per week; whereas in the workhouses, the cost of dietary is only one shilling per head per week. We trust the necessity of exercising every economy, consistent with the carrying out of the law, will be admitted by all. That the resident physician be directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Chairman of each Union, with the view to place same before the Guardians.'" To that I attribute the fact of there being so many of that class of idiots in the workhouses as appears from the return you have referred to.

Idiots.

11139. What is your opinion with respect to the increase, or otherwise, of insanity in this county?—So far as my experience goes, I am not aware that there is any increase. I go through the county a good deal, I visit different parts of it, and I am not aware that insanity has been on the increase. The attention of persons of late, since the asylum was opened, is directed to cases of insanity more than heretofore, in consequence of the desire to induce the relatives of lunatics to forward them to the asylum. The gentlemen of the county now turn their attention more to the finding out of cases, in order to have them sent to the asylum; whereas, practically speaking, before the establishment of this asylum, by reason of the distance of the Limerick asylum, we were deprived of the benefit of any such establishment. The expense of sending to Limerick was so great, and there was so much trouble and difficulty in writing for orders, and communicating with Limerick and with magistrates and constables, and in getting doctors' certificates, the result was, that practically, that state of things led to the depriving this county of the benefit of the asylum. The opening of this asylum has been of the greatest possible advantage to the county.

Extent of insanity in the county.

11140. Can you explain why the infirmary has not been used?—At a meeting of the Board here, I understood the reason it was not used was that there was not a sufficient number of cases to occupy it. The doctors, of course, know best about these matters; but the opinion of the Governors was, that there were so few cases fit for an infirmary, that they would not be justified in imposing upon the county the expense of an additional staff for the infirmary. We did not think it led to any grievance in the asylum. In consequence of the great expense for this building, an expense incurred without the assent of the gentry of the county, or without any communication with them, the taxation upon the county has been enormous; and the Governors have, therefore, been trying to keep the working expenses as low as they could, of course, always taking care to provide for the patients in a suitable manner. If an infirmary is required, I think the one we have ought to be used. I have heard the objection stated, that it is a building detached from the house, and in reference to that I would suggest that we should not be subjected to any more outlay for building, by the erection of another infirmary attached to the asylum, which would render the present infirmary useless. The Governors feel strongly against any more expense being incurred in the way of building, which would be charged to the county.

The Infirmary building.

11141. How does it appear that the large cost incurred in the original erection of the asylum is any very valid reason for not using a portion of the building considered essential?—It is no reason why the building should not be used if it is necessary. You have asked whether the attention of the Governors was directed to the fact of the infirmary not being used, and Dr. Murphy stated that he was not aware the question was ever brought before the Board. I wish to say my opinion of the Governors is, that if it was shown to us that it was essential for the benefit of the patients that this infirmary should be used, we would provide an additional staff for the purpose. At the same time, we have always impressed upon the officers to try and keep down the expense as much as possible, in consequence of the enormous charge already upon the county for the asylum.

11142. Does your information bear out the statement which has been made, that no communication ever took place between the gentry of this county and the Government, with regard to the erection of this asylum?—My information bears me out in this, that except with reference to the site, there was no communication. The Grand Jury and the gentry of this county were communicated with as to that, but with reference to the plans or the estimates of the cost of the building, the gentry of the county were never consulted in any way whatsoever, until the asylum was given up to us and it has been the subject of

The erection of the Asylum; the cost, &c.

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almost universal complaint amongst the gentry of the county, that such an enormous sum as £43,000 or £44,000 should have been expended upon a building to contain 200 patients without their ever having consulted on the subject, or as to the mode of carrying out the object in view, and particularly when we have here at the opposite side of the road, and within a few yards, a poorhouse built for £10,000, to accommodate 800 persons, and which, during the famine, contained nearly 4,000. With such a fact before us, it is considered a grievance of a serious character that the ratepayers should be taxed to the extent of £44,000 to provide accommodation for 200 lunatics, and that without even consulting those who pay.

The Asylum building.

11143. If the Governors desired to have a new building now, would they be allowed to erect it themselves, or would the Board of Works undertake it?—The Board are now doing the new works, and with respect to these we have cause of complaint, because suggestions we made as to the expenditure of money, have been totally disregarded by the Board of Works, or by the members of the Government in connexion with them. As you have heard stated, when it was proposed to apply the money, awarded to us under the report of the Commissioners of 1855, in a particular way as we thought best upon consideration here for the benefit of the asylum, our suggestions in that respect were totally disregarded. You asked whether complaints were made from the Governors to the Board of Works during the progress of the building, or whether any remonstrance was addressed to them; on that subject I wish to state, that this being a new district, and a new asylum, no Board of Governors existed during the progress of the building, and there was no one who could remonstrate or complain, unless some county gentleman wished to volunteer. In other places, where Boards of Governors existed, there was also an already existing asylum of some sort, and in those places, I believe, the Board of Works were in communication with the existing Boards of Governors respecting the new asylums that were erected. The Board of Governors here, however, came first into existence when the building was completed, and we then did remonstrate as to alterations required, and also as to the great expense incurred without the sanction of the gentry of the county, or without communication with the Grand Jury.

11144. You have read the resolution of the Board of Governors proposing to exclude idiots from the asylum; are you aware that resolution is not in accordance with the regulations of the Privy Council for the government of lunatic asylums?—I am not.

Question of the admission of idiots from Workhouses.

11145. Be kind enough to read regulation number four?—I have read the regulation, and I do not consider it is quite inconsistent with our resolution, because we have never decided here, nor did we ever put forward the opinion that idiots are not admissible. It was only in order to render available as long as possible the accommodation in the asylum for the more pressing class of patients that we recommended the Boards of Guardians not to forward to the asylum harmless idiots at that time, because we calculated on requiring the room that would be occupied by them for other cases in which it might be hoped a cure would be effected. I am almost certain I heard one of the Inspectors who attended here state, and I am certain that it was the opinion of the Board of Governors, that in admissions to the asylum, we should always consider most and give a preference to the cases of persons likely to be cured. The rule to which you have referred me states that idiots are admissible as well as others, and our object in adopting the resolution I have read was, not to have idiots sent in as a general rule by the Boards of Guardians, inasmuch as the asylum might be crowded to such an extent as to render it impossible to admit curable cases. We did not lay down the rule against the admission of idiots, and idiots who were not in workhouses were never refused admission here, because they were such; on the contrary, we consider idiots entitled to admission; but we did not want to get all the idiots of the county sent in upon us at once from the workhouses. The resolution to which I have referred was adopted in 1853, before the institution was long working, and we were then afraid that if all those idiots came in upon us in a batch, there would be no room for the patients who could be cured and restored to their families and friends.

11146. The ground assigned in the resolution for recommending that the idiots be retained in the workhouses is that of economy?—Yes; that is one ground, and also with the view to retaining the existing accommodation for curable cases of lunacy.

11147. But the contingency proposed to be provided against, of the accommodation being very much pressed upon, has never arisen in this asylum?—It never arose; but at that time in 1853, I take it for granted, the Governors were afraid of an overcrowding of the asylum.

Detention of lunatics in Workhouses.

11148. In reference to that resolution, I may ask you, have you formed any opinion as to whether or not workhouses are proper places for idiots to be retained in?—I am an *ex-officio* member of several poor law boards in this county—of four of them; and I frequently visit them, and I have seen a class of healthy, able-bodied idiots in those workhouses, and they appeared to me to get on very well, and not to require any special treatment in a medical point of view. On that point I am not competent to give any opinion respecting them; but as an ordinary guardian it appeared to me they might remain in those workhouses with advantage.

11149. Are you aware whether any special attendants are provided for the care of lunatics in workhouses?—I am not aware that there are any special attendants, but I have remarked that the idiots appeared to have been very much looked after from motives of kindness or humanity—from that kind feeling which appears to exist out of doors amongst the poorer classes towards persons of weak minds. I have seen the paupers apparently looking after them and taking care of them.

11150. Are you aware, on the other hand, that they have occasionally been subjected to ill treatment at the hands of other paupers?—I have not heard that; but, as you direct my attention to it, I think it likely, if there was an idiot of a particular class causing merriment,

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or amusement, he might be worried. I would say that could be hardly avoided, for we see out of doors persons of that class very often annoyed by boys and girls. The discipline of a workhouse establishment may tend to prevent that. With respect to the erection of another asylum for incurables in the province, I am not aware how it would bear or operate in a medical point of view; but, on the part of the Governors, so far as I have heard them express their opinions, I would press upon the Commissioners that nothing could exceed the strong feeling of opposition they have to any further buildings being erected for such a purpose, after such an enormous sum has been already expended upon this asylum, which they think could be made available for the incurable lunatics existing in the county. I have no doubt there would be great opposition to any further building, or any further staff, even for the province; for we would, of course, have to pay our share towards it. You see the size of this house, and it appears to me quite as a matter of course that accommodation could be obtained here for 100 patients above what the building was calculated to contain. With respect to the appointment of Governors, and the questions you asked me on that subject, I have now before me a list of the Governors of this asylum, numbering twenty-eight, chosen from all parts of the county; and, on looking over it, I can say, from my own personal knowledge, that not more than eleven out of the twenty-eight have ever attended. I may observe, in relation to the appointment of superior officers, such as the manager, who may be selected from any part of Ireland, that if the Governors were empowered to elect persons to those offices, the gentlemen who do not usually attend would come in to vote for particular candidates on the occasions when offices of such value were to be disposed of. To avoid any difficulty on that subject, and to guard against any supposition that the right man was not chosen for the right place, I think it might be better to leave, as at present, the appointment of the superior officers with the Government. At the same time, I think the observations as to local control that have been made cannot in my opinion, be too fully attended to.

Objection to taxation for additional buildings.

The Board of Governors.

James Bland Hewson, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.

Jas. Bland Hewson, Esq., J.P.

11151. How long have you been a Governor of this asylum?—For the last three or four years.

11152. Have you been a constant attendant?—When I am in the county, I constantly attend.

11153. What is your opinion as to the manner in which the Governors are now appointed; do you consider the power of appointment should be left with the Lord Lieutenant?—I do.

Appointment of Governors.

11154. Have you ever considered whether it would be advisable to give a representative character to the Board by allowing local bodies to nominate?—I have never been able to see how that could be effectually carried out. I agree in the observation Mr. Leahy has made, that it would be desirable if, from time to time, gentlemen resident in the vicinity of the institution were appointed Governors; and as to appointing Governors generally throughout the county, I do not see the least use in it, because they do not attend, nor could they be expected to attend, living as they do at such distances from the asylum. The great object, I think, would be to secure a body of respectable persons in the neighbourhood to attend here, so as to prevent the business of the institution from falling into arrear, as sometimes happens from the non-attendance of a sufficient number of Governors.

11155. I believe portions of the county are upwards of forty miles from the asylum?—Certainly, and more.

11156. Do you desire to see any alteration in the manner in which the funds for the maintenance of the institution are raised?—I do not see how they could be more fairly charged.

Chargeability of lunatics.

11157. Do you think the chargeability of the lunatics could, with more propriety and fairness, be fixed on electoral divisions or unions, or remain upon the county at large?—I think it ought to remain upon the county at large.

11158. With regard to the chief medical officers at present appointed by the Executive Government, would you leave the power to appoint with the Lord Lieutenant?—I certainly would; I do not see any better mode of appointing.

Appointment of officers.

11159. Do you think the appointment of matron, storekeeper, and so on, should be left to the Executive Government?—I think those appointments might, perhaps, with more propriety, be confided to the Governors. They are much better able, I should say, to judge from a personal examination of the parties, on seeing them, as to their fitness for those offices, and from their general knowledge of the parties.

11160. I presume you consider the asylum is at present fully adequate to the wants of the district?—It is more than adequate at present. The asylum was built to accommodate 250 patients, giving a very large allowance of room. There are not more than 170, or from that to 180, in the house; and I believe there is a ready reception for every person considered at all a proper subject for admission.

Adequacy of the Asylum.

11161. Do you concur in the opinion expressed, that there is no real increase of lunacy in the county of late years?—I have no means of forming any opinion on that subject; but, so far as my observation goes, I think there is no increase.

11162. What is your opinion as to the Inspectors of Lunatics being members of the Board of Governors, and voting in the proceedings?—I should prefer that their part in the proceedings of the Board was precisely analogous to that of Poor Law Inspectors at Boards of Guardians, to advise and offer suggestions.

Question of the Inspectors being Governors.

11163. With regard to the control hitherto exercised by the Board of Works, would you propose that should continue, or that the Governors should be at liberty to erect their own

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Control in erection of buildings.

buildings?—I think the Governors would be totally incompetent to do any thing of that sort; I think it would be impossible for them to work out the system.

11164. Do not the Grand Juries build the gaols under their own inspection?—They do, under the inspection of the County Surveyor. I should say, if the Board of Governors were to be intrusted with such a duty as that, it would necessitate the creation of a staff under them of professionals, persons fit for such duties. They could not otherwise be fairly made responsible for the due execution of the work; and I do not see any advantage in incurring that expense, when there is a Board of Works at present in existence, whose duty it is to look after those things.

Paying patients.

11165. Are you favourable, or otherwise, to the admission of paying patients?—I am favourable to the admission of paying patients.

11166. Upon a fixed or graduated scale?—Upon a scale proportioned to the means of the parties. I believe we got permission from the Lord Lieutenant to admit paying patients; but previous to admitting them we have always entered into a very close investigation of their means, and the means of their families to support them, and our plan has been to require a payment in proportion to what we ascertain to be the means of the parties.

Appointment of superior officers.

11167. On what grounds do you think it would be better to leave the appointment of the chief officers of the asylum with the Executive rather than confer it on the Boards of Governors?—In order to avoid the canvassing or the rivalry that would arise in the latter case. I think bad feeling and great dissatisfaction, and even distrust, would be created in the county if, when one of those offices was to be filled up, there was canvassing amongst the Governors scattered over the county, who would then come in and vote, although they never attended except upon such occasions. Those gentlemen would come in, I think, to support persons for whom they were interested; and I think their coming on such occasions and acting in the management of affairs then, would create a great deal of distrust and dissatisfaction.

11168. Are you aware the surgeons of the county infirmaries are appointed by the local Boards of Governors of the infirmaries?—I am not aware of that. What I mean with regard to my last answer is, that it would be desirable to avoid as much as possible having any kind of personal interest in being a Governor of the institution such as having patronage; and I am sure there would be greater confidence in officers appointed by the Government, who, I presume, would be quite impartial between all the candidates.

11169. You do not think it would be well to hold out any inducement, beyond the mere performance of duty, to gentlemen to become Governors of the asylum?—I should think not. No man is compelled to be a Governor of the institution; and I presume, if a gentleman seeks the appointment, he does so from a disinterested desire to benefit the county.

11170. As a general principle, do you think it is a wholesome state of things to leave to the central authority that portion of the duty which may be considered irksome to local parties?—I do not see that any person who undertakes a public office has any reason to complain of the irksomeness of the office; he is bound to discharge the duties of the position he has undertaken; but, as I understand the question with regard to the appointment of the officers, it is more a privilege than an irksome duty. Personally, one would rather have the patronage of these situations; but I do not think it would be so well for the interests of the institution that individuals residing in the immediate locality should have the power of appointing.

11171. Is it, properly speaking, a portion of the duty of the Government of a great empire to nominate to offices in local institutions?—I should say not; but the offices of resident manager and physician to a district asylum do not come within the class of small appointments; though their salaries may not be very high, they are still very important officers, and they ought to be persons in whom the whole county would have confidence.

11172. Do you not think it would be a good principle that the parties who have to pay officers should have the power to elect them; I mean as a general principle?—Yes; but I do not think the Governors should, in that case, be the persons having the appointment. The Governors in their individual capacity no doubt pay their quota of the taxation; but not being elected they do not represent the general ratepayers. I wish to state that, in my opinion, the duties of the Governors of this institution ought to be better defined. I have endeavoured, as far as I possibly could, to learn what my duties as a Governor are, from the rules of the Privy Council, which have been published from time to time, and which I think are exceedingly defective. There is one I would instance; it is the practice—and I think a most salutary and desirable practice—that the resident physician of this institution should have leave of absence for a certain period of the year, for the purpose of recreation and health, and I cannot see any rule on the subject. The manager of this institution is in the habit of applying to the Governors for that permission, which they have always, of course, granted him with the greatest pleasure; but I do not think that according to the rules, as they stand at present, they have the power of giving that permission. The only rule that can be said to apply is that stating that he is not permitted to sleep a night out of the institution without the permission of the Governors; but it is very questionable whether that can be construed into giving a power to the Governors to grant him leave of absence for a month or six weeks. I am clearly of opinion that it is for the interest of the institution itself that any officer who gives such constant attendance here as the manager does, should have leave of absence every year for the purpose of recreation; and being of that opinion, I think it desirable that some provision should be made for the appointing of some person to reside here, and discharge his duty during his absence. The practice now is, to have the visiting physician undertake the responsibility of the establishment during the absence of the resident physician. That is not enough. The visiting physician does not reside upon the

The rules as to the duties and powers of the Governors.

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premises, and we know how very particular the rules are with regard to having some central authority resident in the house; and it so happens that during the absence of the resident physician there is no person in the house filling a similar position; and I am of opinion that some one of the same character and position should be always here for the purpose of controlling the inferior officers.

11173. What mode occurs to you of meeting that difficulty?—I suppose further taxation to pay his substitute. I do not think the payment of that substitute ought to be charged upon the resident physician; I think it ought to be provided for out of the funds of the county. That is merely with reference to one matter; but I think the duties generally of the Governors ought to be more strictly defined.

Rev. F. Le Hunte.

The Rev. *Francis Le Hunte*, sworn and examined.

11174. You are the Established Church chaplain to this institution?—I am.

11175. How long have you held that appointment?—Just a year and a-half.

Religious ministrations; the Protestant inmates.

11176. What proportion of the Protestant inmates are usually in a condition to attend divine service?—There are fifteen in the house, and I have generally from ten to twelve at service; sometimes I have as many as fourteen.

11177. Are you in the habit of addressing a discourse to them?—Yes.

11178. Do you find generally that they are attentive?—I do.

11179. From your occasional conversations with individuals, do you find they appreciate your ministrations?—I think I can say so as to some.

11180. Do you think, as regards the greater number, they would feel it to be a great deprivation if not allowed to attend divine service?—I do indeed.

11181. Have you been allowed at all times to attend in the house freely, and to discharge your duties?—Always.

11182. In the event of a patient being in an excited state, and that the manager said he did not consider it would be desirable you should visit the patient at that time, would you consider yourself debarred from visiting?—Certainly. I might say if that was continuous for any length of time I would have a wish to see the patient; I have been always asked to do so. Every possible assistance is given me in the performance of my duties.

11183. After the evidence you have given, I need scarcely ask you whether you consider such institutions as this should be left without chaplains?—I think they should not.

11184. Have you had a supply of religious books, Bibles, and prayer books?—I have not; I never applied for them. I was not aware that they would be supplied. I have supplied the inmates myself; at least I have got them prayer books. I found it difficult to get them to take care of them. It occurred to me, that the keepers should hand them to them on the Sabbath.

The Chaplain's book.

11185. Do you keep any journal or monthly book of the duties you perform, and the visits you make to the patients?—Yes; I enter in the Chaplain's Book, and in the Daily Statement Book, on every day that I attend. [The Chaplain's Book is produced.]

11186. You do not seem to enter in this book any statement as regards the result of your ministrations?—I have never done so; I was not aware till lately, of the way in which I should keep the book. I saw in one of the rules it was required I should state the numbers who attended service, distinguishing male and female.

11187. It would be desirable the fifth regulation should be more fully complied with?—I have looked to the regulation, I have heretofore overlooked it.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 16TH DECEMBER, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

General Question of Chancery Lunatics.

THE GENERAL QUESTION OF CHANCERY LUNATICS.

Thomas Rice Henn, Esq.

Thomas Rice Henn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, sworn and examined.

11188. I believe you have acted for some years, on different occasions, as a Commissioner *de Lunatico*?—I have acted since the present Lord Justice of Appeal, Mr. Blackburne, was Chancellor; he appointed me during Lord Derby's administration.

Commissions de lunatico inquirendo.

11189. You have not acted since that period under a general Commission, but under a separate Commission issued in each case?—Under a separate Commission issued in each case, I apprehend. There is a writ directed to two Commissioners, who are named in the writ; but it has been the custom, I believe, to name in all those writs, the persons who have been appointed by the Chancellor for the time being.

11190. Are the proceedings with regard to the issue of those writs, and the proceedings with regard to the courts of inquiry held under them, regulated by statute law?—I apprehend not by statute; but according to the practice of the Court of Chancery.

11191. Are the inquiries invariably conducted before a jury?—Invariably.

11192. Is that a jury of twelve, or a lesser number?—A jury of twelve always in Ireland.

Mode of proceeding.

11193. Be kind enough to state the course of proceeding in the holding of those inquiries?—The course of proceeding is, that a writ is issued out of the Hanaper Office, directed to Commissioners, calling upon them to hold an inquiry as to the state of mind of the person named in the writ, and also as to the state of that person's property—and who are his heir-at-law and next of kin. It then becomes the duty of the Commissioners named in the writ to issue a precept to the sheriff, directing him to summon a jury, and that jury is either a special jury or a common jury, according as the Lord Chancellor directs. As a general rule, a special jury is summoned by the sheriff; a day is named, and the Commission of Inquiry is held in the ordinary way. The jury is sworn by the Commissioners to try, in the words of the writ, whether the person named in the writ is a person of unsound mind, so as to be incapable of managing his own affairs; and if so, when he became so; who is his heir; who are his next of kin; and what is the nature and amount of his property, both real and personal.

The writs of inquiry.

11194. Are the terms of the writs always uniform?—Always uniform; so far as I have had experience, invariably uniform. It states that the inquiry is to ascertain whether the person is an idiot, lunatic, or person of unsound mind, so as to be incapable of managing his own affairs; and it is very important, indeed, that there should be that distinction taken in the writ, for there are many cases of unsoundness, that do not fall within the legal definition of idiocy or lunacy, and which, nevertheless, involve legal incapacity.

Notice of the inquiry.

11195. What notification is made to the parties who may be interested for the lunatic, previous to the inquiry?—It is invariably required to be proved before us that notice has been served upon the alleged lunatic himself; also upon the heir-at-law and next of kin, so far as they can be ascertained or known to be in this country. The first proof given before us is, that all those notices have been served upon the parties interested in resisting or maintaining the Commission.

11196. At what period before the inquiry is it usual for such notices to be served?—Well, that depends very much upon the time fixed for the holding of the Commission after the issue of the writ. The only answer I can make to that is this, that we always give direction to have notices served in sufficient time to enable the parties to be duly prepared with defences, if necessary, or to instruct counsel to attend for the different parties who wish to be represented at the inquiry. I can only answer, in a general way, that sufficient notice is given. As a general rule, from a week to ten days' notice is always given.

11197. Those Commissions usually originate in petitions to the Lord Chancellor?—Invariably originate in petitions to the Chancellor; generally speaking, presented to the Chancellor by the next of kin, or somebody deeply interested in the welfare of the alleged lunatic.

11198. Do you think that, practically, sufficient precautions are taken to prevent those inquiries being held without due notice being given to all the parties?—So far as I know, the Lord Chancellor will never make an order unless he is satisfied that all the parties who ought to have notice of the petition have had the notice. In point of fact, we, as Commissioners, have little to do with the matter; we merely obey the writ issued from the Hanaper Office. We take care, upon the proceeding held before us, to ascertain that due notice has been given to the parties interested in the Commission. I believe the practice is, that the Chancellor will not make an order upon such a petition unless the parties interested are brought before him in the first instance.

Parties entitled to appear at inquiry, &c.

11199. What parties have a right to appear before the court which you hold?—The next of kin have a right; the heir-at-law has a right; and, of course, the alleged lunatic himself has a right to appear by counsel or in person.

11200. I presume that the original petitioner to the Chancellor is usually in one or other

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of those relations to the alleged lunatic, heir-at-law or next of kin?—So far as I know, he is generally heir-at-law or next of kin.

11201. The case may have arisen where the wife or husband may have been petitioner also?—Certainly.

11202. What is the smallest case, as regards property, which you have had to investigate, as a Commissioner?—I cannot charge my memory with any thing under £100 a-year, but I think I may safely say I recollect cases in which the property was not more than £100 a-year; I can also state, that the Chancellor himself will scarcely make an order, unless he thinks the property is sufficient to bear the expense of the Commission. According to my recollection, we seldom had a case before us in which the property was less than £100 a-year.

Amount of property in cases investigated.

11203. Are you enabled to state to the Commissioners in what way the expense of a Commission *de Lunatico* is defrayed?—Yes, I think so; it is defrayed out of the lunatic's own property. The Lord Chancellor makes an order for taxing the costs of the Commission, and the order for payment so soon as the costs are ascertained, and they invariably come out of the lunatic's own property.

Costs in lunacy cases.

11204. Have you any idea of what the cost would be of an ordinary case?—I will tell you as far as I know myself. I think the special jury get a guinea each man for a verdict—that is twelve guineas, which, I think, is all that is given, no matter how long the inquiry lasts; but that is a matter I cannot be certain of. The Commissioners, I know, have no jurisdiction to interfere in the matter. The Commissioners get four guineas each per day; and, of course, the counsel employed in the case are paid their fees. I cannot state positively what the expenses are, except so far as what we ourselves are paid; and our fee, as fixed by the Lord Chancellor, is four guineas a day each.

11205. The costs incurred in protecting the case of a lunatic are, I believe, also defrayed out of the estate?—Defrayed out of the estate; I recollect one remarkable case, which I may mention, in which the lunatic succeeded in getting a verdict of sanity. It was an extremely bad verdict. Shortly after there was a second Commission issued with respect to the same person; and the second jury, without much difficulty, found him insane. Then the Lord Chancellor, after solemn argument as to his power so to do, ordered the expenses of the first inquiry, when the verdict was in favour of the lunatic, to be defrayed out of the lunatic's estate. That was the case of *In re* Clegg, a lunatic. The first verdict was a very bad one.

11206. Can you give the Commissioners an idea of what might have been the cost of carrying out the Commission in that case?—As well as I recollect, the first inquiry lasted four days, and that was thirty-two guineas for the Commissioners alone. If I am right in saying the jury got only twelve guineas, that would make forty-four guineas. The counsel got refreshing fees every day, besides the fees on the briefs. On a rough guess, I may say the Commission could not have cost less than eighty guineas. But that is only a rough guess. That was the first case I knew of in which an alleged lunatic obtained a verdict of sanity.

Proceedings after inquiry held.

11207. When a report is made to the Lord Chancellor of the insanity of a party respecting whom a Commission of Inquiry is held, are you enabled to state what is the next step that is taken?—The writ is returned to the Hanaper Office, and then, I apprehend, the course is for the parties who originally presented the petition to present another petition to the Lord Chancellor, stating the jury have found the party to be of unsound mind, so as to be incapable of managing his own affairs, and praying for a reference to one of the Masters in Chancery to ascertain what his property is. Though property is one of the subjects of our inquiry, still the verdict is not conclusive as to that subject. The Chancellor generally makes a reference to the Master to report as to the property, to appoint a committee of the person, a committee of the estate, and to settle with whom the lunatic ought to reside, so that he may receive proper treatment, due regard being had to the mental state of the party, and also to the amount of his property.

11208. Is that special reference made to any particular Master?—It is made to the Master in rotation. I am not certain as to whether it is ever made to the Receiver Master. The other three Masters take the business in turn, and the cases are distributed amongst them, according as each of them happens to be Master in rotation at the time.

11209. Are you aware whether the charges incidental to the administration of lunatics' estates are paid by fees, or if not, in what manner?—They are paid by fees.

11210. You have stated a case in which a lunatic succeeded in obtaining a verdict of sanity from the jury impannelled upon a Commission of Inquiry; supposing the lunatic to be dissatisfied with the verdict of the second jury, which found that he was insane, what opportunity has he, or have those interested for him, of traversing the proceedings?—A case of the kind has never occurred within my own actual experience.

Inquiry in England.

11211. In the case of a lunatic who has been found insane by Commission in England, there is no second inquiry, I believe, in Ireland on the subject?—No; there is no second inquiry. There is a statute which regulates the transmission to this country of a transcript of the proceedings in England.

Cases in which the property is small.

11212. You have stated that you believe a Commission of Lunacy is not usually issued by the Lord Chancellor in cases where the property would not be sufficient to bear the expense; are you enabled to state what becomes of the property of lunatics in cases where he does not direct a Commission of Inquiry?—I cannot state. By law, it remains still the property of the lunatic.

11213. From your knowledge of the country generally, would you say there is any necessity for an amendment of the law, or an amendment in the practice that exists with

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reference to these cases?—I would say myself, as far as my own opinion is worth any thing, that it would be more for the public advantage if every case of unsoundness of mind, whether the property was large or small, was investigated by a Commissioner who, from his experience, would be able to investigate each case properly.

Committee of person and of estate.

11214. In disposing of the case, after the lunatic has been found insane upon a Commission of Inquiry, who is usually appointed committee of the person; is it the next of kin?—As a general rule one of the next of kin, but I do not think the rule is universal. I think the Master in Chancery has a discretion to appoint the person, whose appointment, he conceives, will conduce most to the interest of the lunatic.

11215. Who is usually appointed committee of the estate? is it the heir-at-law?—The heir-at-law, I think. I know cases, myself, in which the heirs-at-law have been appointed.

Allowances for maintenance of lunatics, and to relatives, &c.

11216. A lunatic, having thus come under the guardianship of the Court of Chancery, both as to his person and his estate, are you aware on what principle the allowance is made for his maintenance?—I think the principle is this: his property, so far as is necessary to conduce to his own comfort and happiness, will be applied, even to the last shilling, in providing for his wants; but at the same time every thing will depend upon the amount of his property. If his property is larger than is necessary for his comfort, of course, the difference between what is actually required for keeping him in a comfortable condition and the whole amount of his property, will be funded by the Court for the benefit of the next of kin. I have heard Lord St. Leonards say, as a general rule, that he saw no limit to the expense to be incurred for the maintenance of a lunatic, in order to secure his comfort and his happiness, except the amount of the property.

11217. In cases where the property of the lunatic is more than sufficient amply to provide for his comfort and his wants, is it usual to make a large allowance to the heir-at-law, who may be in possession of the family seat, as the committee of the estate?—Allowances are made, I am aware, by the Court to the nearest relations of the lunatic; but, so far as my experience goes, the Courts are guided by the poverty and need of the relations more than any thing else. Allowances are made to poor relations of lunatics when there is a surplus over and above what is required for the lunatic; but I do not think, so far as my experience goes, any allowance is made to the heir-at-law as such, because he is heir-at-law. As I have said, the Courts are guided more by the actual wants of the relations, and by the consideration, of what the lunatic himself would in all probability do for them if he were in his right mind.

11218. Allowances are, therefore, made to parties who, upon the death of the lunatic, would not inherit any portion of his estate?—I think not. The allowances are confined to the next of kin out of the personal estate. The savings of landed property become personal estate when funded, and go to the next of kin, those who would be entitled to take the fund among them.

11219. In cases where the allowance for the lunatic is paid over to the committee of the person to provide for his wants and secure his comfort, are you aware whether any and what securities are taken by the Court of Chancery with respect to the money so applied?—I do not know of my own knowledge, but I think recognisances are taken from the committee just in the same way that recognisances are taken from receivers. I can give you only my professional opinion as to that.

Accounting of committee for the disposal of allowances.

11220. Are you enabled to state whether the committee accounts directly to the Master, or whether he merely gives a receipt to the receiver for the sums paid to him?—I do not know that of my own knowledge. I know a case in which the same man is both committee of the estate and receiver; and I do not think that is an unusual practice in the Court of Chancery, that is, to appoint the same person both receiver and committee, in which case he must account to the Court as receiver.

11221. In the course of the Commissioners' investigations they have had a case brought before them of a lunatic, for whom, although there was an allowance made far beyond the cost of his maintenance at the asylum at which he had been placed by the committee, the money was not paid by the committee, and the proprietor of the asylum stated that he had no redress, as the Court of Chancery did not take any security from the committee for the proper application of the money?—I have myself a recollection that not long ago the doctor of an asylum, where a lunatic was confined, made some such statement as you mention. We stated we had nothing to do with that at all, that it was beyond our power to interfere; I do recollect some such statement having been made in a case before us.

Suggestions to the juries on inquiries.

11222. Is there any amendment of the law with reference to proceedings which come before you as Commissioners, or with reference to the issuing of Commissions like those in which you have been engaged, that you would suggest?—It has occurred to my mind, more than once, that it might be desirable to assimilate the practice in this country to what it is in England, with respect to the number of jurors; to have the number fixed by the Lord Chancellor, and a verdict from not less than twelve. In that case of Clegg, a lunatic, the first verdict, as I have already stated, was an extremely bad one. The jury found Mr. Clegg to be sane, when, in my opinion, and in the opinion of my brother Brady, and also of the second jury, he was insane at the time.

11223. Is it the practice in Ireland to require unanimity on the part of the twelve jurors?—It is.

11224. Has it been the practice recently to speed Commissions of inquiry in the provinces?—I think it has.

11225. How have you found that to work?—Remarkably well. I presided at one interesting and important case in Belfast, which attracted great attention there; and which I myself

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think would hardly have been tried so well, unless men experienced and accustomed to the duties of such an inquiry had been sent there.

11226. Are the jurors always selected from the ordinary panel?—I believe they are selected from the ordinary panel that try all cases now, both criminal and civil. It is always a special jury, unless the Lord Chancellor directs the inquiry to be held before a common jury; that is the practice.

11227. In some cases the jury is a special jury, in others a common jury?—Yes; when the Lord Chancellor directs a common jury, a common jury is impannelled.

11228. Have you found the common juries to discharge their duty on the Commissions of inquiry as satisfactorily as special jurors?—I have. So far as my experience goes they have been just as satisfactory as the others.

Jurisdiction of Assistant Barristers.

11229. Do you think that a jurisdiction could properly be given to the assistant barristers of counties, with reference to the cases of lunatics having small properties, and with respect to whom Commissions are not usually issued?—I do not think there is any reason why there should not. I have never considered the question until you put it to me now; but I see no reason why the assistant barristers should not discharge a duty of the kind in cases of small property.

11230. From your knowledge of the country, would you say there is a considerable class of the farming population, whose means are such as would not justify the Lord Chancellor in issuing a Commission, if lunacy was alleged in those cases?—I should say so.

Proposed extension of Lord Chancellor's controlling power in lunacy cases.

11231. You are aware, that by the existing law a provision is made in district asylums for pauper lunatics, and that with regard to persons of property, the Lord Chancellor, in the exercise of his power, issues Commissions to inquire into the sanity of the parties—do you consider that it is the proper duty of the state to cause inquiries to be made into the cases of all lunatics, although their means would not justify the expense of a Commission *de lunatico inquirendo?*—I do decidedly.

11232. What is your opinion as to the propriety of cases of single patients being brought under the control of the Court of Chancery more fully than at present—cases of lunatics who may not have been found lunatic by Commission, but may be in charge of some person for the sake of health and proper treatment, and not detained in any private lunatic asylum?—I think that if there was such an arrangement there would be greater security that such persons would be treated as they ought to be treated. We all know there have been great abuses in the treatment of lunatics; and, I think, the fact of the Lord Chancellor exercising a control over every case, would be of the greatest possible benefit to the parties under care and treatment.

11233. I believe there is no legal visitor appointed by the Lord Chancellor to visit lunatics as is the case in England?—Not that I am aware of.

11234. Neither is there a medical visitor?—Not that I am aware of, further than that Dr. Nugent and Dr. Hatchell have certain duties to perform in that way; the exact amount of them I do not know. I am sure there is no legally authorized visitor, save that the Chancellor himself occasionally visits. Lord St. Leonards, when he was Chancellor here, constantly visited private asylums.

11235. The duties discharged by the Inspectors of Asylums, to which you refer, are those under the Private Lunatic Asylums Act, when the Chancellor directs a special visitation?—Yes.

11236. Is it your opinion, that without any particular direction for each case, there should be an annual or half-yearly inspection of each Chancery lunatic by an official person?—I think it would be most judicious that there should.

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DUBLIN, 18TH DECEMBER, 1857.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

General Question of Lunatic Poor in Workhouses.

GENERAL QUESTION OF LUNATIC POOR IN WORKHOUSES.

Alfred Power, Esq., sworn and examined.

Alfred Power, Esq.

11237. What appointment do you hold in the Poor Law Commission?—Chief Commissioner.

11238. I believe you have been connected with the administration of the Poor Law in Ireland for several years?—About fifteen years.

Arrangements in Workhouses for lunatics.

11239. You are aware, therefore, of the arrangements made in the workhouses in Ireland for the lunatic poor?—I am.

11240. Were the workhouses first erected after the introduction of the Poor Law, generally built upon the same plan?—They were.

11241. Were any extensive arrangements made in those workhouses for lunatics?—In some of the larger workhouses there were extensive arrangements made for lunatics, and in the smaller workhouses proportionate arrangements. I believe some provision was made for lunatics in all.

11242. Having inspected those portions of the workhouses appropriated to the lunatic poor, called lunatic wards, do you consider that they were allocated more with a view to the safe custody of the lunatics, or with a view to the treatment of their lunacy?—They are connected with the hospital department in every instance. I believe that in every case they have always been considered part of the hospital department of a workhouse. I certainly never thought them at all proper places for the treatment of that class of patients, on account of the want of means for exercise, and employment, and the want of sufficient airing grounds.

11243. I believe the opinion was generally entertained that workhouses were merely temporary places of abode for lunatics, there being district asylums throughout the country?—I daresay that was the view taken of the matter and acted upon in the construction of the lunatic wards in workhouses.

Opinion of Poor Law Commissioners on the subject.

11244. Are you aware of the communication addressed by the Poor Law Commissioners on this subject, to the Guardians of the Clogheen Union, and quoted in the report of the Lords' Committee of 1843?—I have seen that letter; it was written before my time.

11245. Is the opinion therein expressed, entertained by the present Board of Commissioners, with reference to the propriety of workhouses being made places of detention for the lunatic poor?—That has been always the opinion of the Board of Commissioners, however constituted at any time, and there have been, from time to time, communications with the guardians on the subject; I recollect one particularly, in the year 1845.

Medical charge of lunatics in Workhouses.

11246. Are the patients in the lunatic wards of a workhouse considered to be under the charge of the doctor, as regards dietary?—They are. They are placed by the regulations of the Commissioners under the special charge of the medical officer as to their dietary.

11247. Are you aware whether lunatics have been detained for any considerable time in workhouses without being removed to asylums?—I am aware that has been the case, but I am not aware of any particular instance having been brought under our notice.

Cases of idiots.

11248. Does your objection to lunatics being detained in workhouses apply to perfectly imbecile cases?—I think not to all cases; I believe that some of the imbecile cases, those of harmless idiots, such as can safely mix with the other classes in a workhouse, may properly do so. I have not, in my experience, known any objection arise, or any serious inconvenience occur from that source.

11249. I presume you would not be favourable to idiots being allowed to mix generally with the inmates of the workhouses in all cases?—Not in all cases; some cases should be certainly kept separate, and are kept separate from the rest of the inmates, on account of their habits and bodily weakness. There is this objection to mixing them, which may apply more or less in certain cases, that they may be exposed to be teazed by the inmates, or they may be themselves an annoyance to the inmates generally; but I should think that, generally speaking, that class of patients are kindly treated; that there is a sympathy evinced for them, both by the officers and the other inmates of the house; and I am not sure whether it is not more, perhaps, for their own individual happiness and comfort to be classed with the inmates who are of sound mind than to be classed with those only of their own description.

11250. In what respect do you consider that their comfort would be greater if they were allowed to mix with the ordinary inmates of the workhouse?—I think it may be possible—I am not speaking with any confidence—I think it possible they might take more pleasure in the society of sane persons than in the society of insane persons; just as I fancy, the blind take more pleasure in the society of those who can see; but, however, that is quite another matter.

Workhouse attendants upon lunatics.

11251. Are the attendants upon lunatics in workhouses paid officers or unpaid paupers?—There is a paid nurse in almost all the considerable workhouses, and it is only in those that you will find lunatics and idiots. I think, at present, in about one-half of the most considerable of the workhouses throughout the country, only

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will you find any lunatics or idiots; and, as I have stated, there is in each of those establishments a paid nurse in connexion with the hospital, and that paid nurse has pauper assistants. There is seldom more than one, except in large houses. The servants who are attendants upon the hospital are, generally speaking, the attendants upon the lunatics; I think that invariably is the case. In some cases there are persons specially appointed for the duty.

11252. A paid attendant of the hospital has considerable duties to perform in attending upon the hospital as well as upon the lunatic wards?—Yes; and I do not think it a proper arrangement, where there are many lunatics.

11253. Practically speaking, are those who are constantly in attendance upon the lunatics and attending to epileptic lunatics, paupers or paid servants?—Paupers, I believe. There is a great indisposition on the part of Boards of Guardians to incur the expense of separate keepers—of proper persons, in fact, for the care of the lunatics and idiots where they do not form a large class, which is not the case, except in something like eight or ten of the largest workhouses.

Number of lunatics in Workhouses.

11254. From returns which the Commissioners have received, of the number of insane persons in workhouses on the 1st of January, 1857, it appears that 1,707 insane persons were in the workhouses at that date; have you reason to believe that that number has since diminished or increased?—I think the return of the 1st of January, 1857, must include epileptic patients. On our weekly copy of the minutes, we have a return of two classes, lunatics and idiots, distinguishing the number who are in separate wards from the number who are classed with the other inmates generally. The total number stated on the minutes of Saturday, 7th of November last, was 1,266, of whom 757 were in separate wards, and 509 were classed with the other inmates. Comparing that with the return you show me, of the 1st January last, I am unable to form an opinion, whether the number is now more or less. I am not sure that our recent return embraces epileptic patients. [The return is delivered in.]

11255. You have stated that the lunatic wards of the workhouse are, in fact, a portion of the hospital department of the workhouse?—They are.

Non-association of lunatics with sane paupers.

11256. Am I to understand from that fact, that it is possible the lunatics may be associated in the same dormitories with persons who are labouring under bodily disease?—No, they are separated; they are put into a middle position, between the male and female wards of the hospital, with separate yards.

11257. Then if such an occurrence took place as, that persons labouring under offensive disease chanced to be placed in the same department with lunatics, or persons of imbecile mind in the lunatic wards, that would be contrary to the rules of the house?—Certainly.

Exchanging lunatics between Workhouses and Asylums.

11258. Have you ever had occasion to communicate with a Board of Guardians with reference to the practice which prevails of exchanging lunatics from the workhouse with the asylum?—I do not recollect any instance.

11259. You are not then aware of the practice which prevails, in some cases, of exchanging troublesome lunatics in the workhouses for quiet lunatics from the asylum?—No. That in the ordinary course of business would not appear on the minutes of the guardians, unless there was some speciality attached to the case.

11260. The parties in the case I refer to, might be so changed from one place to the other by process of law without there being any decided irregularity?—I presume they might.

Right of a lunatic to leave a Workhouse; admission of lunatics.

11261. Does the position of an insane person in the workhouse, as regards freedom of egress, at all differ from that of the ordinary pauper?—There is no provision made in the Poor Law Acts on the subject; and I believe that in point of law a great deal of difficulty has been felt, and I know the question has been raised from time to time by the Commissioners, as to whether there is a legal power to keep in the workhouse any person whomsoever that wishes to return home out of it.

11262. Then, in point of fact, a demand to be allowed to leave the house may be equally valid if made by a person of unsound mind as by a person of sound mind?—I believe so.

11263. As your opinion appears to be, that the arrangements in the workhouses, generally, for the detention of insane persons, are not sufficient, are you of opinion that the selection for or admission of any insane persons into a workhouse, should be made on special examination of each individual case?—The admission of persons into a workhouse will depend more upon the question, whether, when applying for relief, or when relief is applied for on their behalf, they are destitute persons, coming within the provision of the Poor Law Acts as such. The propriety of retaining such persons, when admitted into the workhouse, would depend, no doubt, upon the special examination and the adjudication upon each individual case.

11264. You would not, of course, contemplate a state of the law by which an insane pauper, who might be destitute, would be debarred from getting relief by admission to the workhouse in consequence of the character of his insanity?—No, I should say not.

Question of appropriating Workhouses solely for lunatics.

11265. Have any applications been made to the Poor Law Commissioners for the appropriation of workhouses solely for the lunatic poor, in consequence of the reduction of destitution in the country, and the idea that some workhouses might be dispensed with?—I know only one instance of that. It was a communication we received from the Chief Secretary's Office, at the Castle, bringing before us some resolutions of the Grand Jury of the county Donegal, and also resolutions of the Grand Jury of the county Derry; which county is associated with Donegal as a district for lunatic purposes. There was no particular workhouse specified in the resolutions of the Grand Juries, but in the letter

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of the Under Secretary, the workhouse of Letterkenny was mentioned. The answer that we gave was similar to the answer we had given on the subject of using workhouses for militia barracks, namely, that we did not believe the state of the law would enable us to part with the workhouse for any other purpose than that for which it was built.

11266. Supposing that legal difficulty overcome by legislation, what is your opinion as to the possibility of relief being given to the lunatic asylums by appropriating some one or more workhouses in Ireland for the reception of lunatics?—We are very unwilling to part with any of the workhouses. That is the unanimous feeling of the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject. Now that the workhouses are built, and unions organized around them, we think that they ought to be kept for their present purposes, and that there are not too many for an efficient working of the Poor Law.

11267. I understand, from your last answer, then, that you consider the increase which took place in the number of workhouses, some few years ago, has not made their number larger than the good working of the Poor Law requires?—No; I think the increase in the number of unions was a most salutary measure, and I would not willingly see the area of any of the unions enlarged.

11268. Is the opinion you have expressed in any great degree influenced by the difficulty of adjusting accounts and re-distributing the charges between the present unions and the unions into which they might be resolved?—My answer is not much influenced by that, though it would be a serious difficulty if we retain the unions as now formed, and parted with some workhouses; but the mode in which I should recommend it to be done would be to break up the unions, and reform them; that, I think, would be the better plan.

11269. In point of fact, you prefer that plan to a plan by which accommodation for the union, the workhouse of which was appropriated to other purposes, might be made in the adjoining workhouse?—I would very much prefer the plan of breaking up and reforming the unions. In our Tenth Annual Report we have entered very fully into the subject of the difficulties which attend an arrangement of the kind you mention.

11270. I believe that in many of the workhouses of Ireland, at present, the number of inmates is very far below that for which they were even originally erected?—The original number for which they were erected was 90,000. The present accommodation is about 194,000, and the present number of inmates is about 50,000, or about one-fourth of the whole accommodation.

Question of appropriating portions of Workhouses for harmless incurable cases.

11271. Have you ever had under consideration whether portions of workhouses, not being the lunatic wards, but portions of the larger workhouses, might not be entirely set apart for lunatics of a quiet and harmless class, supposed to be incurable, belonging to different surrounding unions, or who might be sent from asylums?—I have not much considered that question. If the whole building were to be then retained under the control and management of the Board of Guardians, it would be less objectionable than if a different body were established to manage the lunatics; but in either case I think the difficulty would arise of having proper grounds for exercise, for out-door exercise is essential in the case of lunatics. The grounds belonging to workhouses are used for the recreation and amusement of the younger boys and girls, and for the employment of the boys in cultivating the land. I think, therefore, we would find great difficulty in allotting a portion of the ground for airing-courts for the lunatic inmates. The portion of our new workhouses which would be cut off for that purpose would be the rear of the building, which is generally near the outside of the site. I think it would be a very difficult measure to carry out.

11272. Is not the front of the building near the outside of the site?—The front of the building in all the workhouses is very near the outside of the site, and I think it would be very difficult to deal with the wings in such a way as to cut off a portion for the lunatic inmates, and to assign sufficient exercise ground to them. There would be a further difficulty which we saw would arise at the time it was sought to use some of the workhouses for militia barracks during the war, if we had parted with any of the workhouses for that purpose. There must have been an entirely new set of offices put up; and I presume, that if we had portions of the workhouses allocated for the reception of lunatics, that would be also required, if these portions so allocated, were under the management of a different body from the Board of Guardians, and different officers from the workhouse officers.

11273. Assuming the management of the wings of the workhouse building to be appropriated to lunatics was left entirely with the Board of Guardians, and that the county chargeable with the maintenance of the lunatics would only pay, say, a certain rate per head for their maintenance, which would include a fair proportion of the establishment charges, the same difficulties, I suppose, would not arise?—Those difficulties would not arise.

Attempted appropriation of a Workhouse for blind paupers.

11274. Has any attempt been made by the Poor Law Commissioners to appropriate any portion of the workhouse accommodation in any union to patients labouring under a particular class of disease, and coming from different unions?—We were anxious to establish an institution for the blind poor who are scattered in the several workhouses; and having, in a particular union, an auxiliary which could be used for the purpose, we tried to obtain the consent of the Boards of Guardians of the unions in one province in Ireland—Munster, and also from some adjoining parts of the province of Leinster—to make this auxiliary, to which I refer, a common establishment for the reception of blind paupers from the different unions. We went so far as to have estimates prepared, which would show the Boards of Guardians what the care of the inmates would cost; and although, in the first instance, there was apparently a great tendency to embrace the proposal, finally we could not prevail

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upon the Guardians to send a sufficient number to enable us to form the establishment with advantage, although there are great numbers of blind paupers distributed in the several workhouses.

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11275. What was the nature of the objection generally made?—An estimate was made of the cost per head, and it amounted to about five shillings a-week, including the establishment expenses. That estimate was made at a time when provisions were very dear, during the war. The cost, I believe, was the ground of objection; and I think there was also considerable doubt on the part of the proposed contributing unions, as to whether the institution would be managed properly by the particular Board of Guardians who were to have charge of it, it being an auxiliary to their workhouse.

Auxiliary Workhouses.

11276. Do you think an objection of that character would arise in the case of lunatics if they were not maintained out of the poor rate?—I do not think the objection would arise. I may here state that there are several auxiliaries in Ireland—some still in the hands of the Boards of Guardians, and some occupied temporarily by the Ordnance Department for military purposes—extensive buildings, which might possibly be made available for the reception of lunatic paupers. In the county Limerick there are two. There is the Boher-bouy Auxiliary in the city of Limerick. I wish it to be understood that, in mentioning these places, I am not recommending them to be appropriated for lunatics, for I am not sufficiently well acquainted with them to enable me to do so. There is the auxiliary workhouse in the Croom union, in the same county, the Ballingarry Auxiliary which has accommodation for about 900 inmates. In the Cashel union, the Castlelake Auxiliary has accommodation for 700, and that building is still in the hands of the Guardians, as is also the Ballingarry Auxiliary. I would also mention the Castleisland Auxiliary, in the Tralee union. There are, I think, on the whole, about six or eight such cases.

11277. When you speak of some of these auxiliaries being occupied by other departments, you mean they are occupied by them as tenants of the Boards of Guardians of the unions?—Yes.

House of Industry lunatics.

11278. I believe there remained in the Hardwicke Cells attached to the House of Industry, in the city of Dublin, a considerable number of lunatics, even after the passing of the Poor Law Act?—Yes.

11279. Have those lunatics since been removed elsewhere?—They have.

11280. Do you know why it was those lunatics were not removed to the District Asylum at an earlier period?—I presume there was no room for them. There used to be received from the District Asylum, from time to time, incurable lunatics, both in the Hardwicke Cells and in the Island-bridge Asylum.

11281. In point of fact, instead of there being accommodation for the House of Industry lunatics in the District Asylum at Richmond, the Governors of that asylum were obliged to make use of the accommodation which the House of Industry building afforded?—Yes, they did so since the year 1845.

11282. Are you aware, whether or not, the fact of the House of Industry lunatics being maintained out of a Parliamentary grant, and not out of the local rate, was the reason why they were not transferred to the Richmond Asylum?—I am not aware of that.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 2ND FEBRUARY, 1858.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

Accommodation for Lunatics in Workhouses or Asylums.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES OR ASYLUMS.

George Wilkinson, Esq.

George Wilkinson, Esq., sworn and examined.

11283. I believe you were architect to the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland at the time the Poor Law was introduced, and for some years subsequently?—Yes, till about two years ago.

11284. Were the first workhouses erected in Ireland erected according to your plans?—All erected according to my plans.

Provision in Workhouses for quiet imbeciles.

11285. What was the extent of provision made in the workhouses for lunatic paupers?—There was no provision whatever in the original plans; it was an after provision.

11286. Previous to the workhouses being opened for the reception of paupers, were the additions you refer to made?—Yes, they were made in nearly all of them.

11287. Was that accommodation so provided, intended merely as a place of safe custody for those who might become lunatic in the workhouses, or was it with the view of becoming the permanent residence of lunatics?—No; it was intended to relieve the other inmates from a disagreeable class of persons, a few being found in each establishment. It was never thought they were proper places for them. They were, however, the only places. There was no room in any other institution.

11288. Have you ever considered whether the workhouses which are now comparatively unoccupied could, to any extent, be converted into places for the detention of a quiet class of lunatics?—I think they could, for the idiotic and harmless class of lunatics.

11289. My questions will refer only to the quiet and orderly class. Would you see any difficulty in being able to convert, say, a wing of a workhouse into a suitable place for the detention of that class of imbecile and quiet paupers?—There is no practical difficulty.

11290. Would any difficulty arise with reference to the provision of airing-courts?—I think that would be the greatest difficulty, to keep the different classes separated.

11291. I believe most of the workhouses have considerable grounds attached?—Well, not a great deal. The ground seldom exceeds five or six acres in extent. There are instances where there have been additional grounds taken for agricultural purposes.

11292. You are acquainted with the general designs and plans of the lunatic asylums which have been recently erected in Ireland?—Yes, I know them.

Erection of new buildings near existing Asylums for quiet lunatics; the cost.

11293. Have you been employed in matters connected with those lunatic asylums?—I have been very familiar with the details respecting them, inasmuch as I had to make alterations for the purposes of ventilation, and general alterations in three of the new asylums.

11294. Supposing it became desirable to provide new and distinct buildings on the asylum grounds, though not connected with the asylum, for a quiet and orderly class of lunatics, do you think they could be erected for less than the asylums cost?—Considerably less.

11295. State, generally, what has been about the average cost of asylums built within the last ten years?—Those erected within the last ten years have cost, according to official reports, from £100 to £140 per head.

11296. What would be the cost of buildings suited for the class of lunatics I refer to?—I think accommodation could be provided on the sites of the present asylums for from £30 to £40 per head. The sites are very large. They fitted up some places at Richmond for about £20 per head. They increased the accommodation there for about forty additional patients. That was done by appropriating existing buildings, and making the necessary alterations in them.

11297. Supposing a totally new building to be erected, what would be the cost for such a class?—Between £30 and £40 per head. A very large proportion of the inmates of the present building are persons who would be sufficiently well provided for in buildings costing between £30 and £40 per head. I make that statement from what I have seen of them.

Question of associated dormitories.

11298. Considering that a large number of the lunatics in the asylums, who are of a quiet and orderly class, sleep in associated dormitories, would not the long dormitories of a workhouse, with very little alteration, be available for the reception of this class of lunatics?—Still I apprehend you could not use them for that class of persons without having the means for occasional restraint. There are some lunatics also, of very dirty habits. At Island-bridge there was the greatest difficulty in satisfying the medical gentleman as to the arrangements for that particular class of people.

Island-bridge Asylum.

11299. The class who were detained at Island-bridge, I believe, included all descriptions of lunatics, violent as well as quiet?—There were very few violent lunatics there originally, but the number was afterwards increased by the introduction of a number of violent cases. It was supposed that, as soon as some of the inmates died, the comfort of the others would be increased; but the Governors kept up the number to the full complement, by sending in additional cases. The Island-bridge Asylum was for the relief of the House of Industry Asylum.

11300. Island-bridge had been a barrack?—Yes, it was a barrack.

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11301. I presume the cost per head of providing a building, such as you refer to, would diminish according as the number increased for which the building was erected?—Certainly.

11302. Is it your opinion, that if the wing of a workhouse were to be fitted up as an asylum to include all cases, that then the expense of the necessary alterations would be very little less than the cost of a new building erected on the site of any of the present asylums?—I think the cost would be very little less.

Appropriation of portions of Workhouses.

11303. If a class of lunatics were selected, of quiet and orderly habits, who could be associated together, would not then the cost of providing accommodation in the wings of the workhouse be much less than the cost of erecting a new building?—Yes. You would simply treat them as pauper inmates, if you reduce them to that condition, because they would cost very little more than the others. If they were that class of people that you could treat simply as paupers, they could occupy the wards as well as the other inmates, almost, and be placed under the ordinary discipline of the establishment. But amongst the quiet and imbecile classes the necessity for separation seems to be as great, with regard to dirty patients, as amongst the violent class. In the new establishment there is more difficulty in keeping up the order and system of the place, and making it less offensive to the other inmates, because of the dirty patients, than because of the violent patients. Of course, the wings of workhouses, having one or two stories, would admit of a classification if subdivided. That would meet the difficulties I refer to. In the Dunshaughlin workhouse, for instance, you would not get much accommodation; but some of the workhouses are very large in the wings. For instance, in Navan and Trim additional buildings were erected for school children; they are quite distinct altogether from the old building, and they might be made available for the purpose you speak of.

GENERAL QUESTION OF CHANCERY LUNATICS.

General Question of Chancery Lunatics.

F. W. Brady, Esq.

Francis William Brady, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, sworn and examined.

11304. I believe you acted for some time as secretary to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland?—For between five and six years.

Commissions of Lunacy; the costs.

11305. You have been also engaged on Commissions *de lunatico inquirendo*?—I am one of the Commissioners, and have been so for nearly three years.

11306. You are conversant, therefore, with the course of proceeding with reference to Commissions of lunacy in Chancery?—Yes.

11307. Can you give the Commissioners any idea of the expense usually attendant upon taking out a Commission of lunacy?—I can, and for that purpose I have brought with me a bill of costs, which has been taxed and paid in a case where the Commission was unopposed, and, therefore, the proceedings were in the simplest form. I find from that bill of costs that the preliminary expenses attendant on the application for the Commission, amounted to £0 18*s.* 10*d.*; that the cost of speeding the Commission down to the return of the inquisition, amounted to £47 5*s.* 11*d.*, of which five guineas were for the sheriff's fees, eight guineas for the Commissioners, and twelve guineas for the jury.

11308. Was the Commission in that case held in Dublin or in the country?—The Commission in that case was held in Dublin.

11309. If held in the country, of course the expenses would vary according to the distance?—The only expense that would vary much, would be that of the Commissioners. They receive four guineas each, per day, in Dublin, and ten guineas each for the first day in the country, and five guineas each for every day after. The solicitor, of course, would have additional travelling expenses. I have not separated the other items of costs from the general bill of costs, which is made up to the appointment of the committee, when the Chancellor's jurisdiction was made complete. The whole bill of costs in that case as taxed, amounted to £112 17*s.* 10*d.*; but, of course, the amount would vary in every case according to the number of witnesses, and from various other causes.

Proceedings in Chancery after the finding.

11310. Can you state whether the proceedings in that case, after the finding of the Commission, were also unopposed?—I cannot. There was no opposition down to the appointment of the committee.

11311. Are you able to state what amount of property was involved in that case?—No; the bill of costs does not show it.

11312. When the Commission has been returned to the Lord Chancellor, and that there is a finding of lunacy against the party, is it a matter of course that a committee should be appointed for the property as well as for the person of the lunatic?—Yes; and very commonly it is one and the same person who is appointed committee of both person and property.

11313. On whose application is the allotment made of the sum to be allowed for the support of the lunatic?—On the application of whoever has the carriage of the proceedings; that is generally the same person who applies for the issuing of the Commission. The person who originally institutes the proceedings, generally has the carriage of them all through, unless for some particular reason it is withdrawn from him, and given to somebody else.

Allowances out of the lunatic's estate.

11314. In cases where the position of the family of the lunatic, and the state of their property would justify it, is it the practice to make an allowance out of the estate far beyond what is required to be applied for the wants of the lunatic?—In the case of a large property, it is very common, where there are numerous relatives, to allow a certain amount for the lunatic, and beyond that to allocate a large portion of the surplus income to the

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support of the next of kin, if they require it. The allowance given for the lunatic himself is intended to be for his support, and not for the support of anybody else.

11315. What security is taken that the money so allotted for the use of the lunatic will be really applied to meeting his wants and necessities?—There is, practically, no security. The Chancellor requires the committee of the person of every lunatic to make him a return once in every year, accompanied by a medical certificate, showing the state of health and general condition of the lunatic at the time, but beyond that, the Chancellor has little or no means of knowledge.

The place of residence of a lunatic.

11316. I presume the proper officers in Chancery are always informed of the *locale* of the lunatic?—The Master in Chancery, in whose office the proceedings may be carried on, or the Chancellor occasionally, if the case comes by way of appeal, or in any other way before him, makes an order directing where the lunatic shall reside, and with whom he shall reside; and no person, without applying for a new order, has any authority to take the lunatic to reside anywhere else than is directed, and doing so is contempt of Court.

11317. When you say "anywhere else," do you mean out of Ireland, out of the jurisdiction, or from one part of Ireland to another?—I mean both.

11318. Am I to understand that when a committee of the person is first appointed, an order is made directing where the lunatic shall reside?—Yes; the first order made after the appointment of the committee is one of reference to the Master to inquire and report the nature and amount of the property of the lunatic, where and with whom the lunatic shall reside, what may be the fit and proper sum to allow for the maintenance of the lunatic, and the Master may state any other circumstance he thinks proper.

Chancery lunatics in Private Asylums; the payments for maintenance.

11319. It has been stated to the Commissioners that there are cases of Chancery lunatics detained in private asylums, the stipulated pension for whom has not been paid by the committee of the person, and that there are no means of redress. What precaution does the Court of Chancery take to secure that the sum allowed for the maintenance of the lunatic, and out of which this payment ought to be made, is properly applied?—If the keeper of the lunatic asylum is aware of the sum allowed for the support of the lunatic, and that he has not been paid, it is his duty to bring it under the notice of the Master in Chancery.

11320. By legal proceedings at his own cost?—On passing the committee's account, which is passed once in each year, the committee takes credit for the sums paid, and is obliged to produce vouchers to vouch each item; and it is a matter then of no expense for the person having a claim for the maintenance of the lunatic, to come before the Master and state the facts.

11321. If £300 a-year is allowed for the maintenance of a lunatic, and that the lunatic is placed in a private lunatic asylum where he will be kept for £150 a-year, would the receipt of the manager of the asylum for that £150 a-year be required to be produced before the Master?—I do not believe, in point of practice, it would. The receipt of the committee is generally taken by the Master as sufficient—that is, the receipt for the sum paid on account of maintenance.

11322. May it not happen that the proprietor of a private asylum would be indisposed to make an application adverse to the party who placed the lunatic in his charge?—No doubt.

11323. In cases where a committee is appointed for the property as well as for the person, is the committee of the property obliged to account for the rents and receipts annually?—Yes.

11324. He would be allowed, I presume, to take credit for the payment of the sum allowed for the maintenance of the lunatic, and the receipt of the committee of the person would be sufficient, and, therefore, the further receipt of the manager of the asylum would not be required?—Yes.

Reports as to health of lunatics.

11325. You have spoken of a report, as to the state of the lunatic's health, which was required to be made; is that a report of the medical person in whose charge the lunatic was placed?—It is required to be a report of some medical person, but not of any particular medical person. In some instances the Chancellor has given special directions that a medical person, naming him, shall visit the lunatic and report; but he does not do so in all cases.

11326. Then I am to understand there is absolutely brought annually before the Chancellor a medical statement of the condition of the lunatic?—Yes.

11327. Are there any Chancery inspectors of lunatic cases?—No.

Inspection of cases under the Court.

11328. Do you consider there would be any objection to an arrangement by which public officers, such as the Inspectors of Lunatics, or the Commissioners of Lunacy in England—if such a system was introduced here—would be obliged to visit periodically the Chancery lunatics, and make a private report to the Chancellor?—Quite the contrary.

11329. Do you think it would be attended with advantage, and that there would be no fear of objections on the part of families to such an arrangement?—I do not think too much supervision can be exercised over persons in that condition.

11330. I understand you to consider that the same principle which requires the Chancellor, acting for the State, to take charge of all lunatics, would justify that further care which the inspection would be likely to insure to them?—Yes, the same principle.

11331. Are you aware whether it has been the practice of the Lord Chancellor to issue commissions to magistrates or others in the country to inquire into the lunacy of persons?—It was the practice formerly, when Commissions of Lunacy were to be sped in the country,

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to direct them to a barrister, if one could be found in the neighbourhood, and two magistrates. Latterly the Chancellor has directed those commissions to the permanent Commissioners, and not to the magistrates.

Question of jurisdiction in cases of small property.

11332. Do you think that in cases of small farmers, whose incomes may be small, but comparatively large as regards their condition in society, it would be any advantage if their cases were inquired into by some local authority, such as the assistant barrister?—Do you mean to have Commissions of Inquiry held before them?

11333. Yes?—My own opinion is, that there should be one tribunal—one special tribunal for investigating all cases of persons of unsound mind, no matter what their condition may be.

11334. Do you think those experienced in such inquiries are more competent to conduct them than those who might occasionally be called upon to investigate such cases, as, for instance, assistant barristers?—I am in favour of having but one tribunal, not for that reason only, but for others also. I conceive that if the assistant barrister is to be the sole judge, without the intervention of a jury, that that would be too great a power to intrust to any assistant barrister, or to any one individual. If he is to call in the aid of a jury, I consider that tribunal of investigation—a jury, as at present constituted—is not one that ought to be continued in such cases. I think the system might be amended very much.

Juries on Commissions of Lunacy; proposed change.

11335. What course do you then suggest, objecting, in the one case, to an assistant barrister acting without a jury, and in the other case, to having a jury at all?—If the Commissioners allow me, I will state what I consider my objection to juries in such cases.

11336. We will be obliged to you for doing so?—As well as my experience has enabled me to form an opinion upon the subject, my objections are these:—In a very plain case, where the individual who is the subject of inquiry is, beyond all manner of question, out of his mind, a jury is cumbersome, and is a needless and useless expense. In the case of a person, the question of whose lunacy it may be a matter of difficulty to determine, I have found, in such cases, the calling in the assistance of twelve men, such as usually constitute the juries summoned—men who, from their education, their habits of life, and their pursuits, are totally unacquainted with the subject respecting which they are about to investigate—is, in fact, calling in the aid of a tribunal not well constituted or qualified to come to a right conclusion upon the subject of the inquiry; and I have seen lunatics exhibit such cunning before juries so constituted, that the jurors have refused to find that they were persons of unsound mind; in fact, they found them to be persons of sound mind, although, as events subsequently proved, they were wholly incapable of managing their own affairs. There is one very remarkable case, illustrative of this statement, which occurred to Mr. Henn and myself—the case of Mr. ——. Mr. Henn has told me he mentioned that case to the Commissioners, and I shall not, therefore, repeat the facts. In two other cases I remember (one, a case in Belfast, of a Miss ——; and the other, a case in Dublin, of the Rev. Mr. ——) the Commissioners had very great difficulty in bringing the juries to the conclusion that those individuals were of unsound mind, although, beyond all manner of question, on the medical evidence, and on the appearance of the parties, such was the fact. For these reasons I think a jury not as good a tribunal as could be desired to investigate cases of the kind; but to provide a substitute is a very difficult matter. There are two suggestions occur to me; one of them, I understand, was mentioned by Mr. Henn, namely, that the number of jurors should be increased, and that an unanimous finding should be required from twelve of the number. That, to a certain extent, is open to the objections I have stated respecting the persons who form the jury not being accustomed to such investigations. The other suggestion I would take the liberty of making would involve a very extensive alteration in the management of lunatics under the Court of Chancery; but as the Commissioners have asked me, I will state it. I consider that the control which the Chancellor exercises over lunatics is exceedingly imperfect. Nominally, he is the guardian of all persons of unsound mind; in reality, he is only guardian of those whose property is of sufficient amount to warrant the expenses of the Court of Chancery being incurred in its management. I am of opinion, that if a permanent tribunal were established for managing all lunatics generally, that the lunatics at present under the care of the Chancellor, including their estates and property, might safely be transferred to such a body, giving a power of appeal from that tribunal to the Chancellor. If that body consisted of a sufficiently large number of persons—three, at least—I do not think there would be any practical danger in intrusting to them the whole inquiry as to the fact of unsoundness of mind; they hearing the evidence, and coming to their own conclusion upon it. But from their decision upon the question of lunacy or not, I would give an appeal, instead of to the Chancellor alone, to the Court of Appeal in Chancery, consisting of the Chancellor and the Judge of Appeal.

Suggested alteration in management of Chancery lunatic cases; a new tribunal.

11337. Am I to understand you would contemplate this official body, who may be charged with lunatic affairs generally, coming to a conclusion upon the case without the intervention of a jury?—Yes. That would be a very striking alteration; but I consider it my duty to suggest what I think would improve the existing system.

11338. Your objection to the jury is, in fact, that they are not competent, generally speaking, to come to a proper conclusion upon such a very difficult matter as the sanity or insanity of a person?—In cases where the insanity could not be doubted for a moment by anybody, it is a useless expense to have a jury. In cases where it is a matter of difficulty to decide whether the party is sane or insane, the knowledge and experience of jurors in such cases are not generally sufficient to enable them to come to a satisfactory conclusion.

11339. Am I to understand you consider those proceedings should still originate in

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Chancery, where the Commission would issue, or that the Lunacy Board should be statutably charged with the duty of investigating the cases?—I would give the Lunacy Board the power of investigating the cases of their own motion, without the intervention of the Chancellor at all, in the first instance; leaving it to the Legislature to decide and to regulate in what way the application should be made to them to hear the case.

The proposed Lunatic Board.

11340. Any Board, such as exists in England, charged with the direction of executive matters, if it were to be charged with such investigations as those, would require to become more or less a court, with all the appendages and all the rules as to notices, mode of proceeding, and so on, belonging to the courts of law—would it not?—No, I do not think so. They would have only the two things to manage: one the care of the person of the lunatic, and the other the care of the property. The care of the property of a lunatic is not different from the care of the property of a sane person, and it would be only undertaking the receipt of rents, and the direction of their application, which does not necessarily involve the decision of any very difficult questions. The forms of proceeding in Chancery for the management of estates, the subject of hostile claims, are provided with a view of securing the fullest notice to all parties in the suit of every application respecting the estate in question; and thus considerable expense and delay are attendant upon all the proceedings. These forms of procedure are, in my opinion, needlessly complicated and expensive when applied to estates not the subject of litigation, such as the estates of lunatics.

Investigation of cases in the country.

11341. Referring to the alteration which you say the Chancellor has made about the issuing of Commissions to magistrates and barristers in the country, are you enabled to state the reasons which induced him to make that alteration?—I believe he altered it on the ground that it was better to have persons who had considerable experience in conducting such investigations intrusted with them, than to commit them to individuals who were not alone not accustomed to such investigations at all, but were not aware of the legal forms of proceeding for the finding of the inquisition and the examining of witnesses. Under the new arrangement the expense is rather diminished, because you have only two Commissioners or sometimes one Commissioner, instead of three persons, acting.

Inspection of Chancery lunatics.

11342. I think I understood you to say there is no systematic inspection of Chancery lunatics?—None.

11343. The Inspectors of Lunatics may, however, be charged by the Lord Chancellor, under particular circumstances with that duty?—They may.

11344. Are you aware whether that is ever done without the case having obtained some notoriety in court, which would serve as a warning to the parties in whose custody the lunatic was?—I have known the Chancellor, upon private communications made to him—communications not made in court—to request the Inspectors of Lunatics to visit the persons to whom the communications had reference, and to report to him; and they have done so.

11345. In point of fact, unless friends do interfere, there is no public officer charged or bound to go, from time to time, as he may see fit, at reasonable hours, to inspect lunatics under the Court of Chancery?—None.

Management of property.

11346. With regard to the property of the lunatic, is such property managed in the same manner as other estates under the Court, or is the committee of the estate enabled to make leases, or act as the proprietor would, or it might be supposed would act, if he was sane?—So far as the receipt of the rents and accounting for them is concerned, the property of the lunatic is managed in the same way as other properties are under the Court of Chancery. So far as the making of leases, and doing other acts relating to the property, the Chancellor has power, by special statutes, to grant leases—a power which he has not in reference to estates the subject of dispute in a cause in Chancery.

11347. In point of fact, are the lettings, pending the lunacy, submitted to the Master or other person?—Yes; the receiver must submit every thing respecting lettings, pending the lunacy, to the Master, as the receiver does pending a cause.

11348. Is the receiver always a distinct party from the committee?—Very commonly the committee of the estate is also the receiver, and when he is so, the Chancellor and Master may or may not allow him a poundage on the receipts, in consequence of his so acting without a receiver. Very often the committee of the estate is not considered a fit person to act as receiver, and a receiver is appointed.

11349. Is it the case that while the estate of a lunatic is in Chancery, the power of leasing, except in certain cases reserved by special statutes, is in abeyance?—Yes.

Leasing powers in abeyance.

11350. Then, although the lunatic might have had the power, if he remained sane, of giving leases for certain terms to tenants, the fact of his lunacy prevents the tenants on the estate of enjoying that benefit?—Yes. The Chancellor's jurisdiction being delegated to him from the Crown, he has, of course, only the same jurisdiction which the Crown itself has, unless when legislation has given increased jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the Crown in these cases was conferred by the statute of 17th Edward the Second, statute 1, chap. 10. These are the words of the statute by which the king has jurisdiction over lunatics. I do not mean that he had not jurisdiction before. He always had a jurisdiction, but this statute gave it formally:—

"Also, the king shall provide when any (that before time hath had his wit and memory), happen to fail of his wit, as there are many having lucid intervals, that their lands and tenements shall be safely kept without waste and destruction; and that they and their household shall live and be maintained competently from the issues of the same; and the residue beyond their reasonable sustentation shall be kept to their use, to be delivered unto them when they recover their right mind, so that

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such lands and tenements shall in no wise, within the time aforesaid, be aliened, nor shall the king take any thing to his own use. And if the party die in such estate, then the residue shall be distributed for his soul by the advice of the ordinary."

The ninth chapter applies to the case of idiots, and says:—

"The king shall have the custody of the lands of natural fools, taking the profits of them without waste or destruction, and shall find them their necessaries, of whose fee soever the lands beholden. And after the death of such idiots, he shall render them to the right heirs; so that by such idiots no alienation shall be made, nor shall their heirs be disinherited."

Therefore, without special act of Parliament, the Chancellor exercising that jurisdiction, had no power to grant leases, or alienate the estate in any way.

11351. In a case where the committee of the estate is not the receiver, what benefit does the committee of the estate derive?—None at all.

The care of persons and properties of lunatics.

11352. I understood you to say in a former answer, that you desire every thing connected with the property of a lunatic, as well as matters connected with the person, should be under the direction of the Lunacy Board, as we may call it. Would not that be mixing them up with matters for which the qualification looked to in the appointment of the Lunacy Board, would probably not be very suitable?—There are several instances of Boards constituted for the management of various public institutions, having incidentally the care and management of considerable estates.

11353. You refer to the Charitable Corporations?—I refer to the Commissioners of Education, the Incorporated Society, and several other bodies which have the management of large estates.

11354. No doubt it is competent to Corporations to hold and manage properties according to their charters or trusts, but do you consider, generally, the management of landed estates, by charitable bodies, has been on the whole satisfactory?—I have known instances of property in the hands of public bodies not being well managed. The same has been said of estates in Chancery.

Cases of supposed lunatics.

11355. Referring to an observation of yours—that the Chancellor, acting as the representative of the Crown, is supposed to be the guardian of all lunatics, while, in fact, he has no cognizance of lunatics, except such cases as are brought before him, where there is property involved—to what extent do you consider that parties having the custody of persons they thought were not of sound mind should be bound to notify that fact to the Chancellor or Lunacy Board?—I think a register should be in existence of the whereabouts of every person of unsound mind, or reputed to be of unsound mind; and the Central Board should take whatever steps Parliament might authorize, for the purpose of seeing that such persons were taken care of as well as circumstances would permit.

11356. Do you see any objection to compelling parties who had living with them a lunatic or a person reputed to be a lunatic, to notify to the Commissioners that such a person was in their custody?—Quite the contrary.

11357. Do you see any objection to the Commissioners themselves directing an authorized officer of theirs to hold a secret inquiry, which would have no legal effect as regards the individual's custody or property, but a preliminary inquiry relative to his sanity or otherwise?—That would be a power that should be exercised very carefully.

11358. As the law at present stands, is it not the case that a person may be cruelly treated by his immediate relatives, and unless some one feels an interest in him, or feels called upon to bring his case formally, by application, before the Lord Chancellor, that person may remain unredressed?—It is quite possible.

11359. Do you think some further power than exists is required to meet cases of that kind?—Certainly.

Superseding Commissions.

11360. Do you think, as the law at present stands, sufficient provision is made to enable a lunatic to take proceedings for superseding a Commission, in case of his recovering his reason?—I think, so far as the law is concerned, the lunatic is as free as he can be. There is nothing to prevent him doing what you state, if he can get anybody to bring the case before the Court.

11361. Do you not think that the Inspector's official and regular visits to Chancery lunatics, would afford them the means of communicating that they were sane, and their desire to be declared so?—Yes; that could be done by superseding the inquisition. In that case the Chancellor sees the person himself, and satisfies his own mind as to whether the Commission ought to be superseded or not.

11362. During the period that you were secretary to the Lord Chancellor, were there many inquiries directed by him under the Private Asylums Act?—Not many.

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DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1858.

Present:—Sir T. N. REDINGTON, Chairman; Dr. ANDREWS, Dr. CORRIGAN, and Mr. BARRY, Secretary.

General Question of Chancery Lunatics.

THE GENERAL QUESTION OF CHANCERY LUNATICS.

W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D.

William Neilson Hancock, Esq., LL.D., sworn and examined.

11363. What appointment do you hold under the Lord Chancellor in connexion with lunacy?—Clerk of the Custodies in the matter of lunatics and idiots in the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

Chancery proceeding in lunatic cases.

11364. Will you state how far the duties of that office have enabled you to become informed of the course of proceeding as regards lunatics under the care of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland?—All the orders of the Lord Chancellor, in lunacy matters, are drawn up and signed by me. His lordship makes minutes of orders upon petitions that are presented to him, and from those minutes the formal orders are drawn up, and they are signed by me, and the reports of the Masters are to be lodged in the office, and also the receiver's accounts, the affidavits and petitions and copies of those documents, if they are required, must be taken out from my office by the parties. They must be examined by my clerks and certified by me.

11365. Does a petition for a Commission *de lunatico inquirendo* come at once under your cognizance?—Not until the Chancellor has made an order on it. It is lodged with the Chancellor's secretary, and I never see it until the Chancellor has made his order upon it.

11366. After the Lord Chancellor has ordered a Commission to issue, is the return upon that Commission brought immediately under your notice?—No; the return is not made to me. Supposing a person is found a lunatic, the next step is for the Lord Chancellor to make an order of reference to the Master to appoint a committee of the person, and a committee of the estate, to find what the property of the lunatic is, or what maintenance could be allowed, and in the case of a large estate, whether a receiver should be appointed. Such matters are referred to the Master.

11367. Then there is a receiver at times as well as a committee of the estate?—Sometimes. That is only in the case of very large estates.

11368. When that is not the case, the committee of the estate has to account?—Yes, the same as a receiver; they manage like receivers, and pass accounts in the same way.

Maintenance allowances.

11369. As regards the allowance for the maintenance of the lunatic, is that settled by the Master with reference to the amount of property?—Always with reference to the amount of property.

11370. Is it based upon any consideration of what is merely necessary for the maintenance and care of the lunatic in his then condition, or is the allowance made to the committee of the person with reference to the value of the estate?—Where the property is very small, the minimum is fixed with reference to it; but where the lunatic is well off, there is generally an allowance made for his maintenance, sufficient to keep him in the same position of life he was accustomed to live in. If the committee of the person undertakes the charge of the lunatic, he is allowed a certain advance out of the allowance as a kind of remuneration for taking the personal charge.

11371. Is that the case when the committee has parted with the charge of the lunatic by placing him in a private asylum?—No. Where they do that, the sum charged is the sum paid for the maintenance of the lunatic, that is, so far as my experience goes. I am not aware of any case of the kind.

The place of residence of a Chancery lunatic.

11372. What means are taken to ascertain whether the committee of the person has placed the lunatic in a private asylum, or is still keeping him in his own domicile?—There is a general order of the Court of Chancery by which every person who has charge of a lunatic under the Court is bound once a year to make a return to the Court as the person in whose custody the lunatic is, with the certificate of a medical man, certifying he has seen the lunatic, and as to the state of the lunatic's health, and containing suggestions, if he thinks proper to make them, for a change of treatment. That is to be sent to the Chancellor's secretary. The Committee of the person must get the medical certificate, and the committee of the estate is to pay a fee to the doctor for that, and that payment appears before the Master when the account comes to be passed.

11373. The Master in considering those papers, would not necessarily conceive there was any irregularity in the patient being returned as in the custody of the keeper of a private asylum, because it would not be inconsistent with the rules of the Court?—I apprehend he could not be in a private asylum without an order to that effect.

11374. Supposing the return showed the patient was in the custody of A. B., who received so much from the committee of the person for keeping the lunatic, that would not be considered such an irregularity as to attract the Master's attention?—The Court of Chancery being a Court for all other purposes of contest or dispute between parties, the general notion of the Court is, that the different representatives or persons connected with the lunatic look after the lunatic, and that if there is any thing wrong, it is brought before the Court; but the machinery of the Court is not adapted for the detection of irregularities, unless there is a complaint. Any party may come before the Court with a complaint, and the matter will be at once investigated to the fullest possible extent; but

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supposing not one of all the persons connected with the lunatic bringing the case before the Court, then the machinery is not well adapted to detect any irregularities.

11375. In point of fact, although the Court may not have made any order for placing the lunatic in the hands of a third party, the committee may have done so, and no return may show that he has done so, and unless some particular motion is made, or step taken, calling attention to the circumstance, it would pass unnoticed?—So far as I know it would.

11376. We have been informed that there is no regular inspection of the lunatics in Chancery?—No; the parties are allowed to employ their own medical men. The order requiring the certificate does not specify any particular medical man, and the parties may specially employ any medical man to give the certificate.

Inspection of Chancery lunatics.

11377. There is no public officer of the Court charged with the inspection of lunatics?—No; but since I came into office, in one or two special cases the Chancellor employed me to make inquiries where complaints were alleged with regard to the lunatics, and to report to him confidentially. I was to see how matters stood, and whether they were cases that ought to be brought before the Court.

11378. There is no official inspection, medical or otherwise, of lunatics under the Court of Chancery?—No.

11379. Is it your opinion some inspection of lunatics under the Court of Chancery, by a public officer from time to time, would be desirable?—I think it would. All the other business of the Court is of that character that the Court does not intervene of its own motion between the parties, unless some one takes measures to put it into motion. The machinery of the Court in lunacy matters is adapted by analogy to that, and is not suited to cases in which the Court has direct responsibility.

11380. In point of fact, the Court being one which requires to be put in motion, is not well suited for the discharge of the duties of the guardianship of lunatics?—Not the personal guardianship of them.

11381. Do you think there ought to be any limit to the class of cases that would be open to the inspection of a public officer; cases, for instance, of parties living with their own families?—I should say not. I think there are no cases would require inspection more, or in which inspection ought to be more insisted upon, than cases of lunatics living with their own families.

11382. Why do you state that?—Because there may be motives influencing the conduct of relatives or friends in such cases that would not actuate strangers. Where a person is on the verge of lunacy, and it is doubted whether he is lunatic or not, relatives are placed in a position of great delicacy in dealing with such a case. If they are harsh and unfeeling, they very often do not treat the person well; and if they are too easy and affectionate, they may not take the proper measures requisite for the care of the lunatic, and necessary for the sake of society.

Minimum income of cases under the Court.

11383. Can you state to us what is the minimum income of an estate in which the Chancellor would allow a Commission to issue?—I do not know that there is any rule on the subject; but as I got notice I would be examined here, it occurred to me that that was a subject upon which the Commissioners might ask for information, and I am making out a return for you which is not yet completed. On looking over, however, a similar return made by my predecessor several years back, I find, as a matter of fact, a property of £50 a-year being under the Court. That, I think, is about the limit, and the reason for it, in my opinion, is this: the poorest lunatics under the Court are generally sent to Swift's Hospital, where the payment for maintenance is £30 a-year, and £10 for clothes, and the minimum of absolutely necessary costs in Chancery is about £10 a-year, supposing the case to have no complication about it, and the property to be very small, and the accounts passed only every second or third year, which is the case with respect to small properties. I find one case in which the sum allowed to the solicitor for absolutely necessary expenses in Chancery, was fixed at £10. That would make with £30 for maintenance, in Swift's Hospital, and £10 for clothes, a total of £50. I find very few cases under £100 a-year. I would take £50 to be about the limit.

The state of the law respecting cases in which the property is small; proposed change.

11384. Have you ever turned your attention to the question, whether means might not be devised for extending to persons having small properties the guardianship or protection which the Chancellor now affords to parties found lunatic by Commission?—It is a subject I have thought a good deal of. I was engaged acting for my brother, one year, managing landed property in the North of Ireland, and on that property one or two very painful cases of lunacy of tenants came under my notice. In one case the tenant was got into the lunatic asylum on the allegation that he was dangerous; but there was a small property that could have been made available for paying a small contribution towards the support of the lunatic. In both the cases that came under my notice, the lunacy was brought on partly by the complicated state of their affairs. They got into difficulties. The cases required some management, and I found the law perfectly powerless to deal with them. To put them into Chancery would have swamped the whole of the property, and there was no other tribunal to decide who had a right to deal with that property, or what was to become of it, or to authorize any act or proceeding during the lunacy with respect to it. After I got the office I now hold in the Court of Chancery, one of the first things I did was to consider how far the Chancellor's jurisdiction would apply. I found the whole number of lunatics under the Court is ordinarily about 130, and those are all the Court really deals with; and for all the other lunatics in Ireland, there is literally, in the present state of the law, no provision for protecting relatives in dealing with their property.

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DUBLIN.

General Question of Chancery Lunatics.

W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D.

Assistant Barrister's jurisdiction.

11385. Have you arrived at any conclusion as to what might be done in the way of improving the law in that respect?—Supposing the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery to be continued for large estates, it occurred to me that the analogous tribunal for dealing with small properties is the Assistant Barrister's Court; and that the clerks of the peace in the county towns, where the lunatic asylums are mostly situate, should do all the duties in such lunacy matters, which the Clerk of the Custodies discharges under the Court of Chancery. In that way the thing might be worked, if a true analogy was preserved, that is a literally analogous tribunal, with similar powers to that of the Court of Chancery; and I think it would work as well for the case of small properties as the Court of Chancery works for the larger. This tribunal would legalize the acts of *bonâ fide* relatives in dealing with the property of lunatics.

11386. They would give that protection and guardianship which the Chancellor now does in cases of persons having large properties?—Yes; and, in the existing state of affairs, it would be really a boon. I do not say it would be the best plan. What the Chancellor now does, in the case of lunatics possessed of large properties is, that he validates the acts of upright and honourable relatives, in dealing with the estates and in managing them. The Court of Chancery is also a tribunal for checking the misconduct of relatives acting improperly, and intervenes for this purpose, on a complaint being made. Both these things could be done for lunatics belonging to the farming class with small properties, in the Assistant Barrister's Court.

11387. Have you ever yourself been engaged in a Commission *de lunatico*?—No.

Inquiry into cases of alleged lunacy; question of the proper tribunal.

11388. Have you been enabled in any way to form an opinion as to the tribunal which at present determines the lunacy or otherwise of a person whose case is brought before them?—I have not; it does not come within my knowledge at all. With respect to that tribunal, there are considerations on both sides of the question. So far as skill is concerned, a single Judge or Commissioner, with a power of appeal from him, might be intrusted with the jurisdiction; but as the decision affects the liberty of the subject, and as, in some cases, there is strong public feeling on the question of lunacy or otherwise, a jury has the advantage of securing a greater amount of public confidence in the finding.

11389. As regards the question of the liberty of the subject, is it not the fact that every patient who may be confined in a district asylum in Ireland, is sent there without a jury having pronounced upon his sanity or insanity?—Well, I think that is objectionable. I think there is not a sufficiently uniform system on the subject.

11390. You have referred to a course of proceeding by which the first inquiry should be held before skilled persons, and you have said there should be a power of appeal, do you contemplate a jury being called in on the appeal?—No; I contemplate the ordinary judicial method of determining an appeal, dispensing with a jury altogether.

11391. Do you think that if the inquiry were first held before skilled persons, and then that the parties traversing the finding might have the case tried before a jury, that arrangement would work satisfactorily?—I do not think it would, because it would not be dignified for the skilled men to have their decision left afterwards to the determination of a jury. The jury ought to be the first tribunal, unless the decision was not acted upon. If it was a mere *pro forma* decision that was given in the first instance, such as the certificate of the doctor, the case might then be left to the jury on appeal; but if the first decision was the solemn decision of the Court, it would injure the Court very much if juries found against it. The tribunal would be injured in public estimation.

11392. Generally speaking, is it not the publicity of the proceedings before the jury which in a great degree prevents those evils that might arise if the inquiry were private before Commissioners?—Publicity is, of course, one of the first elements. The great importance of having a jury is, for satisfying the public mind. I think that is of great importance, like, for instance, the case of coroner's inquests. I have been present at some inquests, and I think that the special functions juries fulfil on those inquiries is, that they put the public mind at rest about the case. I have seen that result in very unpleasant cases in which coroner's inquests were held, and in which a magisterial inquiry would not have had any thing like the same effect in tranquillizing the public mind as the verdict of the jury had. In matters of lunacy, the finding of the jury has, I think, a similar effect in satisfying the minds of relatives and friends. Skilled men differ and may be mistaken, and the jury may also be mistaken, but the effect of the two decisions is different on the public mind.

11393. In the case you put, the jury and the magistrates are equally unskilled, and they have both a matter of fact to be determined on; but the protection for the liberty of the subject, in all cases of lunacy, should be the fact of the party not being a lunatic, and that can be better ascertained by skilled men than by unskilled men?—It is only in doubtful cases that the difficulty arises, and the most that can happen is, if the skilled men are right, the party will be out a little longer; but the evil the other way ought to be very carefully considered, because if the skilled men make a mistake, and that the party is once put up in an asylum, even though he may be subsequently discharged and cleared of the allegation of lunacy in every way, the effect may still be very injurious. There are persons of delicate nerves, who would be very much excited in such an event.

11394. Is not the tendency of juries against finding a person lunatic?—The natural instinct of a jury is against it, unless there is conclusive evidence; and I think if there is conclusive evidence they are certain to find in accordance with it, but the natural feeling of juries is such, that they require to be clearly satisfied of the lunacy of the party.

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11395. In the examination that has taken place, you have, I hope, understood the Commissioners as not wishing that those inquiries before Commissioners should be private?—I quite understood that.

11396. Under the present arrangement the committee of the person is allowed to select the medical officer, whose certificate he is to produce to the Court of Chancery?—I will read the terms of the order on the subject. This was the rule made by Lord St. Leonards, when he was Lord Chancellor of Ireland. It is dated 27th of March, 1843:—

Medical certificate as to the state of a lunatic under the Court.

"That every committee already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, of the person of any lunatic, shall on the first day of March in every year, transmit by the post, or deliver under cover to the Lord Chancellor's Secretary, in Dublin, a Certificate signed by him, of the actual place of residence of the lunatic at that period, and of any other place or places in which he may have resided during the preceding twelve months, or since the last report; and the nature of the accommodations provided for and enjoyed by the lunatic, including board, lodging, clothing, and medical attendance, and means of exercise in carriage, or on horseback, and the state of health, mental and bodily, of the lunatic: and also (where the lunatic does not reside with the committee of the person), the particular days on which the committee has visited the lunatic during the past year; and also how much is paid for the board, lodging, and clothing of the lunatic, and for medical attendance; together with, in every case, a certificate of a medical practitioner, being a physician or surgeon (but not being the proprietor of, or usual attendant upon, any asylum where the lunatic may be confined), of the actual state of such lunatic in the several respects aforesaid, with such suggestions as any such medical practitioner may think it proper to make for the future benefit of the lunatic; and every such physician or surgeon shall be entitled to a fee of one guinea for such attendance and certificate, to be paid at the time by the committee of the person, and to be repaid to him by the committee of the estate, to whom the same shall be allowed by the Master in passing his accounts.

(Signed) EDWARD B. SUGDEN, *C.*"

There is as complete a machinery as the ordinary practice of the Court could provide for the protection of the lunatic. The committee of the person, and the committee of the estate, are all brought within that order. You will see from the terms of the order, the physician, who is to certify respecting the lunatic, is selected by the committee of the person, who may select any physician he chooses.

11397. Are you of opinion that there might be a better practice than that of leaving to the committee, who may have an interest in the continuance of abuses, the selection of the medical officer who was to report upon the state of the patient?—My own impression is, that it would be more satisfactory if there were an inspection by an officer duly appointed for the purpose.

11398. Are you enabled to state what is the real practice in the Secretary's Office with reference to the certificates which are required to be sent in under the order you have read—are any pains taken to ascertain that the locality of the lunatic at the time is consistent with the rules which have been made in all cases, or that the matters returned are in accordance with the facts, such, for instance, as the place of residence of the lunatic?—Those certificates are all sent over by the Secretary, to be lodged in my office. They are addressed to the Secretary in the first instance.

11399. It all comes to this, that Chancery is a Court that will not move in those matters of itself?—That is the case.

11400. Are the rules of the Court, with reference to lunacy matters, printed or published?—They are printed; for the practice with regard to lunacy is nearly the same as the practice with regard to other matters in Chancery. When general orders are issued in Chancery, it is stated generally, the orders of a certain class shall relate to matters in lunacy. The practice of the Court is the same with regard to the property of lunatics, as with regard to any other property under the Court.

Rules of the Court in lunacy matters.

11401. There are no particular rules as regards the person of the lunatic?—Not beyond those to which I have called the attention of the Commissioners.

11402. Do you see any objection to a public Board of Commissioners, who might be charged with the superintendence of lunatic asylums, being given the custody of the persons of lunatics—the superintendence of lunatics under the Court of Chancery?—No, I do not. The only cases that could be an exception would be these. Sometimes we have had persons of very dignified rank in society under the Court as lunatics—men of large property; and the relatives and friends of such persons might feel less delicacy in having the property under an officer, like the Lord Chancellor, than under any other authority.

Charge of the persons of lunatics; a Lunacy Board.

11403. My question has no reference to the property?—I say the same with respect to their persons. I think that in any arrangement of the kind there ought to be an exception made of persons of great dignity, whose friends might like them to be under so dignified an officer of the state as the Lord Chancellor.

11404. Supposing the Commission, such as I have referred to, were placed under the control of the Lord Chancellor in those matters, would that obviate the objection?—The cases I refer to would not be more than four or five in number.

11405. My suggestion, of course, presumes also that the Commissioners should be under the same obligation of secresy in private matters?—Yes, so I understood.

11406. In the event of the custody of the persons of lunatics being placed under the control of Commissioners, such as I have referred to, what is your opinion of the course to be pursued with reference to the property; should that still remain under the Court of Chancery?—That would depend upon whether the Commissioners had machinery

Control of property.

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DUBLIN.

General Question of Chancery Lunatics.

W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D.

for taking charge of it, and it would depend upon whether the power of the Commissioners extended to all property in Ireland, small and large.

11407. Do you see any objection to the custody of the person being placed under the direction of the Commissioners, while the care of the property would be left under the control of the Court of Chancery?—No objection. The custody of the person requires more constant and active personal vigilance than the other. The custody of the person is more in the nature of an administrative function than the custody of the property. The relatives generally look after the property.

Leasing powers.

11408. I believe the Court of Chancery, except in certain cases, where the power has been given by statute, is not enabled to grant any leases of the estates of lunatics?—The Court has no discretion of its own; it has only statutable powers.

11409. What is your opinion with reference to power being given to the Court of Chancery of exercising the same power of leasing which might belong to the lunatic, always providing it did not extend beyond a definite period, say three lives or thirty-one years?—I think that the ordinary leasing power that is necessary for the good management of the property should not be in abeyance.

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DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Returns from the Clerk of the Privy Council.

Returns from the Council Office.

No. 1.—A Return of the Names of all Persons who have from time to time been appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence, and for the Superintending and Directing the Erection, Establishment, and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, under 1st and 2nd Geo IV., cap. 33, with the dates of such Appointments.

Returns from the Council Office.

No	Name	Date of Appointment.	Observations
1.	William Harvey, Esq., M.D., Physician-General,	1817. 16th September.	These eight Commissioners were appointed under the provisions of a previous Act, (57 Geo III., cap. 106), which Statute was repealed by the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., cap. 33, *save* as regarded all matters *done* under that Act.
2.	George Renny, Esq., M.D., Director-General of Military Hospitals,		
3.	Philip Crampton, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-General,		
4.	Robert Percival, Esq., M.D.,		
5.	John Leslie Foster, Esq.,		
6.	John David La Touche, Esq.,		
7.	Peter La Touche, jun., Esq.		
8.	William Disney, Esq.,		
	Benjamin Blake Woodward,	1821. 8th January.	(57 Geo. III., cap. 106), "in the room of William Harvey, Esq., M.D., deceased."
1.	John Cheyne, Esq., M.D., Physician General,	1822. 9th September.	The Order in Council recites the appointments under the previous Act, and the resignation of Doctor Robert Percival, and appoints, under the provisions of 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., cap. 33, John Cheyne, M.D., with the other seven remaining Commissioners, naming them.
2.	George Renny, Esq., M.D., Director-General of Military Hospitals,		
3.	Philip Crampton, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-General,		
4.	John Leslie Foster, Esq.,		
5.	John David La Touche, Esq.,		
6.	Peter La Touche, jun., Esq.,		
7.	William Disney,		
8.	Benjamin Blake Woodward, Esq.,		
	David Charles La Touche, Esq.,	1830. 22nd April.	"In the room of Peter La Touche, deceased."

The Board of Commissioners above named, having completed the erection of Lunatic Asylums for the whole of Ireland, resigned their office in 1835, and the undermentioned appointments were then made :—

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Colonel John Fox Burgoyne,	11th April, 1835.	Richard Griffith, Esq.,	16th August, 1847.
Brook Taylor Otiley, Esq.,	,,	John Radcliff, Esq.,	,,
John Radcliff, Esq.,	,,	W. T. Mulvany, Esq.,	,,
Lieutenant-Colonel Harry David Jones,	16th August, 1847.	Thomas A. Larcom, Esq.,	,,

Orders in Council.

No. 2.—Copies of any Order or Orders revoking such Appointments, under 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 109.

Nil.

Cork District Asylum.

No. 3.—Copy Order in Council for Erection of Cork District Asylum.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

Heytesbury.

Whereas by an Act passed in a Session of Parliament, holden in the first and second years of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to make more effectual provision for the Establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor, and for the Custody of Insane Persons charged with Offences in Ireland," it is amongst other things enacted, that at any time after the passing of said Act, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of the Privy Council in Ireland, to direct and order that any number of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor of Ireland shall be erected and established in and for such Districts in Ireland as to the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Privy Council shall seem expedient; and that every such District shall and may consist either of the whole of two or more counties, or of one or more county or counties, and one or more counties of cities or towns, or one or more county of a city or town only, and no more.

Orders in Council.

Cork District Asylum.

And whereas, by an Act passed in a Session of Parliament, held in the seventh year of the reign of His said late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act for the further amendment of an Act of the first and second years of His present Majesty for the Establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor of Ireland," it is amongst other things enacted, that from and after the passing of said last mentioned Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, from time to time and at all times whenever and so often as shall seem expedient to him or them so to do, to direct and order that any Asylum or Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland shall be erected and established in any place or in and for any district in Ireland in lieu of or in addition to any Asylum or Asylums erected under the authority of the said recited Act, and from time to time to alter or change the District or places in or for which any such Asylum or Asylums shall have been or shall be erected under the authority of the said first recited Act or this Act. And said Act provides that every District in which any such Asylum or Asylums shall be erected or established under said first recited Act or this Act shall be constituted and composed in such manner as is directed by the said first recited Act. And that every such Asylum shall be sufficient to contain such numbers as are required and directed by the said first recited Act. And that the expense of erecting, establishing, and maintaining every such Asylum shall be raised in such manner as is required and directed. And that every such Asylum shall be subject to all such rules

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL. *Cork District Asylum.*

and regulations as are contained in said first recited Act, and in an Act made in the then last Session of Parliament for amending the said first recited Act.

And whereas by an Act passed in a Session of Parliament, holden in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the Establishment of a Central Asylum for Insane Persons charged with offences in Ireland, and to amend the Act relating to the prevention of Offences by Insane Persons, and the Acts respecting Asylums for the Insane Poor in Ireland, and for appropriating the Lunatic Asylum in the city of Cork to the purposes of a District Lunatic Asylum," it is amongst other things enacted that from and after the first day of September next, after the passing of said last-mentioned Act, the Cork Lunatic Asylum shall and may be, and become a District Lunatic Asylum for the county of Cork, and the county of the city of Cork, and for such other county or counties if any, as from time to time may under the provisions of the said recited Act of the first and second years of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, or any Act amending the same be constituted, together with the said county of Cork, and county of the city of Cork, a District for a Lunatic Asylum; and that all rules, orders, regulations, rights, powers, authorities, privileges, liabilities, provisoes, and enactments contained in the said Act of the first and second years of King George the Fourth, and of any Act or Acts amending the same, and of said Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her present Majesty, shall and may from time to time as occasion may require, be extended, applied, used, exercised, and enforced, to and in respect of the District so constituted in like manner to all intents and purposes as in the case of any District Lunatic Asylum created or established by or subject to the provisions of the said recited Act of the first and second years of King George the Fourth, or any Act amending the same.

And whereas under the provisions of said first recited Act, an Asylum was constituted and established in the city of Cork for the reception of Lunatic Poor.

And whereas under the provisions of said last recited Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her present Majesty the Asylum so established and constituted has become a District Lunatic Asylum for the county of Cork, and the county of the city of Cork.

And whereas it hath been represented unto us, that the said Lunatic Asylum at Cork, as regards the site, extent, and capabilities is insufficient for the existing Institution. And also that it is insufficient and inadequate for the number of persons confined therein. And that it is expedient and necessary that a new District Asylum should be erected and established with a sufficient extent of ground attached thereto, capable of affording wholesome occupation and recreation for the inmates to be confined therein.

Now we, William, Baron Heytesbury, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, in pursuance of the powers vested in us for that purpose, under and by virtue of the said recited Act of the seventh year of the reign of His said late Majesty King George the Fourth, do hereby direct and order that an Asylum for the Lunatic Poor shall be erected and established at Shanakeil, in the county of Cork, in and for the district comprising the said county of Cork, and the county of the city of Cork, in lieu of the existing Asylum erected as aforesaid, under the provisions of said recited Act of the first and second years of the reign of His said late Majesty King George the Fourth, and of the said Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her present Majesty, with fit and suitable accommodation for five hundred patients, and with the necessary quantity of land to be attached thereto for the recreation and employment of the patients to be confined therein. And that such District Asylum shall be constituted and composed in such manner as is directed by the said recited Act of the first and second years of His said late Majesty King George the Fourth.

And we further direct and order that the expense of erecting, establishing, and maintaining such District Asylum shall be raised in such manner as is required and directed by said recited Acts. And that such Asylum shall be subject to all such rules and regulations as are contained in the said recited Act of the first and second years of the reign of His said late Majesty King George the Fourth, and of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His said late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to amend an Act of the first and second years of His present Majesty for the Establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland."

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, this 26th day of June, 1846.

CHARLES KILDARE.	F. BLACKBURNE.
E. BLAKENEY.	T. B. C. SMITH.
R. KEATINGE.	RICHD. W. GREENE.

No. 4.—COPY ORDER in COUNCIL for FIRST ISSUE of MONEY for ERECTION of CORK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

CLARENDON.

Whereas the Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence, and for Superintending the Erection, Establishment, and Regulation of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland, have by their communication, dated 5th day of October, 1847, represented unto us, that in obedience to the instructions issued to them, they have entered into a contract for the erection of a District Lunatic Asylum at Cork, to contain five hundred patients, at a cost of fifty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-two pounds, twelve shillings, and ten pence, and, therefore, praying that a sum of two thousand pounds may be issued to them on account of the sum appropriated for the erection of the building in question:

We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, in pursuance of the powers vested in us by the statutes in that case made and provided, do hereby order and direct, that out of the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom arising in Ireland, there be advanced and issued, and paid into the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the said Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence, the sum of two thousand pounds for and on account of the building of the said Cork District Lunatic Asylum.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 11th day of October, 1847.

MAZIERE BRADY, *C.*	WM. M. SOMERVILLE.
EDWARD MEATH.	RICHD. MOORE.
CLONCURRY.	ALEX. MACDONNELL.
T. B. C. SMITH.	

No. 5.—COPY ORDER in COUNCIL for ENLARGEMENT of OLD RICHMOND and ERECTION of NEW RICHMOND ASYLUM. *Richmond Asylum.*

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

CLARENDON.

Whereas, by Order of this Board bearing date the 13th day of September, 1847, it was directed that a new Asylum sufficient to contain three hundred lunatic poor should be erected near Dublin, in addition to the existing Richmond District Lunatic Asylum for the county of the city of Dublin, the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, and Louth, and for the county of the town of Drogheda.

And whereas it is expedient, in lieu of erecting such new additional Asylum, so directed by said order of 13th September, 1847, that the existing Richmond District Lunatic Asylum be enlarged to an extent sufficient to contain in the entire building four hundred and thirty-six lunatic poor, and that a new asylum be erected on certain land adjoining the ground of the

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Richmond Asylum.

existing Asylum sufficient to contain one hundred and sixty lunatic poor.

And whereas it has been certified to us, that the cost of the proposed enlargement of the existing Asylum, and the purchase of certain houses lying between the said Asylum and Grangegorman-lane, which are represented to us as nuisances, and a great injury to the Asylum, will be about seven thousand three hundred and eighty pounds, and that the cost of erecting the proposed New Asylum, and the purchase of thirty acres of land, upon which it is proposed to erect the same, will amount to twenty-two thousand five hundred pounds, and that a further sum of five thousand five hundred pounds will be required for the erection of a Chapel and Infirmary, for the accommodation of both Asylums.

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, in pursuance of the powers vested in us, by the statutes in that case made and provided, do hereby revoke and annul the aforesaid order of the 13th September, 1847, and order and direct, that in lieu of the additional Asylum directed by said order to be built, the proposed enlargement of the existing Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, and the purchase of the before mentioned houses be carried into execution at a cost not to exceed seven thousand three hundred and eighty pounds; and we do hereby further order and direct, that the necessary steps be taken for the purchase of the aforesaid thirty acres of land adjoining the grounds of the existing Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, and that a new Asylum be erected thereon for the same district, sufficient to contain one hundred and sixty lunatic poor, the cost of said purchase of ground and said building not to exceed the sum of twenty-two thousand five hundred pounds; and further, that a Chapel and Infirmary be erected for the accommodation of the existing and New Asylums, at a cost not exceeding five thousand five hundred pounds.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 2nd day of May, 1849.

MAZIERE BRADY, *C.* FRED. SHAW.
T. F. KENNEDY. R. KEATINGE.
RICHD. W. GREENE.

Belfast Asylum.

No. 6.—COPY ORDER in COUNCIL for ENLARGEMENT and ALTERATION of BELFAST ASYLUM.*

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

CLARENDON.

Upon reading, this day, at the Board, certain representations received from the Governors and Directors of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, as to the necessity of enlarging and altering the said Asylum, with the view to afford more accommodation for the inmates; as also a Report from the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums as to the expediency of providing increased accommodation, together with the plan and specification submitted by the Commissioners for General Control of Lunatic Asylums, of the enlargement and alterations proposed to be made at the said Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, and which are set forth in the said specification as follows:—

To remove a portion of the existing one story building, in order to improve the light, ventilation, and cheerfulness of the airing yards.

Two of the present dormitories, which are occupied by fifty patients, to be converted into Workrooms, and for these accommodation is provided in addition to the increased number required.

To extend the two front wings so as to obtain accommodation for thirty patients on each floor, making ninety for each wing, and for the two wings one hundred and eighty, the number required.

To build a new kitchen, scullery, laundry, &c., as shown by the plans.

To provide a Chapel for the religious instruction of the patients.

To afford improved accommodation for the Resident Physician, and other Officers of the establishment.

And to provide sleeping-rooms for the kitchen and laundry servants, and additional store-rooms.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Belfast Asylum.

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, do hereby order and direct that the necessary steps be taken for carrying into execution the said proposed enlargement and alterations of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum; the cost of such enlargement and alterations not to exceed the sum of nine thousand pounds, being the amount estimated by said Commissioners for General Control, as necessary for the execution of such works.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 13th day of June, 1851.

MAZIERE BRADY, *C.* JAMES HENRY MONAHAN.
FRED. SHAW. R. KEATINGE.
RICHD. W. GREENE.

No. 7.—COPY further ORDER in COUNCIL for SAME OBJECT.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

CLARENDON.

Whereas, We did, by Order of this Board, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1851, direct the necessary steps to be taken for carrying into execution a certain proposed enlargement and certain alterations of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, at a cost not to exceed the sum of nine thousand pounds.

And whereas it has been represented unto us, by the Commissioners for General Control of Lunatic Asylums, that it has been found expedient to increase the day-room accommodation provided for under our said Order of the 13th June to the extent of accommodating forty additional male patients, and also to erect a porch to the main entrance of said Asylum, that they have accordingly made the necessary alterations in the original plan for affording the required accommodation, and have estimated the same at a cost not exceeding seven hundred pounds, and have therefore requested our sanction to such increased expenditure:

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, do hereby order and direct that the necessary steps be taken for carrying into execution the proposed addition to the day-room accommodation for male patients directed by our said Order of the 13th June, 1851, and for the erection of a porch at the main entrance of said Belfast Asylum, the cost of such additional accommodation and erection not to exceed the sum of seven hundred pounds, to be in addition to and over and above the sum of nine thousand pounds, sanctioned by our Order aforesaid.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 8th day of December, 1851.

MAZIERE BRADY, *C.* CHARLEMONT.
THOMAS S. MEATH. R. KEATINGE.
JOHN HATCHELL. RICHD. W. GREENE.
W. M. SOMERVILLE.

No. 8.—COPY further ORDER in COUNCIL for a LIKE PURPOSE.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

ST. GERMANS.

Whereas, by an Order of this Board, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1851, it was directed that the necessary steps should be taken for carrying into execution a certain proposed enlargement and certain alterations of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, at a cost not to exceed the sum of nine thousand pounds.

And whereas, by a further Order of this Board, bearing date the 8th day of December, 1851, it was directed that the necessary steps should be taken for carrying

*The Belfast Asylum, having undergone great alteration, and the plans of the Asylum, as it now stands, being given with the Report, the several orders for its enlargement and alteration are inserted here.

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL. Belfast Asylum.

into execution a certain proposed addition to the day-room accommodation for male patients, and for the erection of a porch at the main entrance of the said Asylum, at a cost not to exceed the sum of seven hundred pounds, in addition to, and over and above the sum of nine thousand pounds, sanctioned as aforesaid.

And whereas it has been represented unto us, by the Commissioners for General Control of Lunatic Asylums, that it has been found expedient that certain further works, hereinafter specified, should be executed, viz. :—

Enlargement of the windows in front of the old building.
Windows of Patients' sleeping apartments to be improved as to ventilation and greater security.
Plastering altogether walls of new building.
All day-rooms to be sheeted with wood, 5 feet 6 inches high.
Enclosing newly purchased ground with boundary wall, 12 feet high.
Re-pointing old boundary wall.
Garden tool house.
Shed for carts.
Privies in grounds.
Enclosure of stable offices.
Re-painting entire of old building, inside and outside.
Padded rooms.
New fastening and inspection holes for all doors of sleeping apartments.
Benches in airing courts and seats on grounds.
Ball courts.
Removal of piazzas in front of old building.
Enlargement of day-room windows in front of building.
Lowering and trimming of windows in rere of central building.
Back-stair case to clock.
Additional coach and stable accommodation for board days.
Re-pointing all cut-stone work of old building.
New mantel-pieces and grates for central house.
General repairs of roof of central building.
Baths in manager's house.
Centre pieces for ceilings in central building.
Presses throughout the corridors in the Old and New Buildings.

And whereas the said Commissioners have estimated the same at a cost not exceeding three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine pounds one shilling and a penny :

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, do hereby order and direct that the necessary steps be taken for carrying into Execution the proposed additional works hereinbefore specified, the cost of such additional works not to exceed the sum of three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine pounds, to be in addition to, and over and above the sums of nine thousand pounds, and seven hundred pounds, sanctioned by our Orders as aforesaid.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 14th day of October, 1853.

MAZIERE BRADY, *C.* RICHD. W. GREENE.
JOHN YOUNG. JAMES HENRY MONAHAN.
L. PERRIN.

No. 9.—COPY further ORDER in COUNCIL for a LIKE PURPOSE.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

ST. GERMANS.

Whereas, by an Order of this Board, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1851, it was directed that the necessary steps should be taken for carrying into effect a certain proposed enlargement and certain alterations of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, at a cost not to exceed the sum of nine thousand pounds.

And whereas, by a further Order of this Board, bearing date the 8th day of December, 1851, it was directed that the necessary steps should be taken for carrying into execution a certain proposed addition to the day-room accommodation for male patients, and for the erection of a porch at the main entrance of the said Asylum, at a cost not to exceed the sum of seven hundred pounds, in addition to, and over and above the sum of nine thousand pounds, sanctioned as aforesaid.

And whereas, by a further Order of this Board, bearing date the 14th day of October, 1853, certain additional works were sanctioned and directed to be executed at a cost not to exceed three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine pounds, to be in addition to, and over and above said before-mentioned sums of nine thousand pounds and seven hundred pounds.

And whereas the Governors and Directors of the said Asylum have represented unto us, that it is expedient that certain further additional works should be executed, and We have had before us the reports thereon of the Commissioners of Public Works and the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, recommending that the works hereinafter-mentioned should be executed, that is to say :—

Fitting up bath-rooms, water closets, lavatories, laundry, drying-closets, &c.
Kitchen and cooking apparatus, including scullery fittings.
New roads.
Levelling yards and grounds.
Coal store in female side of house,
Smithy.
Dissecting-room and dead-house.
Sheds for straw.
Furniture.
Fittings for Apothecary's shop.
Drying ground.

And whereas the said Commissioners of Public Works have estimated the same with "Incidentals, Commission, Clerk of Works, &c.," at a cost not exceeding two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six pounds :

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, do hereby order and direct that the necessary steps be taken for carrying into execution the proposed additional works hereinbefore specified, the cost of such additional works not to exceed the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six pounds, to be in addition to, and over and above the sums of nine thousand pounds, seven hundred pounds, and three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine pounds, sanctioned by our Orders as aforesaid.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, this 23rd day of January, 1854.

MAZIERE BRADY, *C.* RICHD. W. GREENE.
A. BREWSTER. FRED. SHAW.
RICHARD MOORE. R. KEATINGE.
JOHN HATCHELL.

No. 10.—COPY further ORDER in COUNCIL for a LIKE PURPOSE.

By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland.

MAZIERE BRADY, *C.*
E. BLAKENEY.

Whereas, by an Order of this Board, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1851, it was directed that the necessary steps should be taken for carrying into effect a certain proposed enlargement and certain alterations of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, at a cost not to exceed the sum of nine thousand pounds.

And whereas, by a further Order of this Board, bearing date the 8th day of December, 1851, it was directed that the necessary steps should be taken for carrying into execution a certain proposed addition to the day-room accommodation for male patients, and for the erection of a porch at the main entrance of the said Asylum,

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL. *Belfast Asylum.*

at a cost not to exceed seven hundred pounds, in addition to, and over and above the sum of nine thousand pounds, sanctioned as aforesaid.

And whereas, by a further Order of this Board, bearing date the 14th day of October, 1853, certain additional works were sanctioned and directed to be executed, at a cost not to exceed three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine pounds, to be in addition to, and over and above said before-mentioned sums of nine thousand pounds, and seven hundred pounds. And by a further Order of this Board, certain further additional works and expenses were sanctioned at a cost not to exceed two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six pounds, to be in addition to, and over and above said sums of nine thousand pounds, seven hundred pounds, and three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine pounds, such last-recited Order bearing date the 23rd January, 1854.

And whereas the Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence, and for Superintending and Directing the Erection and Establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland, have, by their Memorial, bearing date the 25th September, 1854, represented unto us that they have received an application from the Board of Governors of the said Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, requesting that certain further works may be executed in that building, namely, the erection of gas fittings, the supply and fixing up a kitchen range, and certain works of alteration and improvement in connexion with the dairy of that Institution, the total estimated cost of which works amounts to one hundred and eighty-five pounds:

Now We, the Lords Justices, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, do hereby order and direct that the necessary steps be taken for carrying into execution the proposed additional works hereinbefore specified, not to exceed the sum of one hundred and eighty-five pounds, to be in addition to, and over and above the several sums of nine thousand pounds, seven hundred pounds, three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine pounds, and two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six pounds, sanctioned by our Orders as aforesaid.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 4th day of October, 1854.

JOHN YOUNG.	RICHARD MOORE.
FRED. SHAW.	JOHN HATCHELL.
R. KEATINGE.	THOS. ESMONDE.
RICHD. W. GREENE.	JOS. H. MEATH.

No. 11.—COPY further ORDER in COUNCIL for a LIKE PURPOSE.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

ST. GERMANS.

Whereas, by an Order of this Board, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1851, it was directed that the necessary steps should be taken for carrying into effect a certain proposed enlargement, and certain alterations of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, at a cost not to exceed the sum of nine thousand pounds.

And whereas, by a further Order of this Board, bearing date the 8th day of December, 1851, it was directed that the necessary steps should be taken for carrying into execution a certain proposed addition to the day-room accommodation for male patients, and for the erection of a porch at the main entrance of the said Asylum, at a cost not to exceed seven hundred pounds, in addition to, and over and above the sum of nine thousand pounds, sanctioned as aforesaid.

And whereas, by a further Order of this Board, bearing date the 14th day of October, 1853, certain additional works were sanctioned and directed to be executed, at a cost not to exceed three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine pounds, to be in addition to, and over and above said before-mentioned sums of nine thousand pounds, and seven hundred pounds. And by a further Order of this Board, bearing date the 23rd day of January, 1854, certain further additional works and expenses were sanctioned, at a cost not to exceed two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six pounds, to be in addition to, and over and above said sums of nine thousand pounds, seven hundred pounds, and three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine pounds. And by a further Order of this Board, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1854, certain further additional works were sanctioned, at a cost not to exceed the sum of one hundred and eighty-five pounds, to be in addition to, and over and above said sums of nine thousand pounds, seven hundred pounds, three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine pounds, and two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six pounds.

And whereas the Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence, and for Superintending and Directing the Erection and Establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland, have, by their Memorial, bearing date the 23rd day of February, 1855, represented unto us that an application has been received from the Board of Governors of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, requesting that certain additional works may be executed in that building, namely:—

Sculleries in the corridors.
Staircases at ends of corridors.
The walling-in of staircases of corridors
Raising ceiling of servants' dormitory.
Close tanks for solid refuse.
A boiler in kitchen for potatoes.

The total estimated cost of which amounts to nine hundred and sixty-five pounds:

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, do hereby order and direct that the necessary steps be taken for carrying into execution the proposed additional works hereinbefore specified, the cost of such additional works not to exceed the sum of nine hundred and sixty-five pounds, to be in addition to, and over and above the several sums of nine thousand pounds, seven hundred pounds, three thousand two hundred and eighty-nine pounds, two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six pounds, and one hundred and eighty-five pounds, sanctioned by our Orders as aforesaid.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 1st day of March, 1855.

MAZIERE BRADY, *C.*	R. KEATINGE.
F. BLACKBURNE.	JOHN HATCHELL.

No. 12.—COPY ORDER in COUNCIL APPROPRIATING any ASYLUM or PART of ASYLUM for the RECEPTION of a PARTICULAR CLASS of PATIENTS.* *Reception of a Particular Class of Patients*

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

CLARENDON.

Whereas it is expedient that the Connaught District Lunatic Asylum should be enlarged in order to afford additional accommodation for twenty-five male and twenty-five female patients, and also additional wards sufficient to contain twenty-five male and fifteen female patients, such wards to be exclusively appropriated for the sole and exclusive reception, custody, and treatment of acute cases; and it is further expedient that certain alterations recommended by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums in their Reports now before us should be made in the internal structure of the existing building; and that additional ground, to an extent not exceeding twenty acres, should be obtained for the use of the said Asylum:

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, by virtue of the Statutes in that case made and provided, order and direct that the Connaught District Lunatic Asylum be enlarged and altered for the purposes aforesaid, and do approve of the enlargement of the quantity of land

* This is the only order of the kind, and it can hardly be considered as coming under the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 108, s. 15.

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belonging to said Asylum to an extent not exceeding twenty acres.

Reception of a Particular Class of Patients.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 13th day of September, 1847.

MAZIERE BRADY, *C.*	FRED. SHAW.
EDWARD MEATH.	ALEX. MACDONNELL.
WM. M SOMERVILLE.	

Appointing Inspectors Governors, "ex officio"

No. 13.—COPY ORDER in COUNCIL APPOINTING the INSPECTORS of LUNATICS GOVERNORS, "EX OFFICIO," of all the DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

EGLINTON AND WINTON.

Whereas it is expedient that the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums should be Governors of the several District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland:

We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Council, do hereby nominate and appoint the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums for the time being to be Governors and Directors, *ex officio*, of the several and respective District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland accordingly.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 26th day of April, 1852.

F. BLACKBURNE, *C.*	N. BALL.
RD. DUBLIN.	E. BLAKENEY.
CLONCURRY.	RICHARD MOORE.
T. LEFROY.	FRED. SHAW.
T. B. C. SMITH.	R. KEATINGE.
JAS. HENRY MONAHAN.	RICHD. W. GREENE.

Armagh Asylum. Rules.

No. 14.—COPY ORDER in COUNCIL directing PREPARATION of RULES for ARMAGH ASYLUM.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

WELLESLEY.

Ordered, that the Commissioners for General Control and Superintendence of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland do prepare such rules and regulations for the good conduct and management of the Armagh District Asylum as they may consider proper to suggest and recommend to be adopted and established under the authority of this Board, in pursuance of the fifth section of the Act of the second year of His present Majesty, chapter 33, relating to such Asylums, and that the same do comprise a regulation that an exact account be kept of the name and age of each patient, the time when, and the part of the district from whence received, as also a form of admission of patients. And that the said Commissioners do transmit such rules and regulations to be laid before the Board accordingly.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 3rd day of May, 1825.

DOWNES. WM. M'MAHON. WM. SAURIN.

Rules for the government of the Armagh Asylum, were framed in accordance with the above Order; but the Council Records do not show that any such rules were laid before the Board as directed in the Order, nor is there in this office any copy of such rules. A copy can probably be obtained from the Manager of the Armagh Asylum, and a communication has been made to him accordingly.

Holding of Lectures by Medical Attendants.

No. 15.—COPIES of any RULES and REGULATIONS made by the LORD LIEUTENANT in COUNCIL for the HOLDING of LECTURES by MEDICAL ATTENDANTS in ASYLUMS—8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, sec. 22.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

HEYTESBURY.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the eighth and ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the establishment of a Central Asylum for Insane Persons charged with offences in Ireland, and to amend the Act relating to the prevention of offences by Insane Persons, and the Acts respecting Asylums for the Insane Poor in Ireland; and for appropriating the Lunatic Asylum in the City of Cork to the purposes of a District Lunatic Asylum." It is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, to make and found such rules and regulations for the holding of lectures by the medical attendant or attendants of the said Central Asylum, or the Provincial or District Asylums in said Act mentioned, or any of them, as to the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland with the advice of the said Privy Council aforesaid may seem fit.

Holding of Lectures by Medical Attendants.

We, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the powers given unto us by the above in part recited Act, do hereby make and found the rules and regulations to this our Order annexed for the holding of lectures by the medical attendants of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, and direct that the same be observed therein.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 14th day of April, 1846.

EDWD. B. SUGDEN, *C.*	T. B. C. SMITH.
LINCOLN.	R. KEATINGE.
CHARLES KILDARE.	EDWD. LUCAS.
F. BLACKBURNE.	RICHD. W. GREENE.

Rules and Regulations.

1. That the medical attendants of the Richmond Asylum do at the said Asylum deliver clinical and other lectures on subjects connected with the medical and moral treatment of insanity; and on the cases of any of the patients for the time being in the Asylum, at such time and under such regulations as they shall from time to time with the approbation of the Board of Governors of the said Asylum think most conducive to the advancement of knowledge, and the instruction of the pupils of the said establishment.

2. That the attending physician to the said Asylum shall be at liberty to take any number of pupils (not exceeding four at any one time, unless with the previous approbation of the Board of Governors, by whose authority the number may be increased from time to time, and again, if they shall deem it necessary be reduced), such pupils to be subject to such rules as the physician with the advice of the surgeon, shall from time to time issue. But no pupil is to visit the female ward or any female patient except in company with the medical attendant of the said Asylum; nor shall any patients be visited by pupils excepting such as shall be deemed by the medical attendant fitting subjects for clinical instruction, and not likely to be exposed to injury from such visits.

3. That no person be admitted as a pupil in the said Asylum who has not been a medical student for at least three years previously; and every such pupil must lodge with the clerk of the Governors, before he is admitted into the Asylum as a pupil, certificates from the proper medical persons or officers under whom he has studied, of his attention to his studies, and his general good conduct during the preceding three years.

4. That the Board of Governors of the said Asylum shall forthwith on the recommendation of the medical officers of the said Asylum appoint some competent person as clinical clerk.

5. That there shall be always a clinical clerk resident at the said Asylum, whose duty it will be to attend upon the physician at his visits, and to keep notes of cases both of medical and moral treatment; and who, in case of prompt aid being required during the absence of the medical attendant (but not otherwise), is to act in the relief of patients at the said Asylum. It being well understood that the appointment of a clinical clerk is for

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Holding of Lectures by Medical Attendants.

the purpose of establishing a school for the treatment of mental disease, and not for the relief of the medical attendants in attending on the patients.

6. That if, at the end of twelve months from the appointment of the first clinical clerk it shall be found that one clerk is incompetent to perform all the duties required, it shall be lawful for the Board of Governors, on the recommendation of the medical officers, to appoint a second, and thenceforth there shall be two clinical clerks resident at the said Asylum as long as the services of the two shall be found necessary.

7. That the first person or persons appointed a clinical clerk or clinical clerks, shall be a person or persons who hath or have completed his or their course of medical studies; and no person shall hold the office of clinical clerk for more than two years.

8. That the successors of the clinical clerks first appointed shall be selected from the pupils of the said Asylum. And the College of Physicians, and the College of Surgeons are requested as often as may be necessary, upon the application of the medical attendants of the said Asylum, to appoint a joint Committee to examine the pupils desirous of filling the office; and such Committee is to examine the pupils accordingly, and to give a certificate to the one, who in their opinion is best qualified by his professional attainments, and steady and gentlemanly conduct, to fill the office with advantage to the Institution.

9. That every clinical clerk who in the opinion of the Board of Governors, is entitled to such a mark of approbation shall, when his time of office expires, be furnished by the Board with a certificate from them, countersigned by the medical attendants, stating that he has performed the duty of clinical clerk at the said Asylum, with ability and attention.

10. That every clinical clerk shall be furnished with diet and lodging at the Asylum.

General Rules for the Government of all the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

No. 16.—GENERAL RULES for the GOVERNMENT of all the DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS in IRELAND, made, framed, and established by the LORD LIEUTENANT and COUNCIL of IRELAND, March 27, 1843.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

DE GREY.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the first and second year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to make more effectual Provision for the Establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor, and for the Custody of Insane Persons charged with Offences, in Ireland," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, and Privy Council, to make, frame, and establish any rules and regulations for the good conduct and management of such Asylums in general, or of any such Asylum in particular.

We, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the powers given unto us by the above in part recited Act, do hereby make, frame, and establish the annexed rules and regulations for the good conduct and management of such Asylums in general, and direct that the same shall be observed therein respectively.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 27th day of March, 1843.

EDWARD B. SUGDEN, *C.*	E. BLAKENEY.
RD. DUBLIN.	MAZIERE BRADY.
CHARLES KILDARE.	L. PERRIN.
F. BLACKBURNE.	A. R. BLAKE.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

General Rules for the Government of all the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

MEETINGS OF GOVERNORS.

1. Two General Meetings of the Governors, five to constitute a quorum, to be held at the Asylum in every year, the first on the second Wednesday in February, the second on the second Wednesday in July. The general statement of the establishment, its expenditure, &c., required by Act of Parliament for the office of Imprest Accounts, shall be submitted by the Manager to the meeting, so as to be revised and authenticated thereat, and an abstract of the account, with such remarks as the Manager may deem necessary and the Board shall approve of, shall be signed by the Chairman, and a sufficient number of copies printed for circulation, twenty-four to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Grand Jury for each county within the district, to be distributed to the Jury at the ensuing assizes, and two to be forwarded to each Governor.

2. The local Board (three forming a quorum) are to hold their meetings on the first Tuesday in every month, for the discharge of the ordinary business of the Asylum; but the local Board of any Asylum may alter the day to some other fixed day, so as to meet the convenience of the Board, and may meet afterwards on some fixed day, if it shall be so arranged by the Board, and every such Board shall see to the actual execution of their orders, and regularly inspect the Asylum and the inmates, and keep a watchful eye over the Accounts.

3. Special Meetings are to be called for a particular day, upon a requisition to that effect being handed to the Manager, signed by two or more Governors.

ADMISSION AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

4. Idiots, as well as lunatics properly so called, are to be admissible to every Asylum, and so also are epileptic persons, where the fits produce imbecility of mind as well as of body.

5. The printed form of admission, which is to be furnished at every Asylum, upon application to the Manager, is to be carefully filled up according to the directions contained therein, and returned (if by letter, post-paid) to the Manager, who shall forthwith deliver it to the Physician, in order that he may consider the case as represented, for the purpose of advising the Governors thereon at the next meeting of the Board.

6. Every patient to be admitted upon a special direction by the Board, unless in cases of urgency, when the Physician may admit upon his own authority, stating on the face of his order the grounds upon which he acts. In every case a bond for the removal of the patient, when required by the Board, to be signed by some responsible person, before the admission of the patient, unless the Board upon any ground, or the Physician in cases of urgency, shall dispense with the same, or postpone the time for the execution of such bond.

7. Each patient should have one suit of clothes, which will be returned on his or her removal from the Asylum.

8. The patients shall, on admission, be carefully bathed, cleansed, and clad in the dress of the Institution, unless otherwise directed by the Manager or Physician. They shall be treated with all the gentleness compatible with their situation; and restraint, when necessary, shall be as moderate, both in extent and duration, as is consistent with the safety and advantage of the patient.

9. Where it is found necessary to restraint a patient, by muff or otherwise, and also to confine the patient to a seat, care is to be taken that the seat is sufficiently wide to enable the patient to sit down comfortably, and that pain and irritation are not caused by the nature of the seat, or by the back of the patient not having any support.

10. No patient to be entitled to any remuneration for any labour done while confined within the Asylum.

11. The greatest regularity shall be observed with respect to the hours for rising in the morning and retiring for the night; that for rising being fixed at

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six o'clock from the first of April to the thirtieth of September, and for retiring at an hour not earlier than half-past eight o'clock for the same period. During the winter six months, the patients shall rise at seven, and retire not earlier than seven o'clock. The Physician is authorized to order deviations from these rules in individual cases, but in all other cases this rule to be strictly acted upon.

12. The strictest punctuality must be observed with respect to meals: in no case shall the number of meals be less or more than three, and they shall be supplied during the summer six months at the following hours, viz.: Breakfast at eight o'clock, dinner at one o'clock; and supper at six o'clock;—and during the winter six months at the following hours, viz.: Breakfast at nine o'clock; dinner at two o'clock; and supper at half-past five o'clock; and lights to be furnished for the inmates until their bed-time.

13. The Board to make regulations for the admission of Clergymen to visit in that character any patients of their own persuasion. Frequent visits of the Parochial Clergy to the Institution are particularly desired; the Board to make arrangements for the celebration of Divine Service before such of the inmates as their respective Clergymen and the Physician shall deem fit to attend the same.

14. No patient shall be removed from the Asylum without the Manager first apprizing the Physician, in order that he may state to the relatives his views of the case, and his opinion on the subject of the intended removal.

15. Patients' friends to be admitted on Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of eleven o'clock, A.M., and one o'clock, P.M., under the control and direction of the Manager.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

Duties of the Manager.

16. He shall, under the direction of the Board, and subject to the directions of the Physician as to the treatment of the patients, superintend and regulate the whole of the establishment. He shall be responsible for, and at all times have ready for inspection, the following books:

I. The General Registry, containing the particulars of all cases admitted into the Asylum, copied from the printed forms of admission, together with the Admission, Discharge, and Death Books.

II. The Provision Books, containing the quantity of food received and issued to patients, servants, and extras to sick, &c., &c., which are to be kept so as to form a perfect check upon all the deliveries compared with the consumption.

III. The Delivery or Clothing Store Book.

IV. The Morning Statement Book, containing a return of the number of patients divided according to their sexes, the names of those admitted and discharged, specifying whether cured, relieved, or harmless, and incurable, the names of those who have died, the number employed, the names of those under restraint or seclusion, and the causes thereof, the number under medical treatment, the visit and hour of visit of the respective Medical Officers, which latter is to be duly filled and signed by them. This daily return to be countersigned by the Manager, who shall be held responsible for its accuracy.

V. The Want Book, upon which, previous to each Monthly Meeting, all articles required for the use of the Asylum are to be entered for the approval and signature of the Chairman.

VI. The Minute Book, containing a faithful record of the proceedings of the Board.

VII. A General Order Book, in which all orders and regulations, which may be from time to time made for the management of the Institution, shall be separately copied for facility of reference.

VIII. A Memorandum Book, to be laid before each Board, in which an entry shall be made of all matters to be submitted for consideration as well as of all communications from the Manager to the Board, in order that such communications may remain on record, with the decision of the Board thereon to be noted in the margin by the Chairman.

IX. The Letter or Correspondence Book, in which are to be entered the dates of all letters received and copies of all letters written on business of the Institution, and the letters received to be filed and preserved.

X. The Application Book, in which shall be entered the particulars of all applications for admission, the names of the certifying Magistrates and Physicians, with such observations on each application as the Manager may think fit.

17. He is to transcribe correctly the Minutes of the Board, write letters, and act generally as the medium of communication as the Board shall direct.

18. He is to keep and check all accounts of the Institution, to prepare the annual returns for the Audit Commissioners, to submit the accounts and vouchers for money paid within each month, for the Monthly Meeting, at which time they are to be examined by the Board and signed by the Chairman as correct or otherwise.

19. He is to take care that no bills are included save such as have been duly authorized by the Monthly Meetings.

20. He is to inspect the provisions and all other articles purchased by contract, and purchase all articles as the Board shall direct.

21. He is to take care that all subordinate officers acquit themselves of their respective duties with regularity and care, and in every case of neglect or omission to make an entry on the Daily Statement Book for the information of the Board.

22. He is to call the attention of the Matron to any case of misconduct that may occur within her department, and when he deems it necessary he is authorized to fine, suspend, or, with the concurrence of the Board, dismiss any of the domestics.

23. He is to take charge of the instruments of restraint, and is not under any pretence to allow the unauthorized use of them to any person within the establishment; all cases placed under restraint, seclusion, or other deviation from the ordinary treatment, are to be carefully recorded by him in the daily report with the particular nature of the restraint or deviation resorted to. But in no case shall the shower bath be used without the authority of the Physician.

24. He shall inspect every portion of the establishment each day before twelve o'clock, and shall personally inspect each patient.

25. He shall make himself acquainted with every case, and maintain such an intercourse with the inmates as may enable him at all times to give full and perfect information on all heads to the Board and to the Physician.

26. During meal hours he shall be careful to examine the dining rooms, to observe the state of the provisions as to quality, quantity, cooking, cleanliness, and equality of distribution, and shall take care that the food is good, and as well prepared as the power of the establishment will permit.

27. He is to walk through the galleries every night after the patients have retired to bed, to see that they are carefully locked up and comfortably placed for the night, and that the keepers and servants are orderly and in their proper places; the Matron to attend him through the female wards.

28. He is to consider the convalescents as the particular object of his care, and exert himself to keep them amused and employed, also to endeavour to regulate their intercourse with each other, as may best promote their comfort and recovery.

29. He is from time to time to report to the Physician such cases as appear to require particular attention or treatment, and cause to be carefully observed such directions as may be given by the Physician.

30. He is to be attentive to all strangers who may visit the Asylum, accompanying them, or, if engaged,

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taking care that they be attended by some competent person. He is also to see that the visits of the friends of patients are regulated so as to be most conducive to their comfort and in strict accordance with the discipline of the establishment.

31. He shall never be absent from the Asylum at the same time with the matron, nor even for the night without special leave from a Board of Governors, and upon every such absence he shall enter in the Book the date and period of his absence.

Duties of Matron.

32. The Matron is to watch over and report the conduct of the female servants and nurses.

33. She is to take care that every part of the house is at all times clean and well ventilated, and particularly attend to those cells where sick or refractory patients are confined.

34. She is to pay the strictest attention to the state of the laundry department, and take care that the clothing, bedding, and linen of the patients are at all times clean and in good state and repair; and in case of any neglect on the part of nurses or others, to report the same in the Daily Statement Book in the office.

35. She is to examine the wards and day-rooms of the female patients each day before twelve o'clock, and carefully inspect each patient.

36. She is also to walk through the female galleries every night after the patients have retired to bed, to see that they are carefully locked up and comfortably placed for the night, and that the nurses and servants are orderly and in their proper places

37. She is to exercise a general superintendence over the culinary department of the establishment, and to inspect the female patients at their meals, to insure to them equality of distribution of the food and all other comforts which the allowances of the establishment may permit.

38. She is to maintain constant intercourse with the female patients, devise judicious occupations for them, and in every way endeavour to promote their comfort and recovery.

39. She is to take charge of, and be accountable to the Manager for all female clothing, bedding, &c., &c., and report, as often as necessary, their condition. All cast or condemned articles to be kept till disposed of by order of the Board.

40. She is to receive every morning from each nurse, a report of their respective divisions during the past night, to be entered in the Daily Statement Book.

41. She is to cause each female patient after admission to be bathed in a warm bath, or otherwise well cleansed, and her private clothing mended, washed, and put up in store, to be afterwards returned when the patient is leaving the Asylum.

Duties of Physician.

42. He is to attend on three days (to be named by the Board) at least in each week, and on every day at such Asylums in which the number of patients shall exceed 250. The general hour for such visits not to be later than two o'clock. He shall also visit on particular occasions, when called on by the Manager, and shall prescribe for all patients and servants who may require medical aid, and for the Resident Officers who may request medical assistance.

43. He shall attend daily on cases of fever and on any other cases of an urgent nature.

44. He is authorized to order such diet as he may think necessary for any particular case, having, however, due regard for economy in each article.

45. The Physician is to direct the course of moral and medical treatment of the patients, and constant regard is to be had to the means of amusement and employment afforded to them.

46. The Physician is on every day's attendance to visit in the house, although he may be informed that there is no case requiring his attention, and to enter on each day in the Morning Statement Book the hour and duration of his attendance.

47. He should always visit every patient under restraint, and, when he deems it safe, require such patients to be temporarily relieved from restraint, and examine them so as to ascertain that they are not cramped or injured; and he should frequently go round the Asylum so as to see the state and condition of every inmate.

48. He is to keep a Case Book at, and which is to belong to, the Asylum, in which shall be entered the character of every important case, with such remarks from time to time as will exhibit the course of practice pursued, and the effect of it.

49. Every Physician holding or accepting of an appointment, is requested to bear in mind that the object of the Government is not simply to have the bodily ailments of the patients attended to, but to assist their recovery by moral or medical means, and to advance medical science in cases of lunacy through the great range of experience which the public Asylums afford.

50. He is, when requiring leave of absence for a period beyond one fortnight, to make application to the Board, and provide a qualified substitute to be approved of by the Board; should he be unavoidably absent on other occasions, he is to take care that his duties are performed by a properly qualified practitioner.

51. He is to attend on Board days to afford such advice and assistance to the Governors as they may require, and is to report in a book to be kept for that purpose, such cases as he may be of opinion should be discharged, and is to direct the attention of the Board to any particulars in his own department which he may think necessary, his report book being regularly laid before each meeting.

52. The Physician is to be at liberty to visit the institution whenever he thinks proper, and his additional and irregular visits should be encouraged but not exacted.

Duties of Apothecary.

53. He is to visit daily at the Asylum, and enter his name on each visit; he is to compound all medicines and deliver them to the nurses and keepers, and as far as possible see that they are duly and carefully administered.

54. The Apothecary's shop in the Asylum to be kept properly supplied with drugs, and to be always well arranged and perfectly clean and in good order, and the key to be left during the absence of the Apothecary in the care of the Manager, who shall not allow any other person than the Medical Attendants and the Governors to have access thereto.

55. The Apothecary never to attend later than two o'clock in the day unless required; and all medicines to be compounded at the Asylum and not elsewhere, without an actual necessity, or a special order from the Physician.

56. He shall be accountable for all medicines and instruments placed in his charge.

57. He is twice in each year to furnish a return to the Manager of the quantity and value of all medicines under his charge, and when any articles are required he is to leave a list with the Manager for the signature of the Physician and the Chairman of the Board.

Duties of Clerk and Store-keeper.

58. He is, under the control of the Board and direction of the Manager, to have charge of the stores of the institution, and to receive the same and be accountable for the quantity and quality, so as to show the issues of every sort, ordinary as well as extras, and to check the issues and consumption with each other.

59. He is to attend at such hours as the Board shall direct for the issue of stores, of which he is to keep accurate entries; and the hours are to be so fixed that ample time may be allowed for the cooking and preparation of the various meals.

60. He is, as far as possible, to see that no misapplication of food or other articles occurs after having been issued from the stores, and is from time to time to observe the patients at their meals, and judge whether they have received their regular allowances.

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General Rules for the Government of all the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

61. He is to attend in the office as may be directed by the Board, and assist in making out the accounts and copying such documents as may be necessary.

62. He is to reside at the Asylum, unless the Board shall otherwise permit, in which case they shall enter in the minute book the permission, and the grounds particularly upon which it is granted; and if by reason of such permission the inmates or the interests of the Asylum shall suffer, the permission shall be revoked.

63. He is to keep an account of the clothing, exhibiting in a clear manner the quantities from time to time received, the articles delivered out, together with the divisions in which such articles have been supplied, and on no account to issue any articles from store in lieu of any other article of the same kind unless the old one or the remnant thereof be returned in exchange or satisfactorily accounted for.

64. He is to keep an account of the receipts and issues of coals, candles, soap, &c., &c., also an inventory of the furniture, beds, bedding, house linen, &c., &c.

65. He is, next to the Manager, to exercise a superintendence over the keepers, nurses, and servants, who are to look up to him as a superior, he is to report to the Manager any breach of discipline which he may observe, and is to consider himself an officer of trust who is expected to advance the interests of the institution by all means in his power.

Servants.

66. As the Manager is responsible for the character, conduct, and qualifications of all the servants of the Asylum, he is to have the appointment of them, subject to the approval of the Board.

67. The servants of the Asylum are at all times to conduct themselves with regularity and decorum, and observe in their persons neatness and strict cleanliness.

68. They are never to use any harsh or intemperate language to patients, but should, by steadiness, kindness, and gentleness, contribute to that system of moral government upon which the value of the Asylum depends.

69. They are on no account to receive any perquisites, either in money or value, from patients or from the friends of patients admitted to the Asylum; any infraction of this rule is to be followed by immediate dismissal.

Gardener.

70. He is to attend at the hours named by the Manager to receive the different classes for their respective labours in the public ground.

71. He is to be accountable for all patients while so employed, and report any case that may be unfit for continuance at work; he is also to be answerable for all articles of husbandry under his charge. But at all times a keeper shall attend to watch over the patients at work, although not to interfere in the direction of their labours. But when the Manager is of opinion that the gardener is competent to take care of one or more patients put into the garden, the presence of a keeper may be dispensed with.

72. He is to use all diligence in cultivating the ground, so as to afford the greatest variety of employment, and the most profitable produce.

73. He is punctually to obey all orders he may receive from the Manager, and in no case absent himself without leave.

Gate-keeper.

74. He is to be responsible that the gate-house and the ground adjoining are at all times kept in a state of perfect neatness.

75. He is not to keep pigs, poultry, or any other thing calculated to create a nuisance at the lodge.

76. He is not to admit any applicant or claimant within the gate without a written order from the Manager, which the latter is to take care in all proper cases to supply in due time.

77. He is not to permit any servant on the establishment to go out without a written pass signed by the Manager, or, in his absence, by the Matron, he is to enter these passes in a book kept for that purpose, to be on the following day compared by the hall porter with his own list.

78. He is on no account to allow (without the written authority of the Manager or Matron), any liquors to be introduced by the servants; and no visitor is to be allowed to give anything of any sort to a patient without the permission of the Manager or Matron. He is also to report any servant whom he may observe intoxicated, or attempting to introduce liquors within the gate.

79. He is to obey all orders given to him by the Manager.

Hall Porter.

80. He is to be in attendance in the hall (unless specially employed in other duties) each day between ten o'clock, A.M., and five o'clock, P.M.; in case of absence his place is to be supplied by the housemaid or some other public servant.

81. He is to keep a book in which the names of all persons going out on passes are to be entered, with the precise time of their departure and return.

82. He is to light the house and passage lamps at the hours appointed, to keep the hall and yards clean; and he is not to permit any article to be removed from the establishment without the permission of the Manager.

83. He is to lock the passage and hall-doors at the appointed hours, and deliver up the keys to the Manager.

84. He is to be particular in obeying all directions which he may receive from the Manager.

Keepers.

85. They are to remain constantly in charge of their respective patients, and by no means to absent themselves unless permitted to go out by a written pass signed by the Manager, and shall take care that each patient in their charge shall be under constant observation.

86. They are strictly to observe all rules that shall be made by the Board for the regulation of their duties.

87. They are on ring of bell in the morning to take up the male patients, to clean, dress, and remove them to their day-rooms; should any patient appear to need restraint, the Keeper is not to apply any instrument of restraint, but to remove the patient in a calm and steady manner to his sleeping room, and immediately report the same to the Manager.

88. They are to shave their respective patients on Wednesday and Saturday in each week, and keep their hair constantly cut; they are also to be particular in reporting to the Manager every morning any change that may have taken place in any of the patients during the night, that the same may be entered on the Morning Statement Book for consideration.

89. They are to keep their own presses and private rooms in a state of exact regularity and cleanliness, and attend to all orders issued to them by the Manager.

90. They are, in their communications with the Physician, to state to him all the circumstances relating to each patient within their knowledge, and they are strictly to obey his orders relative to the patients, and conduct themselves towards him with the utmost respect.

Nurses.

91. The Nurses on the male side are to take care that the day rooms are perfectly clean, and ready to receive the patients in the morning.

92. As soon as the patients are removed to the day-rooms they are to have the sleeping-rooms, galleries, and corridors perfectly clean and well ventilated, beds folded, &c., &c., before ten o'clock, A.M., in summer, and eleven o'clock, A.M., in winter; and the beds are not to be made before four o'clock, P.M.

93. They are to attend the kitchen at the ringing of the Cook's bell, to receive the provisions, and make a fair and equal distribution of them to their respective patients, according to the regulated proportions.

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

General Rules for the Government of all the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

94. They are to perform the same duties in reference to the Physician as are directed for the Keepers.

95. They are to be responsible to the Matron for the cleanliness and care of bedding, linen, &c., &c., in their respective divisions, to keep them in perfect order, and, when repairs are wanted, to report the same to the Matron.

96. They are to deliver out their foul linen to the Laundress on the appointed days, with a docket specifying the description and number of articles, and are to compare the docket with the clean linen when returned, and are to report any neglect, on the part of the Laundress, in not returning them all, or not in proper order.

97. The Nurses on the female side are to perform the like several duties, in addition to the regulating of their patients, in a manner similar to that prescribed under the head "Keepers."

98. Every Nurse is to have her ward book properly marked off previously to each pay day.

Assistant Nurses.

99. They are to be considered as appointed to carry into effect the regulations which are laid down for Nurses; they are to clean the galleries, corridors, sleeping rooms of their respective divisions, and have them ready for inspection at the appointed hours. Their promotion to the place of Nurses is to depend on the manner in which their duties are performed, and their conduct is accordingly to be reported in the Daily Statement Book.

Cook and Laundress.

100. The Cook and Laundress are to observe such rules as may be laid down for their guidance by the Board, and are to obey all orders of the Manager and Matron.

The Cook.

101. The Cook is to attend at the store at the appointed hour, to receive the provisions, and to take care that they are cooked in a proper manner, ready for distribution at the appointed times, and in strict conformity with the regulations that may be established with respect to this department.

102. She is to see that the kitchen and kitchen utensils are at all times perfectly clean, and that no servant or patient be permitted to loiter in the kitchen.

103. She is to take care that a sufficiency of hot water is ready, at all proper hours, to enable the Nurses to clean up the wards, corridors, &c., and to supply any urgent demand.

Laundress.

104. She is to receive all foul clothes, bedding, and house linen, belonging to the inmates of the Asylum, on the appointed days, for the purpose of being carefully washed and made up.

105. She is to deliver out the same, according to the entries on the Laundry Book, before twelve o'clock at noon on Friday in each week, in order that the large boiler may be made available for the use of the bathroom on Fridays and Saturdays.

106. She is to be particular in delivering up to the respective Nurses such female patients as may have been engaged in the laundry whenever it is closed for meals or at other times.

The form of the Morning Statement Book to be modified according to the foregoing Rules.

Further General Rules for District Asylums.

No. 17.—FURTHER GENERAL RULES for DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

DE GREY.

Whereas by our Order made on the 27th day of March, 1843, we did make, frame, and establish certain general rules and regulations for the good conduct and management of the several District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland. And whereas it is expedient that certain of the said rules should be altered in some respects.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Further General Rules for District Asylums.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the powers given unto us by the statutes in such case made and provided, do order and direct, that the first of said general rules, respecting the meetings of governors, shall be annulled, and that, in place thereof, the following rule shall be substituted and established:—

"Two General Meetings of the Governors, five to constitute a quorum, to be held at the Asylum in every year—the first, on the second Wednesday in February; the second, on the second Wednesday in July, or on such other fixed days as the Board may decide upon as more convenient for the intended purpose. A general statement of the establishment, its expenditure, &c., shall be submitted by the manager to the meeting, so as to be revised and authenticated thereat; and an abstract of the account, with such remarks as the manager may deem necessary, and the Board shall approve of, shall be signed by the chairman, and a sufficient number of copies printed for circulation; twenty four to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Grand Jury for each County within the District, to be distributed to the Jury at the ensuing Assizes, and two to be forwarded to each Governor."

And we further order, that the fourth regulation under the head of the sixteenth general rule, relating to the duties of the Manager, shall be annulled, and that, in place thereof, the following regulation be made and substituted:—

"The Morning Statement Book, containing a return of the number of patients, divided according to their sexes; the names of those admitted and discharged, specifying whether cured, relieved, or harmless and incurable; the names of those who have died; the number employed; the names of those under restraint or seclusion, and the causes thereof; the number under medical treatment, the visit and hour of visit of the respective medical officers, which latter is to be duly filled and signed by them. This daily return to be countersigned by the manager, who shall be held responsible for its accuracy. The causes of restraint to be entered by the Manager on the days when the Physician attends, in his presence."

And we further order, that the twenty-ninth of said general rules shall be annulled, and that the following rule shall be established and substituted in place thereof:—

"He is from time to time to report to the Physician, such cases as appear to require particular attention or treatment, and cause to be carefully observed such directions as may be given by the Physician; and shall, whenever requested by the Physician, accompany him in his visits round the house."

And we further order and direct, that the forty-fifth of said general rules, respecting the duties of the Physician, shall be annulled, and that, in place thereof, the following rule shall be established and substituted:—

"The Physician is to direct, either orally or in writing, as he shall think proper, the course of moral and medical treatment of the patients; and constant regard is to be had to the means of amusement and employment afforded to them."

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 13th day of April, 1844.

EDWARD B. SUGDEN, *C.*	THOMAS LEFROY.
EDWARD MEATH.	R. KEATINGE
F. BLACKBURNE.	FRED. SHAW.

Further General Rule for District Asylums

No. 18.—FURTHER GENERAL RULE for DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

BESSBOROUGH.

Whereas by our Order made on the 27th day of March, 1843, we did make, frame, and establish certain general rules and regulations for the good conduct and management of the several District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland:

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Further General Rule for District Asylums.

And whereas it is expedient that the following rule should be made in addition thereto:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the powers given unto us by the statutes in such case made and provided, do order and direct that copies of the monthly, half yearly, and other periodical reports of proceedings by the several Boards of Governors of District Lunatic Asylums, be regularly furnished to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums at their office in Dublin.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 15th day of February, 1847.

MAZIERE BRADY, *C.* R. KEATINGE.
EDWARD MEATH. RICHARD MOORE.

Further General Rules for District Asylums.

No. 19.—FURTHER GENERAL RULES for DISTRICT ASYLUMS

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

ST. GERMANS.

Whereas, by an Order of this Board, of the 27th of March, 1843, certain General Rules were made, framed, and established, for the good conduct and management of the several District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland. And whereas, by another order of this Board, bearing date the 13th of April, 1844, certain alterations in the said rules and regulations were made.

And whereas it is expedient that certain further rules should be added thereunto.

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the powers given unto us by the Statutes in that case made and provided do order and direct that the following further Rules shall be added unto, and form a part of, the said rules and regulations, made, framed, and established as aforesaid.

1. That the respective Boards of Governors, the Managers, and Matrons of the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, do afford every facility to the admission of the several chaplains appointed thereto, in order to enable them to officiate according to their respective creeds, and to afford religious instruction and consolation to all patients, except such as shall be declared by the Physician to be unfit and incapable of understanding the nature of the service, and of appreciating the effects of religion.

2. That the chaplains shall attend on Sundays, as well as on other days appointed by the ordinances of their respective churches, for religious service, which shall be performed at such hours as shall be agreed upon as most convenient to the clergyman of each church; and they shall in cases of illness visit at any time when noticed to do so.

3. That controversial subjects shall be scrupulously avoided, both in public service and in private visitations.

4. That each patient shall, during his sojourn in the Asylum, be visited solely by the clergyman of the religion to which he belonged on his admission, and under the denomination of which he is registered.

5. That each chaplain do keep a separate monthly book, in which he shall state the duties performed; the number of visits to each patient; the number of patients and servants attending Divine Service; and the general results of his religious ministrations; with such other observations as he may think proper to make: and that he submit the same, when required, to the Inspectors, the Governors, Manager, and Physician of the Asylum.

6. And we do hereby further order and direct that the Thirteenth General Rule, made by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, on the 27th of March, 1843, be annulled as regards the patients of the religious denominations of the respective chaplains; but that the said rule shall be in force as to all other patients.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 14th day of October, 1853.

MAZIERE BRADY, *C.* JAMES HENRY MONAHAN.
RICHARD W. GREENE. L. PERRIN.
JOHN YOUNG.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Rules and Regulations for the Good Conduct of the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

No. 20.—COPY ORDER, making, framing, and establishing annexed RULES and REGULATIONS for the GOOD CONDUCT and MANAGEMENT of the CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland

CLARENDON.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Establishment of a Central Asylum for Insane Persons charged with Offences in Ireland; and to amend the Act relating to the Prevention of Offences by Insane Persons, and the Acts respecting Asylums for the Insane Poor in Ireland, and for appropriating the Lunatic Asylum in the city of Cork to the purposes of a District Asylum," it is amongst other things enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, from time to time, to make, frame, and establish any rules and regulations which may be necessary or proper for the good conduct and management of the said Central Asylum, and from time to time to revoke, alter, or make new such rules and regulations.

We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice aforesaid, by virtue of the powers given unto us by the above in part recited Act, do hereby make, frame and establish the annexed rules and regulations for the good conduct and management of the said Central Asylum, and direct that the same shall be observed therein.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 22nd day of August, 1850.

MAZIERE BRADY, *C.* WM. M. SOMERVILLE.
JOHN RICHARDS. J. H. MONAHAN.
R. KEATINGE.

Letter from Col. Larcom.

LETTER from COLONEL LARCOM to the SECRETARY of the COMMISSION in reference to fixing the MAXIMUM NUMBER of LUNATICS admissible into DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Dublin Castle, 5th March, 1858.

SIR,—Referring to your letters of the 6th of November last, relative to the maximum number of lunatics admissible into District Lunatic Asylums, I am directed to acquaint you that no order has ever been made by the Lord Lieutenant under the 18th section 8 & 9 Vict. c. 107, fixing the maximum number of lunatics admissible into the several District Lunatic Asylums. The Orders in Council for the erection of New Asylums, specify the number which each is to be capable of containing; but the number so specified has not been considered as a maximum for the admissions, and it appears from the Reports of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums that the number for whom accommodation is actually provided is in some instances less, and in others greater, than the number mentioned in the order in Council.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS A. LARCOM.

M. J. Barry, Esq.,
Lunatic Asylums Commission, Ely-place.

Officers appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

LIST of OFFICERS APPOINTED by the LORD LIEUTENANT to DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.*

1. Resident Physician, and Manager.
   (Of late years the two offices are combined in one individual by the appointment of a medical man.)
2. Visiting Physician.
3. Surgeon. (Only in Richmond.)
4. Apothecary.
5. Matron.
6. Chaplains.
7. Clerk and Store-keeper.

The other officers and servants are directed to be appointed by the Manager, subject to the approval of the Board.

* See Evidence of H. M. Cruise, Esq., p. 11, 196.

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Paper furnished by the Commissioners for Control, &c

Instructions for the Guidance of Architects.

Paper furnished to the Commissioners by the Commissioners for Control and Correspondence of District Asylums.

Instructions for the Guidance of Architects, when furnishing Designs for Lunatic Asylums.

The building to be erected at is intended to contain patients, with the requisite accommodation for officers and attendants. The Architect will bear in mind, that he is designing an Hospital and not a Prison, taking care, while he provides a building capable of affording the necessary classification and security for patients labouring under the excitement attendant on mental disease, that the appearance of restraint and confinement may be as much as possible avoided. The enclosure walls need not be more than six feet six inches high. The airing-yard walls may be made five feet six inches in height, or iron railings may be provided, except where yards are used for refractory patients. It will be unnecessary to provide iron bars for any windows.

The main front of the building and day-rooms to have, if possible, an aspect about south-east to south-west; and in arranging the general plan, it is desirable to avoid having the yards at the rere much enclosed by projecting buildings.

The style of architecture best suited to the general quality of the building materials in this country, and admitting also of additions being easily made to the Asylums hereafter, is the "Gothic"—the main walls being of uncoursed rubble masonry, with cut-stone quoins and dressings. It is open, however, to the Architect to submit his views to the Commissioners respecting any other style that he may consider more suitable. Whatever style may be adopted, no external coating of stucco or other composition will be allowed.

The whole of the corridors, day-rooms, and sleeping rooms, to be lined with bricks, but not plastered. There should be a sound flooring between the ground and first floors; but this may be dispensed with between the first and second floors. The day-rooms and corridors to be provided with open fire-places.

The number of single rooms to be provided need not exceed *one-third* of the whole number of patients; they may be made seven by nine and twelve feet high.

The dormitories may be constructed to contain from three to twelve beds each, according as the architectural arrangements will admit; at the same time, if dormitories for three patients can be avoided, so much the better. Although the maximum is fixed at twelve, in some well managed Asylums in this country, a greater number of patients sleep in the same dormitory without inconvenience to the regulations of the establishments; so that if circumstances rendered it very desirable, one or two rooms might be provided for as many as fifteen patients. In all cases there should be a space of at least two feet between the patients' beds.

There should be day-rooms provided in each ward, their size depending on the number of patients. It has been found an economical arrangement in some of the English Asylums, to make a portion of the corridor serve as a day-room, by adding a projection well lighted. The comfort of this arrangement might be increased by having folding doors sliding into the projecting walls, so as in winter to enclose a portion of the corridor in which an open fire-place, in that portion of the corridor, should be provided.

It will be desirable to have the wards so arranged with respect to each other, and to the means of communication, that the medical officer and others on inspection, may not have to retrace their steps.

In making the design, there should be a division of the Asylum into three distinct classes for each sex, and a complete separation of sexes. The worst class of patients such as refractory and epileptic, generally occupying the ground floor—the greatest proportion of single rooms will be required for this class. There may, however, be one or two dormitories for small numbers provided, with rooms for attendants in the proportion of one to every ten patients.

On the first floor of the building, the proportion of single rooms may be diminished, and the dormitories made to hold as many as eight or ten patients each, with rooms for attendants, say one to every fourteen patients.

On the upper floor of the building, where the patients are quiet and harmless, very few single rooms will be required, and those only, to be used in case of patients becoming troublesome during the night. The attendants on this class will be one to every sixteen patients.

In each separate ward, a warm bath, a water closet, and a washing room must be provided. When the arrangement will not admit of a small store-room being provided, a large press for clothes in the corridor will suffice for each ward.

In planning the attendant's rooms, it is desirable to have them near the dormitories, and if immediately adjoining, there may be an opening between for inspection purposes.

The corridors need not exceed ten feet in width, and the windows in them should be large, to open at the top. The windows* of the building generally will be large, and all, or nearly all the sashes to be of metal, the windows may be set as low as three feet six inches from the floor. The doors to the single rooms for patients, should be made to open outwards.

The kitchen to be large and well ventilated, detached from the main building, and approached under cover—the laundry, wash-house, and drying-room, all to be of large dimensions, so as to allow of an increased number of patients being admitted to the Asylum, without having to alter these offices.

Two or three work-rooms (for trades) will be required, in or adjoining the building on the male side. The laundry will be approached from the female side, without passing by the entrance to the kitchen.

An engine room must be provided at the rere of the kitchen, the boiler of which will supply the laundry and kitchen with hot water and steam for cooking.

Sleeping rooms for a cook and laundress, and two rooms for steward or clerk will be required, as well as stores for meat and bread. A bakery and dairy should also be near the other stores. A large store-room for the matron must be provided.

The residences† to be provided will be for a medical officer in charge, a principal attendant, and a matron. There should also be an office for a clerk, a board-room, surgery, and hall-porter's room. Two rooms, one on each side of entrance-building, to be provided for the reception of male and female patients on first arriving, and for friends of patients, when visiting them.

Airing yards will be adjoining the buildings—say two on each side, with separate approaches thereto. The tranquil patients can have access to the pleasure-grounds for exercise.

The staircases leading to the two upper floors should be walled up to the top, and not left with open rails. Partition walls, fire-proof, with iron doors to cut off communication, should be erected at convenient intervals.

An infirmary for each sex, detached from the main buildings, to accommodate, say ten per cent. on the number of patients in Asylum, with baths and water-closets, kitchen, and attendant's rooms, to be provided; also, a chapel, with sittings for half the number of persons in the Asylum, will be required: and it is also desirable to have a large room, that can be used both as a school and music-room. These may be arranged as detached buildings, or as forming part of the main building. Stables and farm-offices not to be placed close to the main building. A lodge at the principal entrance to be provided for a gate-keeper.

In preparing plans, it will be unnecessary for the architect to provide for heating and ventilating the main buildings.

The architect will be required to furnish two complete sets of copies of the contract plans—one for the Commissioners of Public Works, and the second for the use of the clerk of the works and the contractor, to be made to a scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot.

* Information on details of windows and other points, can be obtained on application to the Commissioners.

† Where the number of patients to be provided for, is under 300, the residences will be for a manager and a matron.

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Documents Furnished by the Inspectors of Lunatics.

Duties of the Inspectors of Lunatics.

No. 1.—Statement of the Duties of the Inspectors of Lunatics and of their Office.

The Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums hold office under the provisions of the Acts 5 and 6 Vic., c. 123, and 8 and 9 Vic., c. 107. The duties performed by them have reference to all Lunatic Asylums, private and public—to the lunatics confined in gaols, to those in workhouses and elsewhere, to all criminal lunatics wherever located, and to the management of the Governmental Institution at Dundrum, which is placed altogether under their control and supervision.

With reference to public asylums, the Inspectors are members of all the Boards of Governors thereof, and invariably attend at the meetings, generally in rotation, but in some institutions more frequently than others—for example, in new asylums, with a view to getting them into working order, and to assist the Board by their experience and advice. Independent of attendance at Board meetings the Inspectors make other frequent visitations.

Investigations and inquiries affecting the general management, the conduct of officers and servants, as well as complaints of patients, if deemed serious, and all accidents of any importance are specially and locally investigated by them.

With regard to the business of the department, all letters and communications having reference to asylums, or to the insane, are addressed to the office, and entered daily in a book called the "General Registry of Letters Received," in the following form (A), being numbered in chronological order from the beginning of each year.

The documents, when acted on, are filed in portfolios, classified under the heads of the several asylums, gaols, and Governmental departments with which the office corresponds, as "Armagh Asylum," "Belfast Gaol," "Chief Secretary's Office," &c., &c. Papers are thus easy of reference, from their minute classification, and their numbers directing to the entries in the "Registry of Letters Received," and in the "Registry of Letters Despatched," (B) indicate the steps taken in each case.

Form A.—Index and Registry of Letters, &c., Received.

Number.	Date.	From whom.	Subject.	How disposed of.

Form B.—Index and Registry of Letters, &c., Despatched

Number.	Date.	To whom	Subject	Reference Column

Irrespective of special communications, the records of the office include—1st. Proceedings of Boards at their monthly and other meetings (Forms C and D) which are separately filed in portfolios.

Form C.—Return of Proceedings of the Board of Governors of the District Lunatic Asylum, at their Monthly Meeting, held on Monday, the day of 185 .

Governors present.	No.	Business submitted to the Board.	No.	How Disposed of
Chairman.	1	Proceedings of last Meeting,	1	Read and Signed by the Chairman,
&c., &c.	5	State of the House,	5	Inspected by Governors and found to be

Counties from which admitted.			Names of Patients admitted since last Board Day.	Observations.	Monthly state of the Asylum, as submitted by the Resident Physician.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
					In Asylum on the day of 185 being last Board Day, ...					
					Admitted since do., ...					
					Discharged do., ...					
					Died do., ...					
					In Asylum on this present Board Day, the day of 185					

	Ordinary Cases.		Gaol Cases.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of Outstanding Applications for Admission, as reported to Board, .					

	Males.	Females.
Number of existing Vacancies as reported to Board, ...		
Do as disposed of by do.,		
Vacancies unappropriated,		
Outstanding Applications still waiting Admission, ...		

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Form D.—Return of Proceedings of the Board of Governors of the District Lunatic Asylum, at their Special Meeting, held on the day of 185 .

Governors present.	No.	Business submitted to the Board	No.	How Disposed of.
Chairman.				

2nd. Quarterly estimates and accounts of district asylums, which are strictly examined, and, when approved by the Inspectors, submitted to the Privy Council, by whose order the moneys are advanced for support and maintenance, a duplicate of each being retained as an office record.

Form E.—Application of the Governors of District Lunatic Asylum to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for an Advance of £ , under the provisions of the Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 54, for the Support, &c., of Patients and Servants.

Account for Quarter ended this day of 185 . Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	Estimate of the probable Expense of supporting the District Asylum, wherein are Patients and Servants, for the Quarter to end next.	£ s. d.
Receipts. Balance from last Account, being the Balance on hand, the day of		Expenditure. Provisions for Patients, at per head,		For Gallons New milk, at .	
Received towards the Support of Patients,		Do. for Servants, at do.		„ „ Buttermilk, .	
Do. for the Sale of Garden Produce,		Groceries, ...		„ Bread, at . .	
Do. do Farm Produce, .		Clothing for Patients, at per		„ lbs. Beef, at and Oxheads, . .	
				„ cwt. Potatoes, . .	

3rd. All contracts for supplies are made through the Inspectors, the tenders and newspapers containing advertisements for same being transmitted to the office, and duly registered therein. When examined, the approved tenders are recommended for the sanction of the Privy Council, in accordance with the desire of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, being, when so approved, returned by the Inspectors to their respective asylums for the information of the local authorities, by whom they are transmitted to the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts in London.

Form F.—District Lunatic Asylum, .—List of Tenders for Supply of Necessaries, &c., for the periods of the Year specified below.

No.	Name of Party Tendering.	Date of Tender.	Article.	Price.	Term of Contract.	Decision of Governors.

4th. The admission, discharge, or death, as the case may be, of every lunatic removed from gaol to asylum, is notified to the Inspectors (Forms G and H), and entered in a special registry (Form I).

Form G.— District Lunatic Asylum.—Notification in pursuance of Circular No. 35, of the Admission of a Criminal (or Dangerous, as the case may be) Lunatic.

No.	Name.	Age.	Dangerous or Criminal Lunatic.	When Admitted.	Gaol from which Admitted.	Observations of Visiting Physician.

Form H.— District Lunatic Asylum.—Notification of the Discharge, Removal, Death, or Escape (as the case may be), of a Lunatic admitted from Gaol.

No.	Name.	When Admitted.	Discharged or Removed, Died or Escaped.		Physician's Observations as to the Patient's state of mind on Removal, Discharge, &c., and in case of Death, the cause of same.
			When.	How.	

Form I.—Registry of Criminal and Dangerous Lunatics in District Asylums.

No.	Name.	Age.	Criminal or Dangerous Lunatic.	Date of Admission.	Gaol from which Admitted.	Number in Gaol Registry.	Particulars of the Case.	Date of Discharge, Removal, or Death.	Observations.

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DUTIES OF THE INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS.

5th. Copy of the committal, and a notification of the removal or death of every lunatic committed to gaol (Forms J and K), are furnished by the gaol authorities, and entered in a book called the "Registry of Criminal and Dangerous Lunatics in Gaols" (Form L).

Form J.—FORM of COMMITTAL WARRANT of a DANGEROUS LUNATIC,

In pursuance of Act 1 Vic., c. 27, and 8 and 9 Vic., c. 107, clause 10

County of } By Two or more Justices of the Peace in
to wit } and for said County

To the Governor of the Gaol of

WHEREAS has sworn Informations before us stating facts from which it appears that has been discovered and apprehended under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind, and a purpose of committing an indictable crime, that is to say [*The facts from which it appears that the person was discovered and apprehended under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind, &c.*]

And whereas we have called to our assistance being a legally qualified [*State whether Physician or Surgeon,*] and on view and examination of the said and on the said Informations of the said we are satisfied that the said is a dangerous [*Lunatic or Idiot, as the case may be.*]

These are therefore, in Her Majesty's name, to charge and command you to receive and to detain in your custody in the said Gaol of the body of the said and safely to keep until shall be removed to the proper Lunatic Asylum, or otherwise discharged by due course of law, and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant and Authority,

Given under our Hands and Seals

J.P. [Seal.]
J.P. [Seal.]

The attention of the Magistrates is particularly requested to the proceedings required under the provisions of the 10th clause of the Act 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107.

Form to accompany the Committal of a Dangerous Lunatic.

No.	Name.	Age	Religious Persuasion.	Class of life, occupation or calling, and what means of support.	Probable cause of mental derangement, and any other particulars connected with the previous history of the Lunatic.	Statement of the Medical Practitioner called in by the committing Magistrates under the Act
The above particulars, as far as the facts can be ascertained from the party tendering informations or otherwise, have reference to the future medical and moral treatment of the Lunatic.						

Signed, { *Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary.*

Form K.—GAOL of —NOTICE of the Discharge, Removal (to Asylum), or Death of a Lunatic.

No	Name	Whether Discharged, Died, or Removed to Asylum.	Date of Discharge, Death, &c., as the case may be.	Medical Officer's Remarks.

Signed, *M.D. or Surgeon.*

Signed, Governor.

Form L.—REGISTRY of LUNATICS Committed to Gaols.

No.	Name.	Age	Dangerous or Criminal.	Date of Committal.	By whom Committed.	On whose Medical Certificate.	Observations.	Date of Transfer Warrant and Gaol Letter	Ordered for Removal.	Date of Removal, Discharge, Death, &c

With regard to the transference of lunatics from gaols to asylums, the mode of proceeding is this:—On receipt of the copy of committal, the Inspectors communicate with the manager of the asylum belonging to the district in which the gaol is situate as to a vacancy, and, on receiving an affirmative answer, the Governor of the gaol is requested to furnish "the necessary papers for the issue of a transfer warrant"—namely, a second copy of committal, the first being retained as an office record and medical certificates of insanity (Form M), as required by the 1st Vic., c. 27, on receipt of which application is made to the Lord Lieutenant to issue a warrant authorizing the transference of the lunatic.

Form M.—MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

FOR A PERSON COMMITTED AS A DANGEROUS LUNATIC.

Under 1st Vic., cap 27, and 8 & 9 Vic., cap 107.

County of } We hereby certify that we have this day
to wit. } examined who has been committed to the Gaol of said County as a Dangerous Lunatic, and we are of opinion that is Insane, and that case may be considered as [*Here state whether curable or probably incurable, and whether likely to derive benefit or not from being placed in a Lunatic Asylum.*]

Given under our hands this day of 185 .

Medical Doctor or Surgeon.
Medical Doctor or Surgeon.

The Certificates for persons found Insane in Gaol, or acquitted of offences on ground of insanity, are similar, with the necessary change in the wording.

The number so removed (Form N) amounted, in 1855, to 445. This year 420 have been removed; and as each transfer involves fourteen entries in the books of the office, the number of entries under this head alone was, consequently, in 1855, 6,330; and in the present year, 5,880.

Form N.—REGISTRY of LUNATICS ordered for Removal from Gaols to Asylums.

No.	Name.	Dangerous or Criminal.	Medical Certificates.		Gaol to be removed from.	Asylum to be removed to.	Papers Submitted.	Warrant Seal.
			Date of	By whom signed				

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DUTIES OF THE INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS.

There were, in 1855, 3,678 communications received and registered, and 4,046 have been received and registered this year, the number despatched being, for the same periods respectively, 1,960 and 2,304.

Communications on all matters connected with the Inspector's office, addressed direct to Government, are referred by the Chief Secretary to the Inspectors for Inquiry and Report. Such are entered in a "Reference Book" (Form O), and the reports thereon copied into a book called the "Government Report Book." The number of files so referred in 1855 was 179, and in 1856, 178, the number of reports made regarding them being, in the former period, 218, and in the latter, 210, extending over 231 pages of the "Report Book." The Inspectors have also frequent personal communication with Government on matters relating to their department.

DUTIES OF THE INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS.

FORM O.—GOVERNMENT REFERENCE BOOK.

Number	Subject or Reference	Chief or Under Secretary's Minute.	Number of Report thereon.	Number in General Registry.

The Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics is, as already stated, under the exclusive control and direction of the Inspectors, subject to the authority of the Lord Lieutenant. All admissions, discharges, and deaths are duly notified to the office, and registered in a special registry (Form P).

FORM P.—REGISTRY OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS IN CENTRAL ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

No.	Name	Age	Religion	Date of Committal, and County, City, or Town, in which Committed		Offence for which Committed.	Tried or Untried, and before whom.	Date of Admission into Asylum.	State of Mental and Bodily Health on Admission, and Condition of Patient.	Date of Death or Removal.	Observations.
				Date.	County.						

The course adopted in reference to the admission of cases is as follows:—When a prisoner has been acquitted of any grave crime, on the ground of insanity, or become insane while undergoing sentence in gaol, the Inspectors, on being notified of the fact, obtain the necessary documents, as copies of the informations, committal, finding of jury, and rule of court, certified by the Clerk of the Crown, together with medical certificates of insanity; and having satisfied themselves that the case is a proper one for admission into the Central Asylum, the Lord Lieutenant is moved to issue a transfer warrant.

The accounts are furnished monthly, together with vouchers (Forms Q, R, and S), which are strictly examined, and, if not correct, returned for amendment. When accurate, they are transmitted to the Audit Office in London. The annual Parliamentary estimate is prepared by the Inspectors, and the quarterly estimates for advances revised and corrected. Contracts for supplies are also made and duly registered in this office, a bond being required in every case for due fulfilment of same.

FORM Q.—CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

DR. CR.

Date of Receipts.	No. of Voucher.	Name.	Amount received.	Head of Service.	Page at which posted in Leger.	Date of Payment.	No. of Voucher.	Name.	Amount Paid.	Head of Service.	Page at which posted in Leger.

FORM R.—CENTRAL ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

Dr. to

185 .

I certify that I have examined the following Account from the Articles have been furnished on proper Authority, are charged at Contract prices, and the Account is in all respects correct.

Governor.

Date.	Articles.	Rate.	£ s. d

FORM S.—PAY LIST.

CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

We, the undersigned, do acknowledge to have received from the Governor, the several sums entered against our Names for Salary and Wages.

Name.	Occupation.	Period.		Amount.	Total Amount.	Signature acknowledging Payment.
		From	To			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	

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Duties of the Inspectors of Lunatics.

Private Lunatic Asylums, Licensed under the Act 5 and 6 Vic., c. 123.

Duties of the Inspectors of Lunatics.

These institutions, of which there are fifteen, including Swift's Hospital and the Bloomfield Retreat, which are exempt from payment of License fees, are under the constant supervision of the Inspectors. The Inspectors' minutes of visitations are duly recorded in the office, and copies transmitted to the Clerks of Peace for the information of magistrates at Quarter Sessions, when issuing licenses.

On a license being granted, a copy, as directed by the Act, is sent to the Inspectors, and registered in a book kept for the purpose (Form T). A notification of same is given to the Paymaster of Civil Services, and certificates of the amount payable thereon (Form U) transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace, who, accordingly, lodges same in the hands of the paymaster; and, at the expiration of each official year, a return of the licenses issued, and sums received, is made by the Inspectors to the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

Form T.—Book of Entry of Licenses issued to Proprietors of Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland,—Year

No.	Name of Asylum.	County.	Site.	Parish.	Number of Patients licensed for.		Name of Proprietor or Superintendent.	License.			
					Males.	Females.		Date of.	How long in force.	By whom granted and signed.	Witness of Signature.

Form U.—I certify that a copy of a License, the particulars of which are undernamed, has been received at this Office, and that said License should produce, under the Act 5 and 6 Vic., c. 123, the sum of sterling.

County.	Asylum.	Name of Proprietor.	Number Licensed for.	Date of License.	How long in force.

Signed,

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle. Dated this day of 185 .

A registry of patients is kept, as required by the Act, and all admissions, discharges, and deaths entered therein (Form V).

Form V.—Registry of Patients in Licensed Houses kept by Inspectors.

No.	Surname and Christian Name.	Sex.	Age.	Whether Married or Single.	Occupation or Profession.	Place of Residence.	Patient.		Medical Certificate.		Whether found Lunatic by Inquisition.	When Discharged.	Cured, not Cured, or Incurable.	Death.
							Date of Admission.	By whose Authority sent.	Date of.	By whom Signed.				

Appended is a tabular statement showing, as far as can be done in such shape, the business transacted in the Office of Lunatic Asylums in the two years ended respectively 31st December, 1855, and 1856, which, together with the foregoing forms, will, it is hoped, give a general insight into the nature and extent of the duties of the Inspectors and their staff, which consists of a chief clerk and one assistant.

It may be hardly necessary to allude to the fact that a very extensive correspondence arises out of the various subjects embraced in the foregoing statement, and that the periodical compilation of the Inspectors' Parliamentary Reports, and their Reports on Private Asylums to the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor, increases the business to such an extent as to necessitate many hours* overwork daily for a considerable period of the year.

John Nugent.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
29th November, 1856.

* This overwork, I deem it a duty to state, has devolved principally on the chief clerk, Mr. Corbet, and Mr. Hennessy, the assistant.

[Tabular Statement.

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Duties of the Inspectors of Lunatics.

Tabular Statement of the business done in the Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, during the Years ended respectively 31st December, 1855, and 1856.

	1855.	1856.
Number of letters and communications received, registered, and filed under their respective classes,	3,678	4,046
Number of letters written, registered, and despatched,	1,960	2,304
Number of returns of proceedings of Boards of Governors of District Lunatic Asylums received, registered, and filed,	212	220
Quarterly accounts, and estimates of District Lunatic Asylums for advances from the Consolidated Fund, under the Act 6 Geo. IV., c. 54, examined and recommended to the consideration of the Privy Council,	62	64
Contracts for supplies examined and recommended for the approval of the Privy Council, in accordance with Treasury order,	54*	49*
Number of notices of admission of Lunatics from Gaols into Asylums, received, registered, and filed,	445	420
Discharges, deaths, removals, &c.	255	230
Committals of Lunatics to Gaols, including prisoners found insane, received, registered, and filed,	467	641
Notifications of removal from Gaol, discharges, and deaths, received, registered, and filed,	567	624
Lunatics transferred by warrant of Lord Lieutenant from Gaols to Asylums,	445	420
Files referred by Government to Inspectors for inquiry and report,	179	178
Reports thereon, extending over 231 pages of Report Book,	218	227

	1855.	1856.
Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics.		
Admissions, discharges, and deaths received, registered, and filed,	18	30
Monthly accounts received, registered, and transmitted to Audit Office after examination,	12	12
Vouchers for ditto,	297	357
Annual and quarterly estimates,	5	5
Tenders for supplies received, registered, and examined,	31	54
Contract bonds prepared and perfected,	11	11
Lists of contractors drawn out,	3	3
Registered in registry of tenders,	31	54
Communications, general correspondence, reports, &c., connected with this Asylum, are included under the head of letters received and despatched.		
Private Licensed Asylums. 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123.		
Copies of licenses received and registered,	14	13
Notifications to Paymaster of Civil Services,	14	13
Certificates to Clerks of Peace,	14	13
Admissions, discharges, and deaths received and registered,	225	252
The letters, reports, minutes, and miscellaneous communications relating to Private Asylums are included in the enumeration of general correspondence, but not the private communications of inspectors to families.		

John Nugent.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, 31st December, 1856.

* These numbers have reference only to the number of times contracts were made, and not to the tenders examined or approved, which were very voluminous.

Returns relative to Licensed Houses and Single Patients.

No. 2.—Returns relative to Licensed Houses and Single Patients.

I.—A Return of the Number of Licensed Houses in Existence at the present time.

Fourteen.—(Of these, the Bloomfield Retreat and Swift's Hospital [being charitable institutions] are exempt from the payment of license fees).

II.—A Return of the Number of Informations on Oath, laid before the Inspectors, of Malpractices, having taken place in any licensed house, and of the night visits made in consequence, under sec. 32, 5 & 6 Vic. c. 123.

Nil.—(The Inspectors have visited Licensed Houses after nightfall, from time to time, but not from information of malpractices).

III.—A Return of the Number of Cases of Single Patients in Unlicensed Houses, in which Copies of the Order and Certificate accompanying Admission have been forwarded to the Inspectors in each year, and the state of mind of such single patient, under sec. 37, 5 & 6 Vic. c. 123.

The number of cases in which returns have been regularly made do not average *one* annually since the passing of the Act, it being nearly unpossible to obtain information, and the law being easily evaded: for example—we are informed that there is at present in a hydropathic establishment a patient who was removed from a private asylum, retained at home for some time, and then sent to the establishment referred to, as labouring simply under "nervousness."

IV.—A Return of the Number of Licenses Revoked, under 5 & 6 Vic. cap. 123, since the Act came into operation.

Nil.—(*Vide* Return furnished 23rd October, 1856).

V.—A Return of the Number of Special Visitations Directed by the Lord Chancellor, in each year, since the passing of the Act.

Year 1843	—Number of Visitations—	None recorded.*
,, 1844,	,,	None ,,*
,, 1845,	,,	None ,,*
,, 1846,	,,	3
,, 1847,	,,	3
,, 1848,	,,	2
,, 1849,	,,	3
,, 1850,	,,	2
,, 1851,	,,	1
,, 1852,	,,	2
,, 1853,	,,	1
,, 1854,	,,	1
,, 1855,	,,	None.
,, 1856,	,,	2
,, 1857,	,,	2

* This office not having been formed until 1846, there are no records extending to the years 1843–4–5.

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NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS VISITED BY THE INSPECTORS.

No. 3.—STATEMENTS of the NUMBER of INSTITUTIONS VISITED by the INSPECTORS of LUNATICS in Ireland, and of the Number of Visits paid to each Institution by each Inspector, during the Year 1856.

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS VISITED BY THE INSPECTORS.

I.—DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS VISITED.

Name of Asylum.	No. of times visited by Dr White	No. of times visited by Dr. Nugent	Total Number of Visits paid
Armagh,	1	3	4
Ballinasloe,	2	3	5
Belfast,	–	4	4
Carlow,	3	3	6
Clonmel,	1	3	4
Cork,	4	3	7
Killarney,	1	2	3
Kilkenny,	3	4	7
Limerick,	3	3	6
Londonderry,	–	3	3
Maryborough,	7	5	12
Mullingar,	3	7	10
Omagh,	–	3	3
Richmond,	16	13	29
Sligo,	–	2	2
Waterford,	2	3	5
Total Visits paid to District Asylums,	46	64	110

II.—CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM at DUNDRUM.

Number of times visited by Dr. White, . . 8
Number of times visited by Dr. Nugent, . . 13

Total Number of Visits paid to Central Asylum, 21

NOTE.—The Inspectors occasionally visited the patients who were maintained at Island Bridge and the Hardwicke Cells, both which places were, however, closed in the course of the year.

III.—GAOLS.

Name of Gaol.	No. of times visited by Dr. White	No. of times visited by Dr. Nugent.	Total Number of Visits.
Belfast,	–	2	2
Armagh,	1	1	2
Carlow,	1	–	1
Cavan,	–	1	1
Ennis,	1	–	1
Cork County,	2	2	4
Cork City,	1	–	1
Lifford Gaol and Asylum attached to it,	–	2	2
Dublin, Kilmainham,	2	1	3
,, Richmond,	1	1	2
,, Grangegorman,	2	1	3
Enniskillen,	–	2	2
Kildare, Naas,	–	2	2
,, Athy,	1	1	2
Kilkenny County,	2	1	3
,, City,	1	–	1
Limerick County,	1	3	4
,, City,	1	–	1
Londonderry,	–	2	2
Longford,	1	1	2
Dundalk,	1	1	2
Drogheda,	1	1	2
Trim,	–	1	1
Monaghan,	1	–	1
Maryborough,	3	2	5
Sligo,	–	2	2
Nenagh,	1	–	1
Clonmel,	2	2	4
Omagh,	–	1	1
Waterford County,	2	1	3
,, City,	1	–	1
Mullingar,	2	2	4
Wexford,	–	2	2
Wicklow,	1	1	2
Total Visits paid to Gaols,	33	39	72

Four gaols not visited.

IV.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

County.	Name of Asylum, and where situate	Visits paid by Dr. White	Visits paid by Dr Nugent	Total Visits paid.
Dublin,	Eagle Lodge, Finglas,	1	3	4
,,	Farnham House,	2	2	4
,,	Hartfield Retreat, Drumcondra,	2	4	6
,,	Hampstead House, Glasnevin,	3	5	8
,,	Lisle House, Crumlin,	2	2	4
,,	Bellevue, Finglas,	4	4	8
,,	Jamestown House, Rathfarnham (now Orchardstown House),	2	2	4
Queen's Co.	Midland Retreat & Anneville, near Maryborough,	2	1	3
Limerick,	Bushy Park, Limerick,	2	1	3
Armagh,	Retreat, Armagh,	2	2	4
Cork,	Cittadella, Cork	2	2	4
,,	Ludville, Cork,	2	2	4
Dublin,	Bloomfield Retreat, Dublin,	2	5	7
,,	Swift's, or St. Patrick's, Dublin,	2	3	5
	Total Visits,	30	38	68

V.—POORHOUSES.

Name of Poorhouse	No. of Visits paid by Dr White.	No. of Visits paid by Dr. Nugent	Total Visits paid.
Abbeyleix,	–	1	1
Armagh,	1	1	2
Athlone,	–	1	1
Athy,	1	1	2
Ballinasloe,	1	1	2
Belfast,	–	2	2
Boyle,	–	1	1
Callan,		1	1
Carlow,	1	1	2
Carrick-on-Suir,	2	–	2
Cashel,	1	–	1
Cavan,	–	1	1
Clones,	–	1	1
Clonmel,	1	1	2
Cork,	2	1	3
Drogheda,	1	1	2
Dublin (North),	2	–	2
Dublin (South),	1	1	2
Dundalk,	1	1	2
Ennis,	1	–	1
Enniscorthy,	–	1	1
Enniskillen,	–	2	2
Granard,	–	1	1
Kilkenny,	2	1	3
Killarney,	1	2	3
Limerick,	–	1	1
Lisburn,	–	1	1
Lisnaskea,	–	1	1
Longford,	1	1	2
Lurgan,	–	1	1
Monaghan,	1	–	1
Mullingar,	2	1	3
Naas,	–	2	2
Navan,	–	1	1
Nenagh,	1	–	1
Omagh,	–	1	1
Rathdown,	1	2	3
Rathdrum,	1	–	1
Sligo,	–	1	1
Strabane,	–	2	2
Thomastown,	–	2	2
Thurles,	1	–	1
Tipperary,	1	1	2
Trim,	–	1	1
Waterford,	2	2	4
Wexford,	–	2	2
Total,	30	47	77

[RECAPTULATION.

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NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS VISITED BY THE INSPECTORS.

RECAPITULATION.

Visits paid	By Dr. White	By Dr Nugent	Total Visits
To District Asylums, .	46	64	110
Gaols, ...	33	39	72
Poorhouses, . . .	30	47	77
Central Asylum, . .	8	13	21
Private Asylums, . .	30	38	68
	147	201	348

LETTER RELATING TO THE STATE OF THE LAW.

No. 4.—LETTER to the CHAIRMAN of the COMMISSION, in reference to the existing state of the Law, and proposed alterations.

Dublin Castle, January 25, 1858.

SIR,

I trust that the non-fulfilment of a provision made by my late colleague, when giving testimony before the Commissioners of Inquiry, to the effect, "That he would submit our views with reference to alterations and amendments in the existing lunacy laws or regulations of this country," has not been deemed disrespectful on my part towards the Board of which you are Chairman.

The melancholy accident that occurred to Dr. White, whilst on our official tour, immediately after his examination, has, as you are aware, utterly precluded him from taking, since then, any part in public business; hence I felt a delicacy in submitting my own opinions unsupported by his advice and experience, however much those opinions might emanate from a knowledge of the working, in all its details, of a department over which I have been one of the two ostensible heads for a period of nearly twelve years.

The opportunities afforded to the Commission of Inquiry, and the advantages taken of them will, no doubt, supply an information sufficiently ample and satisfactory for the important objects of its issue.

In the last report (1857) which the Inspectors had the honour to address to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for presentation to Parliament, they again referred to this question at large, having long felt the anomalous condition of their particular branch of the public service, from a not sufficiently digested legislation, more or less unjust in its financial bearings, and so indefinite as to admit of cases numerically as exceptional as those coming within its immediate scope. In the general working of the department, I believe that the readiest solution of difficulties will be attained through the constitution of a competent Board, possessed of a well-defined authority, with power to make all rules and regulations, and responsible alone (save in cases coming within the jurisdiction of the Lord Chancellor and superior courts of law), to the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

Unlike other public establishments, where the community at large is fully capable to judge of their management, institutions for the insane require a peculiar system, which, in my opinion, can be alone efficiently carried out through a direct governmental control.

Tendering, if required, at any time the use, such as it may be, of my humble experience in the details of official business, and as bearing on the present inquiry,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN NUGENT.

Sir Thomas N. Redington, K.C.B.

RULES OF THE CENTRAL ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

No. 5.—RULES and REGULATIONS for the GOVERNMENT of the CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM at DUNDRUM, ordered and established by the LORD LIEUTENANT and COUNCIL of IRELAND, August 22, 1850.

1. In order to effect the better management and control of the Central Asylum at Dundrum for the reception of insane persons charged with offences in Ireland, the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums shall visit that establishment together, or separately, once in each month, or oftener if they shall think proper.

2. On each monthly visitation the Inspectors or Inspector shall specially examine into the health, appearance, and conduct of the patients then confined in the asylum, and note in a book, to be called "The Inspectors' Report Book," such observations as may be deemed useful for the information of Government; and they shall on such visits make all the inquiries directed by the statute 8 & 9 Victoria, cap. 107.

3. The Inspectors shall investigate all complaints, and be empowered to suspend all officers or servants, on the charges being proved, and shall forthwith report thereupon for the information of the Lord Lieutenant.

4. The Inspectors are to report half yearly to the Chief or Under Secretary the general state of the institution, the number of inmates, &c., &c., with particular reference to such cases as they may deem it advisable to notice; and on the recovery of every lunatic they are to submit to the Chief or Under Secretary the name of the individual so recovered; the offence with which charged, if untried, or of which acquitted on the plea of insanity; together with the general character and conduct of such individual, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant.

5. The Inspectors shall jointly or separately examine on each monthly visitation the accounts of the asylum, checking and comparing the various vouchers and receipts given and received by the Governor during the preceding month, which documents are to be duly initialed by both or either of them.

6. All requisitions for the advance of money from the Treasury for the support of the asylum, by way of estimate, as well as for the payment of the sums already expended, shall be investigated by the Inspectors and by them transmitted to the Chief or Under Secretary.

7. The Inspectors shall advertise for, receive, and select all tenders for contracts for the Central Asylum at Dundrum, at their office in the Castle.

Visiting Physician.

8. The Visiting Physician to the Dundrum Central Asylum is to attend three times a week, or oftener if required, entering on each occasion the date and period of his visit. Whilst going through the house he is to be accompanied by the Resident Physician, with whom he shall consult as to the medical and moral treatment of the patients, and order each regimen, &c., &c., as he shall think fit.

9. In conjunction with the Resident Physician he shall keep, at the asylum, a registry or history of the symptoms and treatment of the patients; and, on the reception of any lunatic, sign the official return which is to be forwarded to the office of the Inspectors.

10. He is, when requiring absence for more than a week, to notify his intention to the Inspectors, that suitable provision may be made in case of need.

11. In all cases of the death of a patient he is to examine as far as possible into the physical causes connected with the insanity of the deceased, and make an entry in the Registry of the Asylum, of the *post mortem* appearances, with any observations he may deem useful thereon, for the advance of science, and the utility of such lectures as he may be called on to deliver, pursuant to the statute.

Governor and Resident Physician.

12. The Governor and Resident Physician shall, under the control of the Inspectors, regulate the entire establishment, and shall devote his best exertions to its successful management; at no period absenting himself for more than two consecutive days without previous notification to the Inspectors, so as to enable them to make arrangements during his absence.

13. He shall be most particular in the regularity with which the various books of the Asylum are kept, and be responsible for all moneys placed to his credit, as well as for the accuracy of his disbursements and receipts.

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14. He shall have his books always ready for inspection, and the monthly accounts duly prepared for examination at the Audit Office. He shall submit all vouchers, as well as a list of any furniture or other articles that may be required, to the Inspectors, and through them convey every communication connected with the establishment to the Chief or Under Secretary.

15. He is to see that the strictest order be observed in every department; that all the attendants and servants conduct themselves with propriety, and that the utmost cleanliness and decorum be regarded by them in their dress and habits of life.

16. He is to attend the Visiting Physician through the wards, and conduct in unison with him the mental and physical treatment of the patients, and assist with him in keeping the Medical Journal, or "Case Book."

17. In the absence of the Visiting Physician he shall act as the general director of the whole medical department of the institution, and be responsible for its due administration.

18. He shall inspect the corridors and apartments every forenoon and evening, and give such directions as he may think fit to the attendants with reference to the treatment of the lunatics, and direct the attention of the Matron to any irregularity or misconduct that may occur within her department.

19. He shall exercise a general supervision over the various articles contracted for as to quality and quantity, and if deficient on either point, forbid their delivery, and procure a supply elsewhere at the contractor's expense.

20. He is at all times, and in all places, to encourage habits of industry amongst the lunatics, and have them engaged as much as possible in out-door work, but under the most cautious observation.

The Matron.

21. The Matron shall exercise immediate superintendence, but in position subordinate to the Governor, over the female department of the Dundrum Asylum.

22. She is to take particular care that cleanliness and good ventilation are attended to.

23. She is to look after the inner-clothing, bedding, linen, &c., of the patients and attendants, that they be kept in good repair, and shall take care that without the slightest waste there is a regular supply of sheeting, stockings, shirts, &c., &c.; and she is to be particular as to the order in which the kitchen, laundry, pantry, and dairy are kept.

24. She shall accompany the Physician when visiting the female side of the asylum, both morning and evening, and report to him any irregularity or cause of complaint she may notice.

25. She is to reside constantly in the asylum, and to employ the female patients as advantageously as possible to themselves and to the establishment.

Clerk and Store-keeper.

26. The Clerk and Store-keeper is to attend regularly at a quarter to eight o'clock in the morning, and remain in the Asylum till four P.M., (time of meals excepted.)

27. He shall have charge of the stores of the establishment, be accountable for the quantity and quality received by him, and keep an accurate return of the amount issued.

28. He is to sign the Pass-book kept by the various contractors for milk, bread, meat, &c, &c., on the delivery of the articles, and to sign the receipts for every other article employed for consumption by the patients and servants, or for the general use of the house.

29. He is to make an entry of the different materials issued by him for the purpose of manufacture, and keep an exact inventory of the furniture.

30. In the daily delivery of food to the cook or his assistants, he shall be particular that the quantity be proportionate to the demand in the different divisions as specified in the Dietary Book.

31. As Clerk, he shall attend daily in the Governor's office, to assist in drawing out official documents, writing letters, &c., &c., and to keep all accounts, fiscal or other, connected with the Dundrum Asylum.

The Chaplains.

32. The Chaplains are to attend at the Dundrum Asylum on Sundays and holidays to officiate according to their respective creeds: they are, moreover, to visit the institution once in the week, at least, to administer religious instructions to those susceptible of its influence. They shall, in case of illness, attend at any time when noticed to do so.

The Apothecary.

33. The Apothecary is to visit the Asylum regularly three times in the week, and as often as his services may be required by the Governor.

34. He is to make up all prescriptions with the greatest accuracy, and copy them into a book, to be called the "Prescription Book," to be kept in the asylum; he is to be answerable for the due administration of the medicines ordered.

The Cook.

35. The cook shall take care that in the morning, at half after seven o'clock, the kitchen be in regular order, the fires lighted, and every thing prepared for her business; she shall receive from the store-keeper the different articles to be prepared as food for the patients and attendants, and be particular as to the quantity required; she shall be responsible that the meals are properly and fully dressed at the particular periods specified for delivery.

36. She shall keep all the utensils employed by her with the greatest cleanliness, and never omit before retiring to rest to have the boilers well scoured, and the kitchen and scullery thoroughly ventilated and purified.

The Laundress.

37. The laundress shall take charge of the patients employed by her, and when their business is over, shall see that they return to the safe keeping of the attendants in their respective divisions.

38. She shall keep a book, to be called the "Laundry Book," in which are to be entered under separate heads the various articles, soap, blue, starch, &c., &c., received by her from the Store-keeper; and also a book, containing an exact list of the foul clothes to be washed and returned by her weekly to the Matron.

Servants and Attendants.

39. Both male and female are responsible to the Governor for their good conduct, for habits of cleanliness, order, and subordination, as well as for the most unvarying humanity towards the lunatics placed under their charge.

40. They shall never absent themselves from their divisions so as to leave the patients unguarded, or attempt coercion, restraint, or confinement without the Physician's sanction.

41. In the morning they are to see that the patients are properly cleaned and washed—at night that due regard be paid to their comfort, and that they retire decently to rest.

42. They are to be present when the patients are at meals, and repeat grace before each repast; they shall pay particular attention to the clothing and becoming appearance of the patients, and contribute all in their power, both in and out of doors, to their amusement and occupation.

43. They shall be answerable for the safe keeping of the lunatics under their respective care, and in the event of escape, shall be either at the expense of the re-capture, or be discharged, should negligence appear to have been the cause.

44. They are to report daily to the governor the conditions of their wards and corridors, and keep a diary in reference to the patients, towards whom they are expected to conduct themselves in the most humane and considerate manner, so as to engage their confidence and affection.

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43. No servant or attendant will be permitted egress from the institution, and no admission to their friends without the governor's sanction; and on no account will children be allowed to reside in the asylum.

The Porter.

46. The Porter is to have charge of the hall and adjoining public apartments; he is to see that they are kept with neatness and order.

47. He is to record in the "Porter's Book" the names of strangers, the visiting friends to the patients, as well as the attendance of the different officers of the asylum.

48. When called on he shall assist in taking charge of the male lunatics, and render himself generally useful.

49. In the morning, during the summer months, he is at half-past five o'clock to ring the bell to call up the servants and attendants; during the winter, at a quarter to seven.

50. At night he is to see that all the doors are locked, and the different yards duly protected, in summer, at nine o'clock, P.M.; and in winter, at eight, P.M. He shall deposit all the keys intrusted to him with the Governor.

Gardener and Land Steward.

51. The Gardener and Land Steward is to report himself present to the Porter during the summer months at seven o'clock in the morning, and to remain till six, P.M. In the winter months, that is, from the 1st October to the 1st March, at eight o'clock, A.M., and to remain till four, P.M.

52. He shall take charge of all the implements used on the farm, and be accountable for them. He is to superintend the lunatics when employed on the grounds, and to assist the attendants generally in the care and observation of them.

53. He shall make no purchase whatever of seeds shrubs, &c., &c., without a written direction from the Governor; neither shall he employ labourers without an order to do so.

54. He is to have a Farm and Garden Book of the expenditure and produce in his department; and accurately enter in it the amount of vegetables delivered by him from time to time for the use of the asylum.

55. He shall be responsible for the neatness, order, and cultivation of the grounds, and the good condition of the farm.

General Regulations as to the Patients.

56. Patients on admission shall be washed, cleaned, &c., &c.; and when examined as to bodily health by the Physician, are to be placed in the division most suitable to the general symptoms of their mental affection; and if not already decently attired, are to be clad in the costume of the institution.

57. The hours for rising and retiring to bed shall be, in summer and winter respectively: in the former, half-past six o'clock, A.M., and half-past eight, P.M.; in the latter, half-past seven, A.M., and eight P.M. The general hours for meals shall be: breakfast, half-past eight, A.M.; dinner, half-past one, P.M.; supper, half-past six, P.M.

58. The friends of the patients may be admitted on Tuesdays, from ten o'clock, A.M., to twelve o'clock; on Thursdays, from three to five, P.M., under the control of the Governor; but no stranger shall be allowed to visit without an order from the Chief or Under Secretary, or from the Inspectors.

59. Patients night and morning to join, so far as practicable, in common prayer; and on Sundays and holidays of obligation to attend the religious worship of their respective creeds.

60. On no account whatever, without an express order in writing from the Chief or Under Secretary, will criminal lunatics be permitted to leave the precincts of the asylum.

61. As lunatics, charged with minor offences, may be transferred from District Asylums to the Central, they shall, at the discretion of his Excellency, and on the report of the Inspectors, be subject to be sent back to the institutions from whence they came.

62. Any servant or attendant who is guilty of harshness towards a lunatic in the Dundrum Asylum, either in language, by upbraiding the unfortunate individual with the offence committed, or by an act of violence, shall be liable to immediate dismissal, and the loss of all wages due at the time.

(Signed), Francis White.
John Nugent.

Documents and Correspondence relative to Additional Accommodation for the Insane.

No. 1.—Memorial of the Wexford Grand Jury, Spring Assizes, 1856, praying for a Lunatic Asylum at Wexford.

To His Excellency George William Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland.

The Memorial of the Grand Jury of the county of Wexford, assembled at the Spring Assizes, 1856.

Humbly Sheweth:

That the county of Wexford is at present comprised in the Carlow District for the reception of the Insane Poor.

That there are upwards of ninety lunatics from the county of Wexford now confined in the District Hospital, in Carlow; and that in consequence of deficiency of accommodation, many are retained in the several Union Workhouses, and eleven more are now confined in the County Gaol of Wexford.

That under the existing local distribution of districts much inconvenience and expense is occasioned from the over-crowding of the County Gaol, and the cost of transmission of lunatics to the District Hospital in Carlow.

That the number of lunatics from the county of Wexford largely exceeds that of those from the other counties comprised in the said District.

And your memorialists, therefore, pray that the county of Wexford may be created a separate District for the reception of Insane Poor under the provisions of the Act of 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 33.

That a Hospital for the reception of Insane Poor may be built within the county of Wexford.

That the sum of money contributed by the county of Wexford for building the District Hospital in Carlow may be repaid to the said county of Wexford by Her Majesty's Government, and such further sum may be advanced on loan by Her Majesty's Government, free of interest (such loan to be repaid by the said county of Wexford in instalments, extending over the term of twenty years), as may be required for building an Asylum for Insane Poor, within the county of Wexford, containing such accommodation as may be estimated to be necessary.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

(Signed) John H. Talbot, Foreman,
For self and fellows.

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No. 2.—Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics relative to a Lunatic Asylum for the County of Wexford.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
5th March, 1856.

The Inspectors fully coincide in the spirit of the Memorial addressed by the Grand Jury of the county Wexford to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and, for the reasons assigned in it, would respectfully submit that the county Wexford be separated from the District of the Carlow Asylum, which would then be restricted to two counties, namely, Kildare and Carlow. The Asylum at Carlow was originally intended for 104 patients; it now contains (and without any material structural addition) 190 inmates, exclusive of the staff.

The day-rooms and dormitories being unsuited to the numbers placed in them, the Institution at all times over-crowded, would become dangerously so in case of any epidemic, as there is no infirmary accommodation whatever. Of the present inmates eighty-nine belong to the county Wexford.

The Inspectors are of opinion, that if the Carlow Asylum was confined to its own county and that of Kildare, it would be a most judicious arrangement, as by it the outstanding lunatics in the two counties, could be at once accommodated; whilst the existing building, with some slight interior alterations, would admit of an infirmary, chapel, and bath-rooms.

The geographical position of the county Wexford renders it to itself a most inconvenient and expensive adjunct to the Carlow Asylum.

The Inspectors, therefore, feeling the necessity of an increased accommodation for the lunatic poor of the existing District, and taking the local statistics of insanity into consideration, would recommend to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant that *an Asylum*, capable of containing 180 patients, be erected in the neighbourhood of Enniscorthy, for the county of Wexford, that the said county be separated from the Carlow District, and constituted a District *in itself*.

(Signed) Francis White.
John Nugent.

No. 3.—Letter from the Commissioners of Public Works relative to a Lunatic Asylum for the County Wexford.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
30th June, 1856.

Sir,

In returning herewith your reference of a Memorial from the Grand Jury of the county of Wexford, praying for the erection of a separate Lunatic Asylum for that county, together with a Report on the subject from the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums.

I am directed to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that in obedience to his Excellency's instructions, an inspection has been made of the old Palace and grounds at Ferns, and of the ground in the vicinity of Enniscorthy, with a view to ascertain if a proper site could be obtained for the proposed New Asylum.

It appears that the old Palace is not capable of being converted into a Lunatic Asylum in accordance with the arrangements now in force, and approved of, for such buildings; and the grounds being low, with no view whatever from them, there is no inducement for selecting it as the site of the New Asylum.

At Enniscorthy there are a few good sites, affording a southerly aspect for the front of the building. About twenty acres, statute, would be required, and so far as the Board have been able to ascertain, without communicating with the owners, the cost, per acre, will vary from £50 to £100, according to the distance from the town.

The accompanying plans, for a building to accommodate 180 patients, shows the general arrangements for patients and officers, which might be suitable for this New Asylum—to be built of bricks, with granite quoins and dressings. It is to be observed that, good building stone and lime are scarce at Enniscorthy, and the granite is brought a distance of eight miles by land. Without taking out quantities, which in the present stage would appear to be unnecessary, an approximate estimate by the square, may be assumed as sufficient to enable the Grand Jury to come to a decision; and by this mode of calculation—

	£	s.	d.
The Main Building and Offices would cost, about,	21,425	0	0
Purchase of Land,	1,200	0	0
Furniture and Fitments,	3,384	0	0
Architect's Fees, Salary of Clerk of Works, and Contingencies,	2,471	0	0
	28,380	0	0

Twenty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty pounds.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed) E. Hornsby.

Colonel Larcom, R.E., &c., &c., &c.,
Dublin Castle.

No. 4.—Letter of Colonel Larcom to the Secretary of the County Wexford Grand Jury.

Dublin Castle, July 2, 1856.

Sir,

With reference to the Memorial from the Grand Jury, at the last Spring Assizes for the county Wexford, praying for the erection of a separate Lunatic Asylum for that county, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit a copy of a Report, together with a Plan, which has been furnished to his Excellency by the Commissioners of Public Works.

I am, &c., &c.,
(Signed) Thos. A. Larcom.

The Secretary to the Grand Jury,
County Wexford.

No. 5.—Resolution of Wexford Grand Jury, Summer Assizes, 1856.

Grand Jury Room, Wexford,
Summer Assizes, 1856.

Resolved,—That this Grand Jury having fully considered the letter of Colonel Larcom, conveying his Excellency's approval of a previous Resolution of the Grand Jury of the county Wexford, is prepared to erect a Lunatic Asylum for the reception of 200 patients, at a cost not to exceed £20,000; and that for this purpose it will direct the County Surveyor to prepare plans, which shall be duly submitted for his Excellency's approval.

The Grand Jury further is of opinion, that it could erect such an Asylum, subject to any Government Inspection while in progress, at a cheaper cost on the county than the Board of Works think necessary.

(Signed) James Power, Foreman.

No. 6.—Memorial of the Grand Jury, County Carlow, Summer Assizes, 1856, against Wexford Lunatic Asylum.

To His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant General, and the Right Honourable the Privy Council of Ireland, in Council assembled.

The humble Petition of the Grand Jury of the county of Carlow, assembled at Summer Assizes, 1856.

Sheweth:

That the Lunatic Asylum of Carlow was at first built for the accommodation of the lunatics of Carlow, Kildare, Wexford, and Kilkenny; that the expense of building was defrayed by these four counties.

That it is understood that the county of Wexford is about to erect an Asylum of its own; Kilkenny has already done so; and have or are about to apply to the

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cess-payers of the county of Carlow to refund the money which said two counties originally contributed towards the Carlow Lunatic Asylum.

That the Grand Jury, as representatives of the cess-payers of Carlow, would object to this application, as the sums so contributed by Wexford and Kilkenny was for their own accommodation, and have been expended on that object without any benefit to the county of Carlow; and if the cess-payers of said county are obliged to refund the sums expended in the erection of the Asylum, they will have to pay for advantages enjoyed by other counties, and will have thrown on their hands a large building and staff far larger than their requirements, therefore useless to them, and demanding a considerable outlay every year to maintain the building.

The Grand Jury of the county of Carlow, therefore, pray that the insane patients of the county of Wexford may not be removed to a separate establishment, so long as the Carlow Lunatic Asylum affords sufficient accommodation for them.

(Signed) W. H. M'CLINTOCK BUNBURY, Foreman.
THOMAS BUTLER, Bart., Ballintemple.
HENRY BRUEN, Oakpark.
R. CLAYTON BROWNE, Brownshill.
R. J. PAUL, Bart., Paulville.
HORACE ROCHFORT, Clogrenan.
WILLIAM T. BURTON, Burton Hall.
E. STOPFORD, Borris.
P. J. NEWTON, Dunleckny.
W. DUCKETT, Russelstown Park.
J. H. EUSTACE, Castlemore.
JOHN ALEXANDER, Milford.
JOHN JAMES LECKY, Ballykealy.
SAMUEL ELIOTT, Racrogue.
HUGH FAULKNER, Castletown.
CHARLES DOYNE, Newtown Park.
JOHN WATSON, Ballydarton.
JOHN J. WATSON, Kilconnor.
D. HERRING COOPER, Hanover House.
SAMUEL H. WATSON, Lumcloore.

No. 7.—REPORT of the INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS on the MEMORIAL of the CARLOW GRAND JURY.

Office of Lunatic Asylums,
Dublin Castle, 29th July, 1856.

The Inspectors have the honour to report, with reference to the accompanying Memorial from the Grand Jury of the county of Carlow to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that the Carlow Asylum was opened, in 1832, for the reception of 104 patients, belonging to the district comprised in the Counties of Carlow, Kildare, Wexford, and Kilkenny. That the last named county was constituted a district in itself in 1852, on the erection of an asylum (already full) near the city of Kilkenny, for 160 lunatics.

The Carlow Asylum, without any structural additions to the original building, contains, at present, 200 patients, it is consequently over-crowded, and has no chapel or infirmary accommodation.

Of the 200 patients in the Carlow Asylum, eighty-six belong to Wexford, which county has further in its prisons twenty-six dangerous lunatics, besides sixty-four at large and in poorhouses. Independent of the above, there are forty outstanding lunatics in the counties of Carlow and Kildare, and five in the gaols of the latter county.

It is thus evident, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that fresh asylum accommodation is required for the three counties attached to the existing Carlow Institution. That accommodation must be effected in one of the two ways, either by enlarging the Carlow Asylum, which would also be attended with considerable expense, or by converting the large, distant, and almost insulated county of Wexford into a district for itself.

The latter plan would seem the most equitable and practically good, and, therefore, most economical arrangement.

(Signed), JOHN NUGENT.

COMPARATIVE POPULATIONS.

County of Wexford,	180,793
County and City of Kilkenny,	153,652
Kildare and Carlow,	163,815

Kilkenny has an asylum for itself, capable to contain 160 patients, and is fully occupied.

(Signed), J. N.

To the Under-Secretary, &c., &c.

No. 8.—MEMORIAL from the CESS-PAYERS of the COUNTY of CARLOW.

To His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the cess-payers of the county of Carlow, assembled by public requisition, beg leave respectfully to represent to your Excellency that we have learned, with great alarm and dissatisfaction, that measures are in progress to separate the county of Wexford from this Lunatic Asylum District, to which it has been hitherto annexed.

That we consider such separation would be unjust to this county, and would inflict on us an enormous amount of taxation.

That the Lunatic Asylum of Carlow was originally built for the counties Carlow, Kildare, Wexford, and Kilkenny, and the city of Kilkenny, at an expense, in round numbers, of £23,000, all of which has been long since repaid to the Government.

That the county of Kilkenny was separated from this district in 1852, and that your Memorialists have reason to fear that a large sum will be awarded in that case as repayment to that county.

That if the county of Wexford be now also separated from this district, another sum, of at least the same amount, will have to be repaid by Carlow and Kildare; and thus these, the two smallest counties of the original district, will not only be compelled to pay the entire of the large outlay of £23,000, but will also have thrown on their taxation the expenses of an institution far too large for their wants, and originally erected for four counties.

That the Asylum at Carlow actually contains at present 200 patients, whilst the numbers from Carlow and Kildare now in it only amount to 115.

That if additional accommodation be required for the lunatic poor of the present district, your Memorialists respectfully beg to represent to your Excellency, that this may be provided by enlarging the present asylum to a sufficient extent.

That by so enlarging the asylum, the lunatic poor of the district may be maintained far more economically than by erecting a new asylum in Wexford, as the charge for what may be called the staff of the Institute, and establishment charges, now amounting to nearly £1,700 per annum, would remain the same; and it is also well known that the larger the number in such an establishment, the cheaper is the average rate of each patient.

That we contend that an expenditure of £12,000 shared proportionately between the three counties would afford accommodation for about 200 additional patients, thereby enabling us to give to Wexford all the room that county would require.

That by adopting this plan, Wexford would probably have to pay, as her share, about £6,000. By adopting the plan of a new asylum, she would be burdened with the sum of, say at the very least, of £20,000 (less by our contribution of repayment), and also with the additional sum annually of £1,300 for establishment charges.

Considering, therefore, the great injustice which would be inflicted on your Memorialists, if the counties of Carlow and Kildare were now burthened with a large sum in repayment to Wexford, in addition to their former payments on their own account, and also considering the heavy annual expense to them of keeping up so large an institution, and the far more economical plan suggested of enlarging the present asylum, to which

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enlargement your Memorialists are perfectly willing to contribute their proportion, we respectfully pray your Excellency to refuse your sanction to the proposed separation of the county of Wexford from this district.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

JOHN NEWTON,
High-Sheriff, County Carlow.

6th January, 1857.

No. 9.—RESOLUTION of the COUNTY CARLOW GRAND JURY. SPRING ASSIZES, 1857.

County of Carlow, Grand Jury Room,
16th March, 1857.

The Grand Jury of the county of Carlow, assembled at Spring Assizes, view with much dissatisfaction the movement which has been made towards separating the county Wexford from the Carlow Lunatic Asylum District.

They feel confident that the present asylum will afford ample accommodation for the demands on it from the present district, provided the Incurable Lunatics, who amount to at least one-half of the inmates, be removed from the house, and a District Hospital built for that purpose, and thus make the establishment a curative one, for which purpose they submit it was originally intended.

That by the returns of the different lunatic asylums, it appears that fully one-half of the inmates are incurable, and can be maintained at a much less rate by removing them to a District Asylum, built for that purpose, and thus ample accommodation can be afforded for the admission of all lunatics of the district as it now is.

Resolved—That the Secretary to the Grand Jury be directed to transmit a copy of the above resolution to the Board of Commissioners of Lunatic Asylums.

For Self and Fellows,
JOHN NEWTON, Foreman.

No. 10.—RESOLUTION of KILDARE GRAND JURY. SPRING ASSIZES, 1857.

Resolved—That a Committee be appointed of the undernamed, to confer with the county Carlow Governors of the District Lunatic Asylum, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may appear advisable to prevent the withdrawing of the county of Wexford from the costs of maintaining the District Lunatic Asylum at Carlow, and to protest against the counties of Kildare and Carlow being chargeable with any part of the expenses to be incurred for the erection of a new lunatic asylum for the accommodation of the county of Wexford exclusively.

The Marquis of Kildare.	Edward More O'Ferrall, Esq.
Sir Gerd G. Aylmer, Bart.	George Latten Mansfield, Esq.
The County Members for Kildare.	Patrick Sweetman, Esq.
	Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.
John H. Nangle, Esq.	Robert Cassidy, Esq.

Carlow District Lunatic Asylum cost, . .	£22,522 10 4
Repayments ordered in 1852 for Kilkenny County, ...	6,736 5 6
Of this sum Carlow is, by Privy Council and City Warrant, charged with £1,249 3 2 in 28 Instalments.	
Kildare, ...	1,659 17 3
Wexford, ...	2,802 0 1

No. 11.—LETTER from ROBERT CLAYTON BROWNE, ESQ., J.P., D.L., to COMMISSIONERS.

To the Commissioners of Lunacy for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

According to your suggestions, at our interview with you on 29th of October, and also in consequence of your letter of 3rd November, informing this Board of your willingness to receive any statement we may think necessary to lay before you, relative to providing accommodation for the Lunatic Poor of the District, we beg leave to offer you the following observations.

This asylum is capable of accommodating 198 patients. It is now full; and we have ascertained that on the 1st November there were in the several gaols and workhouses of the district, seventy-three lunatics, and also forty-five idiots, and thirteen epileptics—these last two classes are at present inadmissible, and we submit should not be placed in a curative establishment such as ours; but even supposing *all* were to be placed in this asylum, accommodation should be provided for 131 additional cases.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE INSANE.

Carlow.

Now this, we think, could be done by enlarging this asylum, and we have reason to believe this enlargement could be effected in the most perfect manner, for an outlay of from £10,000 to £12,000, of which the counties of Carlow and Kildare are willing to pay their due proportion.

We submit that by so enlarging this asylum, whilst the wants of the district would be fully supplied, the annual expense of the patients would be much less than if a new asylum were built for the county Wexford, as lately proposed, for the present staff of officers would answer for the enlarged asylum, a few additional servants only being required; and we also submit, that if the county Wexford be separated from this district, to which it has been annexed from the opening of the asylum, the counties of Carlow and Kildare will not only have to repay that county the large sum of from £7,000 to £8,000, but will also have thrown on their hands a house and staff far too large for their requirements, this asylum having been originally built for four counties, one of which has been already separated from the original district. This, we submit, would not be just to Carlow and Kildare.

We are unwilling to make any observations on the financial statistics of the county of Wexford, but we would beg to call your attention to these facts, that if a new asylum be built for that county, it could not be erected for less than £35,000, judging from the asylums lately built in Kilkenny and Sligo; whilst, if this asylum be extended as we propose, so as fully to accommodate all the possible wants of the entire district as at present constituted, the proportion of the expenditure which Wexford would have to contribute, would not exceed £6,000. And further, the annual expense per head would be far more in the new asylum in Wexford than it would be in our asylum, extended as we propose, as an entirely new staff of officers should be provided, and it is now clearly ascertained that a large number of patients can always be maintained more economically on the average than a smaller one.

We, therefore, respectfully request you will take these circumstances into your consideration, and prevent so serious and unnecessary an outlay as would be incurred by building a new asylum in Wexford, when a much smaller expenditure would fully meet all the wants of the district, and would also be free from the injustice towards the counties of Carlow and Kildare to which we have already called your attention.

We have heard that one argument advanced in favour of a new asylum in Wexford is the distance of that town from Carlow. Now, on this point, we would observe, that there is at this moment a direct railway communication in progress between these two towns, which will be opened long before a new institution could be finished and fit for the reception of patients, and that the extension of this asylum would provide for the lunatic poor of the district, far more speedily than the erection of a new one in the county Wexford.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. CLAYTON BROWNE, Chairman.

Board Room, Carlow Lunatic Asylum.
19th November, 1856.

No. 1.—LETTER from T. CONNOLLY, ESQ., M.P., to the LORD LIEUTENANT, with MEMORIAL of the DONEGAL GRAND JURY. SPRING ASSIZES, 1856.

Londonderry.

Castletown, March 17th, 1856.

MY LORD,

I have the honour of forwarding, by this day's post, a memorial upon the subject of the admission of harmless

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idiots, epileptics, and imbeciles to our county lunatic asylum, rather than allowing them, as at present, to be supported in the union workhouses by local taxation.

The memorial is signed unanimously by the whole of the Grand Jury, at Spring Assizes.

The inducement thus held out to shift the local into a county charge, is such as while it exonerates those who are naturally chargeable with the support of these poor creatures, it is calculated to increase so rapidly the number to be accommodated, that before long another arrangement must be adopted, increasing the room for their reception.

The County Members have been requested to lay these considerations before your Excellency, and I will do myself the honour of waiting upon your Excellency upon the subject, should you desire it.

It is my duty now to leave the papers in your Excellency's hands, praying for an answer addressed to the County Members at your Excellency's convenience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) Thomas Connolly.

No. 2.—Memorial of the Donegal Grand Jury, at Spring Assizes, 1856. (Enclosure in No. 1.)

Court-house, Lifford,
March 14th, 1856.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the undersigned, the Sheriff and Grand Jury of the county of Donegal, assembled at Lent Assizes, 1856, beg to represent to your Excellency the extreme impolicy of opening the lunatic asylums to the admission of harmless idiots, epileptics, imbeciles, and lunatics, as doing so would lead to such an extension of those institutions as would entail on this and other counties an amount of taxation which would be attended with the most ruinous consequences, and without any compensating advantages. It is quite evident, from the accompanying statement, that it would involve an annual expenditure in the counties of Derry and Donegal greater in amount than the whole poor law expenditure with the medical charities included, and we would beg to draw your Excellency's serious attention to that statement in which our views on this momentous and serious question are fully shown; and we feel assured that the Irish Government, on maturely considering this matter, will hesitate to take any step which may lead to such serious consequences, and that it will be influenced by this remonstrance against what we consider would be a most formidable evil.

W. H. M. Style, High Sheriff.
E. Hayes, Bart., Foreman.
Thos. Connolly, M.P., D.L.
Jas. Stewart, Bart., J.P., D.L.
R. M'Clintock, J.P., D.L.
Thos. Brooke, J.P., D.L.
Alex. Hamilton, J.P.
J. Harvey, J.P., D.L.
Jas. S. Doughertty.
George A. Hill.
Robert Bateson, Bart., J.P., D.L.
James G. Wood, J.P.
Alex. J. R. Stewart, J.P., D.L.
W. Sinclair.
J. Ferguson.
J. Johnston.
Thomas Brett, J.P.
John Vandeleur Stewart, D.L.
B. Humfrey, J.P.
William Fenwick, J.P.
W. D. Humphreys.
John Gordon Bowen.
John Cockran, J.P.
Robert Russell, J.P.

No. 3.—Resolution of the Board of Governors of Londonderry Lunatic Asylum.

At a special meeting of the Governors and Directors of the lunatic asylum, held in the asylum on 17th day of March, pursuant to the following requisition:—

To the Manager of the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, being Governors and Directors of the Londonderry Lunatic Asylum, hereby request you will convene a special meeting of the Governors, to be held in the board-room of the lunatic asylum, on Monday, the 17th day of March, 1856, at the hour of twelve o'clock to take into consideration the motion of John V. Stewart, Esq., of which he gave notice at the meeting of the Board held on the 8th inst., to be brought before the next monthly meeting, which is impracticable, it falling on the Crown day at the Lifford Assizes.

A printed copy of Mr. Stewart's resolution to be forwarded to each Director.

(Signed) Robert Bateson.
B. G. Humfrey.
J. A. Stewart.
J. G. Bowen.

Members present:

Sir E. Hayes, Bart., M.P., Chairman.
Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.
Sir James Stewart, Bart.
J. A. Stewart, Esq.
Thomas Brett, Esq.
A. J. R. Stewart, Esq.
Benjamin E. Humfrey, Esq.
William Fenwick, Esq.
John C. Bowen, Esq.
Rev. E. Bowen.
John Ferguson, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.
J. Nugent, Esq., M.D., Inspector-General.

Resolved unanimously—That the Governors of the lunatic asylum have the strongest objection to make any addition to the institution at Londonderry, at the same time they admit that further accommodation for lunatics is necessary and desirable, and they would prefer to be empowered to convert one of the poor-houses in the county of Donegal into an efficient asylum for that county, for the care of lunatics as well as incurables, and which appears to be very practicable.

Resolved—That the preceding resolution having been adopted, after a full discussion of the resolution proposed by John Vandeleur Stewart, Esq., a copy of them to be also forwarded to the Under-Secretary, for the consideration of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

(Signed) E. S. Hayes, Chairman.

No. 4.—Resolution of J. V. Stewart, Esq., (referred to in No. 3).

At a meeting of the Directors of the Londonderry Lunatic Asylum, held on the 8th February, 1856, Mr. John Vandeleur Stewart gave notice that he would propose the following resolutions at the next meeting of the Governors, or at a special meeting to be called for that purpose:—

Resolved—That we consider it to be highly inexpedient to adopt the proposition of adding to this asylum, for the purpose of accommodating in it the "idiots, epileptics, imbeciles, and lunatics" now maintained in the union workhouses, for the following reasons:—

1st. Because we view with the utmost alarm the first introduction of the novel principle of making the lunatic asylums the receptacles for "incurable and harmless idiots, and imbecile poor" (as the Lunatic Commissioners call them): these institutions having been originally founded on the express principle of being only open to curable cases, and no others allowed to be admitted, as proved by security being taken for their removal, if the cases prove incurable.

2nd. Because we believe that those "harmless idiots" are as well cared for in the workhouses as is consistent with their condition of life, where there are so many idle persons to look after them; and better than they could be, mixed up with violent maniacs in these asylums.

3rd. Because the certain effect of removing so many incurable cases, which the workhouse idiots are almost without exception, must be to swamp the asylum with incurables, and preclude at once the admission of curable cases. Thus, if those in the workhouses in Derry and Donegal are to be removed into this asylum, the incurables will stand as follows:—

Incurables at present in the asylum, as stated in the Commissioners' Report,	186
Imbeciles in workhouse in Derry,	49
Imbeciles in workhouses in Donegal,	40
	277

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ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE INSANE.

Londonderry.

Now, the result of the accompanying table, which shows the working of this asylum, during a period of twenty-four years, up to 1854, makes the—

Admissions to have been	2,193
Of these (stated) to be recovered,	1,080
Leaving, therefore, incurable,	1,113
And of these there died in the asylum,	523
Leaving incurables who lived,	590

And this latter number divided by 24 (the number of years specified) gives an annual addition of 25 incurables, although the annual admissions averaged only 91; so that on the actual experience of twenty-four years, 27½ per cent. of those sent here as curable cases, proved to be incurable, and lived. The greater proportion of these incurables had to be discharged from time to time, to make room for curable cases; or the asylum must, at that rate of increase, have become a mere "idiot ward" in less than eight years from its opening. But if these Incurables are in future to be retained (which they must be, in common consistency, if all the workhouse incurable idiots are to be forced into it), it is perfectly manifest that it will take only four years, at the same rate of increase, to absorb the proposed addition of 100 beds, even without the admission of a single lunatic from the workhouses. And the recent removal of all the Tyrone lunatics from this asylum, and its present crowded state, prove how quickly the vacuum is filled up, and that the same reasons which are now urged for this addition of 100, must be used again and again with tenfold force, before this asylum can include all the incurable idiots of both counties.

4th. Because the removal of such incurable cases from the workhouse to the asylums must certainly lead to a rapid influx of similar cases now at large into those workhouses, sent there with the express object of relieving their families from their support, by forcing them through the workhouses into the asylums. And it is especially to be recollected, that every idiot being unable to support himself at the age of sixteen, is, in the eye of the law, a pauper, for whose support his family is in no way answerable, and he can claim admission into the workhouse, or may be forced into it by his family, and thus be transferred to the asylum a prisoner for life, at a cost to the ratepayers of £18 10s. per annum. And each electorate will facilitate the process, and be but too ready to shift the local into a county charge, by the transfer to the asylum.

And of this motive there is more than one example in this asylum, where friends in independent circumstances, and able to support the lunatic, have left her in an incurable state within its walls. And the extent to which this is likely to operate will be apparent from the Lunatic Inspectors' Report, and it is doubtful whether they will venture to deny, that in making it, they did not look to the workhouses, as the means of ultimately introducing into the asylums all the lunatic poor in Ireland. They state that there are at present in Ireland—

In the asylums,	3,522
At large,	7,230
In workhouses,	2,000
	12,752

And of these there are in the two counties of Derry and Donegal—

In Derry Asylum,	210
In workhouses in both counties,	89
At large in both counties,	650
Number to be accommodated,	949

5th. Because the cost of maintaining these idiots in the union workhouses is nearly one-third of that incurred in keeping them in the asylums:—

	£	s.	d.
In the one case being (in workhouses),	7	10	0
In the other (in asylums),	19	0	0

6th. Because the extension of such a system would be ruinous to the rate-payers, as is proved conclusively by the following figures:—

	Per Head.	Cost.
In present asylums in Ireland,	3,522, at £18 10s. =	£65,157
In workhouses in Ireland,	2,000, at £18 10s. =	37,000
Annual cost, adding workhouse lunatics alone,		102,157
Add to this those now at large,	7,230, at £18 10s =	133,755
Total,	12,752	£235,912

That is a sum amounting to one-third of the entire maintenance, cost, staff, and medical charities of the whole paupers of Ireland. But if we take the same data for the counties of Derry and Donegal, we arrive at the following startling facts:—

	Per Head.	Cost.
In present asylum in Derry,	210 at £18 10s. =	£3,885
In workhouses in Derry and Donegal,	89 at £18 10s. =	1,646
Annual cost, adding workhouse lunatics only,	299 =	5,531
Add to this at large in Derry and Donegal,	650 at £18 10s =	12,025
Total cost of	949	£17,556

Now, £17,556 amounts on the Poor Law Valuation of both counties together (£551,583) to a rate of 7½*d.* in the pound; and on Griffith's Valuation (£445,479) to a rate of 9½*d.* in the pound. But the total Poor Law expenditure of both counties, including staff, medical charities, and all other expenses, was in 1854—

	£	s.	d.
For the county of Derry,	8,246	7	2
And for Donegal,	8,585	17	2
Total in both counties,	16,932	4	4

Being at the rate of only 7½*d.* in the pound on the Poor Law Valuation, and of 9½*d.* on Mr Griffith's; and, therefore, showing that the expenditure for lunatics would, in these two counties, exceed by £624 the whole Poor Law expenditure in them. And to this expenditure would have to be added the cost of building additional accommodation for 739 additional lunatics in the two counties, and the interest on the capital expended in that purpose.

And, therefore, although the Government or Commissioners may, for the present, disclaim the intention of forcing those lunatics who are now at large into the asylum, yet by transferring the workhouse idiots into it, they virtually adopt a principle which must soon lead to it. We, therefore, view this proposal to provide additional accommodation for 100 lunatics as a matter of the most serious importance, and as the beginning of a system of extension to which we can see no end; and we are of opinion that *now is the time* to decide whether we are prepared tamely to transform this institution into one for avowedly incurable cases, and, as a necessary consequence of that change, to incur the ruinous expenditure which it is clear must follow, as it is manifest, that if those classes are to be forced into, and maintained in it, an asylum of double its capacity would be quite inadequate, in a few years, to contain those for Derry alone; and it would, therefore, have to cast off Donegal as it has already done Tyrone. It would, therefore, be better for the county of Donegal to look the difficulty in the face before expending more of its money on this building; and if an addition is to be forced on us, to apply to the Government at once to permit it to convert the present Letterkenny Workhouse (capable of accommodating 1,000 paupers) into an asylum for *all* the lunatics of Donegal, and if not permitted to do so, then to erect an asylum of its own in that county;—by either of which plans it would, at least secure the compensating benefit of the expenditure of the funds within the county taxed for its support, and also obviate the present practical anomaly of three-fifths of the funds of the present institution being virtually administered by those who contribute only the two-fifths.

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PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, and DIED, in the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum, from its Opening in 1829.

Years.	Remaining from former Year.			Admitted.			Total under Treatment.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Unrelieved.			Died.			Total Discharged.			Average Cost of each Patient per Annum.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	£	s.	d.
1829	–	–	–	46	41	87	46	41	87	5	3	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	5	10	4	14	—		
1830	86	37	73	49	35	84	85	72	157	20	16	36	1	2	3	–	1	1	3	3	6	24	22	46	25	10	3
1831	61	50	111	40	40	80	101	90	191	10	14	32	4	1	5	1	1	2	5	6	11	20	21	50	20	16	5
1832	72	69	141	39	26	65	111	95	206	21	15	42	4	3	7	9	–	3	9	4	13	43	22	65	26	3	4
1833	68	74	142	43	33	76	111	101	218	21	17	41	1	5	6	2	1	3	7	12	19	34	35	69	20	0	2
1834	77	71	148	33	36	69	110	107	217	23	20	43	5	1	6	2	1	3	9	10	19	39	32	71	16	18	11
1835	71	75	146	40	37	77	111	112	223	20	22	42	2	1	3	2	–	2	11	7	18	35	30	65	17	5	2
1836	76	82	158	57	48	105	133	130	263	22	25	47	6	4	10	3	5	8	7	11	18	38	45	83	17	9	7
1837	95	85	180	49	54	103	144	139	283	20	29	49	6	3	9	3	3	6	15	15	30	44	50	94	15	7	4
1838	100	80	180	51	45	96	151	134	285	23	26	49	4	5	9	5	1	6	20	13	33	52	45	97	15	9	4
1839	99	89	188	52	64	116	151	153	304	18	27	45	4	7	11	6	3	9	16	14	30	44	51	95	15	10	11
1840	106	103	209	37	46	83	144	148	292	21	21	42	1	8	9	7	3	10	9	16	25	38	52	90	16	1	8
1841	106	99	205	42	47	89	148	146	294	19	37	56	6	1	7	1	2	3	17	8	25	43	48	91	14	8	1
1842	105	99	209	52	42	94	157	167	204	20	14	34	6	3	9	10	9	19	9	7	16	45	33	78	14	16	3
1843	112	101	213	53	43	96	165	147	312	24	30	54	11	4	15	10	11	21	7	12	19	52	57	109	13	18	1
1844	113	90	203	41	41	82	154	131	285	28	11	39	4	12	16	4	–	4	5	6	11	41	29	70	13	15	7
1845	113	102	215	48	44	92	161	146	307	18	24	42	8	8	16	2	3	5	19	8	27	47	43	90	14	6	11
1846	114	103	217	51	56	107	165	159	324	28	34	62	12	3	15	1	–	4	5	16	22	51	53	104	17	0	3
1847	114	106	220	42	44	86	156	150	306	16	28	44	2	3	5	–	–	–	19	14	33	37	45	82	15	17	0
1848	110	105	221	38	38	76	157	143	300	26	25	51	2	5	7	–	–	–	12	7	19	40	37	77	15	17	1
1849	117	106	223	27	47	74	144	153	297	12	17	29	1	4	5	–	–	–	17	27	44	30	48	78	15	3	6
1850	114	105	219	53	50	103	167	155	322	28	31	59	5	2	7	–	–	–	11	11	22	44	44	88	15	5	5
1851	110	107	223	43	38	81	153	145	304	19	24	43	5	2	7	–	–	–	12	8	20	36	34	70	15	19	10
1852	123	111	234	31	42	73	154	153	307	17	21	38	6	5	11	–	–	–	9	14	23	[illegible]	40	74	14	10	11
1853	122	113	235	56	48	104	178	161	339	26	23	49	2	3	5	–	2	2	8	11	19	36	39	75	19	11	5
	2,350	2,166	4,516	1,118	1,085	2,198	3,468	3,251	6,714	523	557	1,080	109	95	204	65	46	111	267	281	548	904	979	1,924			
1854	111	86	197	36	43	79	147	129	276	19	21	40	2	2	4	–	1	1	12	9	21	33	33	66	18	4	8
	2,161	2,252	4,713	1,149	1,128	2,277	3,610	3,380	6,990	542	578	1,120	111	97	208	65	47	112	279	270	549	997	1002	1,989	—		

The average Number of Relapses is 14 per Annum.

No. 5.—REPORT of the INSPECTORS of LUNATICS on the MEMORIAL of the DONEGAL GRAND JURY.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
26th March, 1856.

The Inspectors have the honour to report, with reference to the annexed memorial to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant from the Grand Jury of the county of Donegal, dated the 14th instant, and to the resolution entered into by the Board of Governors of the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum, that the first was drawn up and signed prior to the subject being fully understood by the gentlemen whose names are attached to it; and that the extent and cost of accommodation, as shadowed out in it, for the maintenance of lunatics belonging to the county of Donegal, is much greater than would be necessary.

The resolutions (printed), as proposed by John Vandeleur Stewart, Esq., are not founded on correct data.

On the 17th of the same month, at a meeting of the Governors of the Asylum, at which eleven of the Grand Jury of the county of Donegal attended, and on which occasion the whole matter was fully discussed, two resolutions were passed, the first of which announces the necessity of increased accommodation for the lunatic poor of the county Donegal, leaving the question as to whether that accommodation could be better obtained by converting a poorhouse into an asylum, or by erecting a new institution specially for the object.

With regard to the conversion of a poorhouse into an asylum, *even if it could* be structurally effected, there may be legal difficulties under the Poor Law Acts. The Governors of the Donegal portion of the district are, however, decided in their opinion, that it would be much more advisable to detach it altogether from the Derry District than to add to the old Asylum. They are anxious to have an establishment for Donegal alone, in a central situation, under their own immediate jurisdiction, and do not approve of the idea of incurring fresh expense by enlarging an old Institution, nearly two-thirds of the cost and maintenance of which are defrayed from their own county. In these views the Inspectors concur. The Derry Asylum would be ample for the city and county of that name, without any structural alteration beyond one for a chapel and infirmary.

(Signed) JOHN NUGENT.

To the Under-Secretary, &c.

No. 6.—LETTER from the SECRETARY to the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS to the UNDER-SECRETARY of the LORD LIEUTENANT.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
1st April, 1856.

SIR,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, forwarding Minutes of Proceedings of the Governors of the Lunatic Asylum at Londonderry, on the 17th ultimo, and requesting the Commissioners to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, upon a suggestion contained in a Resolution passed by the Governors, to the effect, that one of the workhouses in the county Donegal might be converted into an efficient asylum for that county for the care of lunatics and incurables.

In reply, the Commissioners have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency, that when an application was made to them, at the close of 1854, by the Board of Guardians of Monaghan Union, for permission to allow a portion of the union workhouse to be converted into barracks for the accommodation of the militia force, the Commissioners informed the Board of Guardians that they did not consider it to be within the scope of their authority to permit a workhouse, or any portion of it, to be appropriated for the purpose proposed, the buildings having been designed by the Legislature for a totally different purpose.

The Commissioners conceive that the objection entertained by them to the conversion of workhouse premises to barrack accommodation applies with equal force to the conversion of a workhouse into a lunatic asylum, inasmuch as it is not warranted by the existing state of the law.

The Commissioners do not think it necessary to enter on the considerations which would lead them to object to a change in the law in this respect, but they desire to refer on this point to paragraphs 21, 22, and 23 in their last annual report.

The papers which accompanied your communication are herewith returned.

By order, &c.,

W. STANLEY, Secretary.

To Colonel Larcom, R.E., &c.,
Dublin Castle.

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ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE INSANE.

Londonderry.

No. 7.—LETTER from the UNDER-SECRETARY to Sir E. HAYES, Bart., relative to proceedings of the BOARD of GOVERNORS of the LONDONDERRY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dublin Castle, 25th April, 1856.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, enclosing copy of the proceedings of the Governors of the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum, at a special meeting on the 17th of the same month, and adverting to the first resolution of the Governors, admitting that further accommodation for lunatics is necessary and desirable, and proposing the conversion of one of the poorhouses in the county of Donegal into a lunatic asylum for that county. I am to state, for the information of the Governors, that his Excellency finds that such an appropriation of a poorhouse cannot be effected under the existing law. The further accommodation which the Board of Governors consider necessary can only be afforded by the erection of a new asylum.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS A. LARCOM.

Sir Edward Hayes, Bart., &c.

No. 8.—RESOLUTIONS of MAGISTRATES and LANDED PROPRIETORS of the COUNTY DONEGAL.

Fort Stewart, Ramelton,
30th May, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you the following copy of the resolutions passed at two meetings of Magistrates and Landed Proprietors of the county of Donegal: one held in the town of Donegal on the 14th, and the other at Letterkenny on the 28th May, inst., at which meetings the following gentlemen attended:—

AT DONEGAL.	AT LETTERKENNY.
Sir Edward Hayes, Bart., Chairman.	Sir James Stewart, Bart., Chairman.
Sir James Stewart, Bart.	J. Vand. Stewart, Esq., J.P.
William Fenwick, Esq., J.P.	Wybrants Olpherts, Esq., J.P.
T. J. Atkinson, Esq., J.P.	James Wood, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Brooke, Esq., J.P.	G. Cecil G. Wray, Esq., J.P.
G. Wilson, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Batt, Esq., J.P.
Rev. J. Welsh, J.P.	Francis Forster, Esq., J.P.
Robert Russell, Esq., J.P.	Rev. A. Hastings, J.P.
William Sinclair, Esq., J.P.	Colonel Humfrey, J.P.
Charles Johnston, Esq., J.P.	John Sproule, Esq., J.P.
	John Chambers, Esq., J.P.
	Thomas Patterson, Esq., J.P.
	John S. Charley, Esq., J.P.
	Rev. Charles Stewart.
	Rev. A. Nixon, J.P.
	William Wray, Esq., J.P.

Resolved—That we approve of the plan suggested for separating this county from its connexion with the county of Londonderry, as far as relates to the lunatic asylum, and that the county of Donegal should build an asylum for the lunatic patients belonging to it.

Resolved—That a memorial be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, praying that his Excellency may be pleased to direct that no steps may be taken for any improvements in, or for any enlargement of, the present Lunatic Asylum at Londonderry, which may involve the county of Donegal in any of the expense thereof, until his Excellency's pleasure on the question of the county of Donegal building a Lunatic Asylum for its own lunatic patients be first ascertained.

The above resolutions were warmly approved of by the entire of the gentlemen who attended these meetings, with the exception of William Sinclair, Esq., and Charles Johnston, Esq., at the Donegal meeting.

I have been requested by the gentlemen to lay these proceedings before you, and to request that you will be so kind as to submit them to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. STEWART, Bart.

John Nugent, Esq., A.M., M.B., &c.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE INSANE.

Londonderry.

No. 9.—LETTER from COLONEL LARCOM to SECRETARY of the COMMISSION, enclosing RESOLUTIONS of GRAND JURY of COUNTY DONEGAL.

Dublin Castle, 16th July, 1857.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit the enclosed copy of a communication which has been received from Sir James Stewart, Bart., Foreman of the Grand Jury of the county of Donegal, relating to the proposed separation of that county from its connexion with the county of Londonderry, so far as it regards lunatic asylums; and I am to request, that you will lay the same before the Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of lunatic asylums in Ireland, with reference to former papers on the same subject, submitted to them on the 5th of March last.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. LARCOM.

M. J. Barry, Esq., Secretary to the
Lunatic Asylum Commissioners,
6, Ely-place.

ENCLOSURE in preceding Letter.

Fort Stewart, Ramelton,
13th July, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose you resolutions passed at two meetings held in the county of Donegal, the first in the town of Donegal, on the 14th May last, the other in the town of Letterkenny, on the 28th, of which notice was given to all persons concerned, by circulars addressed to them for the purpose of considering the question of the county of Donegal separating from the county of Londonderry, as far as relates to the lunatic asylum, and that the county of Donegal should build an asylum for the lunatic patients belonging to it, at which meetings the following magistrates and landed proprietors attended, viz.:—

AT DONEGAL.	AT LETTERKENNY.
Sir Edward Hayes, Bart., Chairman.	Sir James Stewart, Chairman.
Sir James Stewart, Bart.	Wybrants Olpherts.
William Fenwick, Esq.	James G. Wood.
T. J. Atkinson, Esq.	G. C. Wray.
G. V. Wilson, Esq.	Thomas Batt.
Thomas Brooke, Esq.	Francis Forster.
Rev. J. Welsh.	Rev. A. Hastings.
R. Russell, Esq.	Colonel Humfrey.
William Sinclair, Esq.	John Sproule.
Charles Johnston, Esq.	John Chambers.
	Thomas Patterson.
	Charles Stewart Hornhead.
	John S. Charley.
	Alexander Nixon.
	William Wray.

At which meetings the following resolutions were proposed:—

Resolved—That we approve of the plan suggested of separating this county from its connexion with the county of Londonderry, as far as relates to the lunatic asylum, and that this county shall build an asylum for the lunatic patients belonging to it.

Resolved—That a memorial be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, praying that his Excellency may be pleased to direct that no steps may be taken for any improvement in, or any enlargement of, the present lunatic asylum at Londonderry which may involve the county of Donegal in any of the expense thereof, until his Excellency's pleasure on the question of the county of Donegal building an asylum for its own lunatic patients be first ascertained.

The foregoing resolutions were warmly approved by those who attended both meetings, with the exception of William Sinclair and Charles Johnston, Esqrs., at the meeting at Donegal.

I have the honour, sir, to state further, that these resolutions were submitted to the Grand Jury at the summer assizes just concluded, and that they have directed me to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, their unanimous and perfect approval of them; and, indeed, I may add, that they meet with the general approval of the entire county, as no difference of opinion has been expressed in the entire county, except in the two cases at Donegal meeting.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES STEWART,
Foreman, Grand Jury, Donegal,
Summer, 1857.

Colonel Larcom, &c.

P.S.—I should probably add, that the object of the two meetings at the towns of Donegal and Letterkenny were called purposely to give the greatest possible publicity to the subject, and to ascertain the general feeling of the county prior to bringing it before the Grand Jury.

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ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE INSANE.

Richmond.

No. 1.—STATEMENT by the GOVERNORS of the RICHMOND DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM, in reply to the LETTER of the COMMISSIONERS.

The Richmond District Lunatic Asylum being now, and for some time past, fully occupied, and unable to afford accommodation to the numerous applicants for admission, notwithstanding its recent enlargement, by the erection of a separate building for 150 inmates, considerable embarrassment is felt, both by the Governors, when obliged to refuse admission to ordinary pauper lunatics, and to the Inspectors, by reason of the number of insane in the gaols of the district, whose removal to the asylum is much to be desired, both on account of greater facilities for proper treatment and classification, and the chance of recovery to be hoped therefrom, as well as the inconvenience necessarily occasioned to gaol authorities and their officers by having insane persons under their charge in their institutions.

To whatever cause attributable—whether to the actual increase of insanity among the population, or to the fact of the existing disease developing itself, as the lower classes gradually find facilities for placing their insane relatives under treatment without cost to themselves—one thing is certain, namely, that the Richmond Asylum is far from being sufficient to meet the requirements upon it.

In order, however, to arrive at a just conclusion on this head, it will be necessary to enter into the statistics of the lunatics constituting the Richmond district, according to the late Census, as follows:—

	Population.
Dublin County,	146,731
Do. City,	258,361
Louth County,	90,812
Wicklow County,	98,978
Town of Drogheda,	16,845
Making a total of,	611,727

The state of lunacy in the District is as follows:—

	Patients.
Richmond Old Asylum,	464
Do. New do.	150
Poorhouses,	223
Gaols,	51
Total,	888

There are also, according to the information obtained by the Inspectors through the Constabulary and Police, and published in the Parliamentary Report of last year, exclusive of those in workhouses, gaols, or asylums, 507 lunatics, idiots, and epileptic imbeciles, distributed through the three counties—making altogether an aggregate of 1,400 insane persons of all classes.

There are thus 786 persons appearing to require asylum accommodation. Of these 274 are supported at the public expense, though not in institutions specially intended for the insane; and it may be fairly estimated that *one-third*, or a minimum of those at at large (or say 260) will eventually claim asylum relief. If this be a correct estimate, the Richmond District should be capable of providing for about 1,150 of the class in question; or say, in round numbers, 500 more than at present.

Having in the foregoing statement set forth the pressing necessity for increased accommodation for patients afflicted with mental disease throughout the District, the Governors have naturally directed their attention to the several modes by which such difficulty might be met.

A large proportion of patients, both in the asylum and other institutions, as well as of those scattered among the population, consists of those usually comprised under the denomination of *idiots* and *epileptic imbeciles*. To this class of mental diseases, medical treatment can offer little, if any, relief, and the only resources which can be brought to act upon such in a beneficial manner are those which tend to provide a safe retreat, where their wants can be supplied, and such alleviation of their sufferings afforded as may be procured by mild treatment and judicious supervision. Such a class of patients the Governors conceive might be safely and economically treated in a building set apart for their reception; thus leaving available a considerable space in the Asylum for the treatment of cases of acute character.

After careful inquiry on the part of the Inspectors, it does not appear that any existing building of suitable character can be procured in Dublin or its vicinity for this purpose, and the Governors have had under consideration the possibility of applying a portion of workhouse accommodation, which the improved social condition of the community has happily rendered available, to the reception of this class of patients.

Well-founded objections exist, however, against such an arrangement. The importance of proper classification, and of preserving the portion of the workhouse so used from that allotted to its more legitimate purposes—the necessity for separate wards and yards for recreation, and the fittings indispensably required in a building destined for the reception of every class of the insane, would render, in the opinion of the Governors, the carrying out of such a measure of extreme, if not insurmountable difficulty; and they are rather disposed to recommend that at the Richmond Asylum a building might be economically erected upon the ground now in occupation, or upon adjacent land, which has been offered, and is still available, sufficient in extent to contain the class of patients referred to, with allowance for such additional admissions as may be reasonably expected to follow an increase in the population.

Such a building, the Governors conceive should be constructed for the sole and express purpose of affording a safe and healthy retreat for its inmates, without expensive fittings or architectural ornament, and consisting of dormitories and day-rooms only, with the necessary offices, and might be erected at a reasonable cost, while the existing staff of officers, medical and other, would be available, and render unnecessary any new appointments, beyond those of the ordinary nurses and servants.

The Governors have for a length of time felt the inconvenience arising from officers and servants in lunatic asylums becoming, through age and infirmity, incapable of a full and efficient discharge of their duties, although retained through humane motives in office, and they are about to take steps to revise the list of persons so employed, with a view to the application of the recent Act of Parliament, giving power to grant superannuation pensions in deserving cases—a measure which they believe will act beneficially in maintaining an efficient staff of attendants, and in securing a better class of candidates for such offices.

The Governors' attention has been likewise directed to the existing practice of charging the maintenance of dangerous lunatics confined in gaols, and thence transferred to the District Asylums, without regard to the localities to which they properly belong—thus causing an unjust and oppressive increase in the taxation of property in Dublin, and other large towns; and they, therefore, recommend an alteration in the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 107, and the 9th and 10th Vic., cap. 115, giving authority for the allocation of dangerous lunatics, confined in gaols, to the several district asylums to which, by previous residence, they properly belong.

The Governors, in conclusion, cannot too strongly impress upon the attention of the Commissioners the pressing necessity of providing, by whatever means may be deemed most advisable, increased accommodation for the large class of epileptic and idiotic patients, so as to enable them to afford admission to the numerous cases of disease of recent occurrence, towards the relief of which judicious sanitary treatment, combined with the quiet and soothing influences of temporary seclusion in an asylum, might, doubtless, be productive of beneficial and lasting results.

No. 2.—LETTER from the MANAGER of the RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM to the SECRETARY of the COMMISSION.

Richmond District Lunatic Asylum,
11th February, 1857.

SIR,

I am directed by the Governors of this Asylum to transmit to the Lunatic Asylum Commissioners the

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Additional Accommodation for the Insane.

Richmond.

enclosed copy of a letter received by them from Dr. Nugent, as also a copy of a resolution passed by the Board thereon.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Samuel Wrigley, Manager.

M. J. Barry, Esq., Secretary,
Lunatic Asylum Commissioners,
6, Ely-place.

Letter from John Nugent, Esq., Inspector of Lunatics, to the Governors of Richmond Asylum.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
6th February, 1857.

Gentlemen,—The daily increasing pressure for admission into the Richmond District Asylum, induces me to suggest to you the necessity of meeting the difficulty in every possible way, and to convert, as far as possible, all the apartments in both institutions to the most useful purposes.

I have already proposed to place four or six beds, as the case may be, in one of the two rooms on the second story, female side, adjoining the main building of the old house.

I minutely examined, on Wednesday last, the capabilities of the new asylum, and I find that from six to eight rooms can, without much outlay, be rendered available on the ground and upper corridors leading from the kitchen. I had long considered that these rooms might be well occupied. However, pending the decision of the Treasury on the claims put forward by the Board on the Report of Mr. Wilkinson, the architect, I thought it would be premature to move in the business. Their Lordships having awarded a certain sum for definite purposes, and the business now, as between Government and Governors, in reference to the past, being concluded, I deem the present an appropriate opportunity to recommend to the Board the utility of at once examining into my proposition of rendering the apartments in question habitable by patients and attendants.

Preparatory to so doing, however, it would be necessary to have a competent professional man, probably Mr. Wilkinson, to meet one or two gentlemen deputed by the Board, and see with him how far the proposition of converting useless and unoccupied, into useful and inhabited apartments, might be carried out. The result of which would be to render from twenty to thirty additional beds available.

A system has been adopted in some country asylums which I would strongly recommend the Richmond Board to imitate—namely, to convert (as can be done) some large room near the kitchen into a refectory for the field and out-door labourers; thus the corridors will be kept clean and dry, food will be afforded comfortably and warm, and better order and more regularity established.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) John Nugent.

To the Governors of
Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.

Resolution of the Governors.

Board-room, Richmond District Lunatic Asylum,
10th February, 1857.

The Governors having read and considered the recommendation of the Government Inspector, resolved on its adoption, tending, as it does, to the better appropriation of certain apartments in the old and new asylums, and a Committee, consisting of Sir George Hodson and Mr. Hutton, is hereby appointed to confer with Mr. Wilkinson, to carry out such arrangements.

(Signed) George Hodson, Bart., Chairman.

Documents relating to Chargeability.

Chargeability of Lunatics.

No. 1.—Letter from William Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P.

Crawfordsburn, May 10, 1857.

"Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Commission. Notice of Public Court. Belfast District.

"Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of Lunatic Asylums and other Institutions for the custody and treatment of the Insane, now existing in Ireland, and also into the present state of the law respecting Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, give notice that they will hold a public Court at the Board-room of the District Lunatic Asylum, Belfast, on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1857, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining Witnesses, and receiving such evidence as may be tendered to them on all matters connected with said Inquiry.

"Any person desirous to afford information to the Commissioners, at such Court, is requested to transmit to the Secretary, at the Board-room of the Asylum, at any hour previous to the opening of the Court, an account of the nature of the proposed statement.

"By Order,

"Michael Joseph Barry, Secretary."

Sir,—In conformity with the above notice, I take leave to intimate to you that it is my intention to attend the meeting called by said notice *on behalf of the Grand Jury of the County of Down*, for the purpose of submitting to the Commissioners the following suggestions:—

1. That as the Grand Juries of the several Counties connected with each District Lunatic Asylum are liable to be called on to present for their respective proportions of the expenditure of each establishment by the compulsory warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, it is just and proper that the respective Grand Juries should be invested with the power of nominating the Governors, they being the controllers of that expenditure; each Grand Jury connected with the asylum district nominating a certain portion of the whole body.

2. That a classified specification of the items of expenditure should accompany every compulsory warrant issued to any Grand Jury for the presentment of money for the uses of any asylum.

3. That if additional land, or additional buildings, should be required for any asylum, no expenditure for those purposes shall be incurred, unless the same shall have been first sanctioned by a majority of the Governors, appointed by, and acting on behalf of, the respective Grand Juries; and without notice having been given at the previous Assizes to the several Grand Juries concerned, that such expenditure would be called for.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

William Sharman Crawford.

M. J. Barry, Esq., Secretary.

No. 2.—Resolution of the Town Council of Limerick.

At a special meeting of the Town Council of Limerick, held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 19th day of March, 1857; the Right Worshipful Thomas Kane, M.D., Mayor, in the Chair, the following resolution was proposed by T. C. Sheehy, seconded by Alderman Quinlivan, unanimously carried:—

Resolved—That the Government be called upon to change the law regarding the support of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, as in justice such support should be charged in the same way as Poor Law rating—namely, part on the landlord and part on the occupier, and not as it is at present, under the Grand Jury Laws, wholly on the occupiers of houses and land; and that the following deputation submit this Resolution to the Commissioners:—

Town Councillor Sheehy. Town Councillor Mac Mahon.
Alderman Quinlivan. Town Councillor Devitt.
Alderman Tinsley. Town Councillor Castle.
Town Councillor W. Spaight.

Joseph Murphy, Esq., Law Agent.
Thomas Kane, Mayor (Seal).
John N. Owen, Town Clerk.

No. 3.—Letters from the Town Clerk of the City of Dublin to the Commissioners.

Town Clerk's Office, City Hall,
30th October, 1856.

Gentlemen,

At the special meeting of the Municipal Council, held upon yesterday, for the purpose of considering applications for presentments, the attention of the Council was directed by the Report of their Committee,

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CHARGEABILITY OF LUNATICS.

No. 3, to the rapid and large increase in the amount of the sums sought from this city for the support of the lunatic poor in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, and the Council unanimously agreed that inquiry into the causes thereof was very desirable, and should be instituted.

The attention of a Committee of the Council was directed to this matter in the year 1852, and a Conference at that time took place between some members of the Committee and the Governors of the Richmond Asylum; the Committee conceived they had grounds for believing that the cost of the support of a much larger number of patients was levied off the city than it would be properly chargeable with, if due inquiry was made at the time of their committal, as to their proper location. It was represented by the Governors of the asylum that when the committals came from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to the city magistracy, they had no discretion but to charge the support of the lunatics to the city.

Observing by the public papers that you have been appointed as Commissioners to inquire into the state of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and the laws affecting same, I take the liberty of respectfully soliciting your attention to this subject, with the view of having inquiry made into the course heretofore pursued previous to committals being issued by the authority of the Lord Lieutenant and by the Magistrates, and also whether the charges of the asylum can be reduced.

I forward herewith a return of the sums levied off the city of Dublin for support of lunatics in each year, from 1846 to 1855, and of the amount in this year sought to be levied.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM FORD, Town Clerk.

To the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and the laws affecting same, Dublin Castle.

Sums Levied.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1846, . .	2,674	16	3	1852, .	4,456	12	10
1847, . .	3,209	6	4	1853, .	5,265	6	0
1848, . .	3,398	17	3	1854, .	5,461	9	6
1849, . .	3,307	19	8	1855, .	6,984	3	3
1850, . .	3,278	14	5	1856, .	8,127	12	5
1851, . .	3,456	5	1				

Town Clerk's Office, City Hall,
14th November, 1856.

SIR,

Referring to your letter of 12th instant, requesting for the Lunatic Asylum Commission "A Return of the several Grand Jury Presentments (in detail) for the county of the city of Dublin for the last four years;" and to your letter of the 13th instant, stating, that as you have heard, the schedules of presentments are out of print, you believe the particulars of the following presentments will be sufficient for the purposes of the Commissioners, viz.:—

1. Instalments to Government, in repayment of advances to Lunatic Asylums (in detail);
2. Expenses of Richmond and Island Bridge Asylums, respectively;

I beg to enclose herewith a return, setting forth the sums presented for the support of lunatics at the presenting terms in the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, and of the sums applied for in this year. I have added a copy of the presentment made in this year to repay portion of sum advanced out of Consolidated Fund, for enlarging Richmond Asylum, and building new asylum for the district in which Dublin is situate.

I can, should the Commission require, furnish copies of the abstracts of accounts sent from the asylum, through the Crown Solicitor, upon which the presentments for expenses of asylums founded in the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856; also of the account furnished by the Board of Works of the cost of enlarging Richmond Asylum and building the new asylum, and the order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, dated 4th July, 1856, defining the amount to be repaid by each county of a city, county, or county of a town, in the Dublin district, and in how many instalments. Any further information the Commission may require shall readily be afforded.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM FORD, Town Clerk.

M. J. Barry, Esq.

Return of amounts presented by the Municipal Council of the City of Dublin (in pursuance of Warrants of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, and the Acts 6th Geo. IV., cap. 54, 11th Geo. IV., cap. 22, 1st Wm. IV., cap. 13, and 9th and 10th Vic., cap. 115), for the support of Lunatic Poor at the Presenting Term (Michaelmas) in the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and of the amount applied for (in pursuance of like Warrant and Acts) in the year 1856:—

Presented	Period of Expenditure.	Richmond.			Island Bridge			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1853	25th May, 1852, to 24th May, 1853,	4,089	14	10	1,175	11	2	5,265	6	0
1854	25th May, 1853, to 24th May, 1854,	4,161	8	8	1,300	0	10	5,461	9	6
1855	25th May, 1854, to 24th May, 1855,	5,704	15	10	1,279	7	5	6,984	3	3
1856	25th May, 1855, to 24th May, 1856,	7,635	10	7	—			8,127	12	5
,,	25th May, 1855, to 7th Feb., 1856,	—			492	1	10			

Copy Presentment, included in Schedule agreed to by the Municipal Council upon 29th October, 1856, and lodged in the office of the Clerk of the Crown, to be submitted to Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for fiat:—

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, being the first and second instalments in part payment of the sum of £18,763 1s. 1d., the proportion chargeable to the County of the City of Dublin of the sum of £44,418 8s. 8d. advanced from the Consolidated Fund, under the provisions of the Act 18th and 19th Vic., cap. 109, for enlarging the existing Lunatic Asylum (Richmond) for the reception of lunatic poor, and for erecting a new asylum in the said County of the City of Dublin, for the district consisting of the County of the City of Dublin, Counties of Dublin, Wicklow, and Louth, and County of the Town of Drogheda. First instalment, £670 2s. 7d.; second instalment, £670 2s. 2d. = £1,340 4s. 9d.; pursuant to act 18th and 19th Vic., cap. 109, sec. 3, and order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Council, dated 4th July, 1856.

WILLIAM FORD, Town Clerk.

SUPERANNUATION.

SUPERANNUATION.

No. 1.—LETTER to SECRETARY of the COMMISSIONERS, from SECRETARY to the DERRY GRAND JURY.

Londonderry, July 20th, 1857.

SIR,

I am directed by the Grand Jury of the city and county of Londonderry to forward the enclosed Memorial to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, which you will have the kindness to have laid before them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN T. GREGG,
Secretary to the Grand Jury.

M. J. Barry, Esq.,
Secretary to Lunatic Asylums Commissioners.

MEMORIAL of the GRAND JURY of LONDONDERRY.

To the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland:

The Memorial of the Grand Jury of the City and County of Londonderry, assembled at Summer Assizes, 1857,

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That in 1829, a District Lunatic Asylum was erected at Londonderry for the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry, at a cost of £26,913 2s. 4d., and on the 20th April in that year Mr. David Cluff was appointed Manager, and his wife Matron, under the provisions of 57th G. III., cap. 106. Mr. Cluff's salary was £200, and Mrs. Cluff's £50 per annum, until October, 1853, when Mrs. Cluff's salary was raised to £70 per annum; besides these salaries they had emoluments which were estimated to be worth £80 a-year. At the time of Mr. and Mrs. Cluff being appointed to the Londonderry Asylum, they were Superintendents of the Lunatic depart-

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SUPERANNUATION.

ment of the House of Industry, at a salary of £116 per annum, and a free house, having been appointed to that situation in 1821 by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

By order of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the county of Tyrone was separated from the counties of Londonderry and Donegal, and a new district asylum for the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh was erected at Omagh, and the Tyrone patients were removed from the house at Derry on the 30th May, 1853.

Upon this separation taking place, the gentlemen of Tyrone claimed to be paid by the counties of Derry and Donegal the sum with which they had been charged in 1829 for the building and furnishing of the asylum at Derry. Several meetings took place between deputations of these respective counties, which finally terminated by a reference to Sir Thomas Deane and Mr. Charles Lanyon, the County Surveyor for Antrim, who carefully inspected the asylum, and reduced the sum expended for the original buildings, subsequent permanent improvements, costs of site, and against costs of furniture, from the sum of £20,913 2s. 4d. to the sum of £21,061 1s. 1d., and reported that the county of Tyrone was entitled to be repaid the sum of £7,533 19s. 5d. by the counties of Derry and Donegal in the following proportions, viz., Donegal, £4,398 18s. 9d.; and Derry, £3,435 0s. 9d.

Mr. and Mrs. Cluff having, in consequence of age and infirmities, resigned their situations on the 20th September, 1856, on the 12th December following a meeting was held at the asylum, at which twenty Directors were present, when it was resolved—that a sum not exceeding £120 a year should be paid to Mr. Cluff, and a sum not exceeding £64 3s. 4d. to Mrs. Cluff, the superannuation of the former being taxed on a salary of £400 a-year, and over twenty-five years' service, and of the latter on a salary of £70 per annum, and the same length of service, together with allowances to both valued at £80 a-year, £40 a-year to each, and this superannuation, on the aggregate, was under seven-twelfths of the above items as recognised by law.

The Directors of the counties Londonderry and Donegal, at a meeting held on the 9th January, 1857, passed a resolution, stating that, in their opinion, a portion of these annuities should be contributed by the county Tyrone, inasmuch as that county had the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Cluff's services for a period of upwards of twenty-four years, and that such contribution should be paid either by an annual allowance during the respective lives of Mr. and Mrs. Cluff, or by an equivalent sum, to be deducted from the sum of £7,833 19s. 6d., so ordered as before mentioned, to be repaid to Tyrone by Donegal and Derry, and that they considered the most simple way of doing it would be by the county Tyrone paying one-third of the sum of £181 3s. 4d., amounting to £61 7s. 9d. annually.

The Grand Jury of Londonderry assembled at Spring Assizes, 1857, appointed a committee of its members to visit and respect the state, &c., of the lunatic asylum, which committee, amongst other things, reported favourably of the resolutions of the Directors at their meeting of the 12th December, 1856, and of the 9th January, 1857, as being a just and equitable arrangement, and recommended its adoption by the Grand Jury; accordingly, the Grand Jury, in compliance with the report and recommendation of the Committee, drew up a case and laid it before counsel, and by his advice the present Grand Jury of the county of Londonderry beg to memorial the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, to assist them in carrying into effect the arrangement proposed.

For self and fellows,
H. HARVEY BRUCE, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, 13th July, 1857.

No. 2.—LETTER from Mr. JAMES BODKIN.

Limerick District Lunatic Asylum,
7th March, 1857.

SIR,

I take the liberty of calling your attention to the second clause of "the Lunatic Asylums Superannuation (Ireland) Act of 1856," in which it is set forth that the word "officer" shall "mean and include managers, chaplains, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, matrons, attendants, and servants;" and, at the same time, to state that the services of clerks and storekeepers of lunatic asylums are not at all recognised by this Act, as their names have been passed over altogether.

I am confident, from the statement of facts already furnished to the Lunatic Asylums Commissioners, touching the duties of the respective officers of these institutions, that the gentlemen composing the Royal Commission will at once perceive that the onerous duties which devolve on persons holding the position of clerks and storekeepers, entitle them to the same consideration at the hands of her Majesty's Government as the several other officers and servants of district lunatic asylums.

I, therefore, most respectfully beg to submit, for consideration of the Commissioners, that in justice to the clerks and storekeepers of the other district asylums, as well as to myself, that the same proportion of superannuation and salary to which they are justly entitled for their services, should be provided by law for such officers, and humbly pray that the Commissioners may be pleased to recommend our services when the subject for altering or amending the laws relating to lunatic asylums in Ireland may be brought under the notice of Parliament.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES BODKIN,
Clerk and Storekeeper of the
Limerick District Asylum.

To M. J. Barry, Esq., Secretary
to Lunatic Asylums Commission (Ireland),
Office, 6, Ely-place, Dublin.

CHAPLAINCY QUESTION.—JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

CHAPLAINCY QUESTION.

BELFAST DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM. Dublin, Monday, January 21, 1856.

The QUEEN at the prosecution of the Rev. JOHN CARROLL, v. the GOVERNORS and DIRECTORS of the BELFAST DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM, in the County of Antrim.

This case was argued last Michaelmas Term, before the full Court, by Mr. Finch White and Mr. Brewster, Q.C., for the prosecutor, and Mr. Harrison and Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., for the defendants. The case stood over for judgment, and on this day, January 21,

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court:—This case comes before the Court upon a demurrer to a return to a writ of *mandamus* which issued at the suit of the prosecutor, the Rev. John Carroll, directed to the Governors and Directors of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, requiring them to pay over to him a certain sum claimed by him for salary as one of the chaplains to that institution. The Governors and Directors have, in their return to the writ, stated several grounds on which they insist they are justified in refusing to comply with that order; and the question now is—a demurrer being taken to that return—whether they are justified in their refusal upon the matters appearing upon this record, the *mandamus* and the return taken together. As this question involves the construction of the several Acts of Parliament under which this and similar institutions have been established, it will be necessary to refer to such portions of these Acts as are material to the consideration of the question before the Court. These Acts are 1 and 2 Geo. IV., cap. 33, and the 6th Geo. IV., cap. 54, the latter being an amendment of the former Act; upon the construction of these two Acts, and of one section in the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 107, will turn the decision of the question. The first two Acts are thus entitled—the first, "An Act to make more effectual provisions for the establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor, and for the custody of insane persons charged with offences in Ireland;" and the second is, "An Act to amend an Act of the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., for the establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland." By the first of these Acts, authority is given to the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, to order and direct that a number of asylums for the lunatic poor in Ireland shall be erected, and a sum or sums of money shall be advanced out of the Consolidated Fund, to be paid and applied for the purpose of erecting and establishing any such asylums for lunatic poor. Then comes a provision that the Grand Jury shall present for the repayment of the sums so advanced, for defraying the expenses of

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erecting and establishing such asylums, and for maintaining same, to such amount and in such proportions as shall be directed by an order to be made by the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Council. And, by another section, that presentment is made a peremptory presentment; so that, if the Grand Jury should not present, the Judge of Assize shall put it on the levy; and so the amount is to be raised by a rate. And, indeed, although it originally and continuously educe out of the Consolidated Fund, that is a fund raised by levies on the subject from time to time. The Act then proceeds to give authority to the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to nominate and appoint such persons as he and they shall think fit to be Governors and Directors of every such asylum; and also to nominate and appoint any persons, not exceeding eight in number, to be Commissioners for the general control and correspondence, and for the superintending and directing the establishment and regulation of all such asylums; and also, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to make, frame, and establish, or, upon the suggestion and recommendation of such Commissioners for general control and correspondence, to adopt and authorize any rules and regulations for the good conduct and management of such asylums (an authority either to originate rules and regulations, or to adopt them from the suggestion of their Commissioners). Then follows a provision, that the Governors and Directors shall act without fee or reward, and a provision that the Governors and Directors shall, from time to time, make and deliver to the Commissioners for auditing public accounts, a return containing a statement and account of all the funds intrusted to the Governors and Directors of every such asylum, and also the number of patients received into every such asylum, and the number and names of the physicians, surgeons, officers, servants, and other persons employed in or about the management of every such asylum. That is all of the Act it is necessary to advert to, with this material exception, that although with respect to every regulation that I have referred to, whatever is to be done with the advice and assent of the Privy Council, there is at the end of one section a provision which authorizes the Lord Lieutenant, by his own personal act and authority, to make, order, and give directions in regard to criminal lunatics (s. 16). That is the only personal act which the Lord Lieutenant is to do. The next Act is an amendment of that Act, for the purpose of limiting the sum of money which the Lord Lieutenant is authorized to advance out of the Consolidated Fund, but that sum, like the other sums, is to be reimbursed by the Grand Jury, and is in reality a rate. I may now advert to what has been done under these Acts; and the first proceeding that is important is, that in the year 1843 the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, in pursuance of the authority so given, did make rules and regulations for the good conduct and management of such asylums, and that same should be observed accordingly; and they proceed to give very specific directions, not only with respect to the conduct of the Governors and Directors, but with respect to the admission and treatment of the patients, and they enumerate the several persons to be employed under the Governors and Directors for carrying on the institution. They give directions for the management of the patients, to a certain extent, and, amid these regulations, there is one relevant to the question before the Court. The Board—that is, the Governors and Directors—shall make regulations for the attendance of clergymen to visit, in that character, any patients of their own persuasion, and frequent visits of the parochial clergy to the institution are particularly desired; and the Board shall make arrangements for the celebration of divine service before such of the inmates as their respective clergymen and the physician shall deem fit to attend the same. There is, therefore, an ordinance made upon that subject in 1843, in reference to the particular duties of the persons enumerated as officers employed to carry on the institution. It would thus appear that a complete system has been adopted, from 1843, by the authority alone competent to make rules and regulations, namely, the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council; and from the year 1843 to 1853 there does not appear to have been any deviation from these rules and regulations, nor has there been any complaint with respect to their insufficiency or inefficiency. The subsequent proceedings from that year are detailed in the writ of *mandamus*. It states the appointment of chaplains; the order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council on the 9th of November, 1853, for payment of their salaries; that these salaries were not included in the estimate of the 5th of October, 1853, of the amount required for the maintenance of the asylum, sent by the Board, nor in other estimates which I need not specify; and these were ordered to be amended by the insertion of these salaries, to be paid from the date of appointment of the chaplains; that an application had been made for the payment of these salaries, and a refusal by the Governors and Directors to accede to the order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council. The return to this *mandamus*, made by the Governors and Directors, explained the grounds which they considered sufficient to justify them in this refusal. The first ground was, that they were advised that they ought not to sanction the appointment of these chaplains; that it was an illegal appointment; and that, being intrusted with the administration of a fund, they were bound to administer the funds according to the provisions of this Act of Parliament; that this Act was binding on them, and that they were not at liberty to apply the funds in a manner which they were advised was illegal. That raises at once the question as to the legality of these appointments. They then state the fact of their having, by certain rules made by them, under the regulations I have adverted to, made provision for the purpose of having the administration of such religious ordinances performed as appear to them advisable to provide for; and, that so long since as 1834, they had made regulations for that purpose, and from that time they had found, by experience, that such provision met the exigency of the case. They then state the rules furnished to them in 1843, and they set out the rule to which I before alluded respecting this subject, and they state, in their judgment, that the alteration sought to be made in the appointment of the chaplains would not be conducive to the advancement of the institution, that it was not judicious, and would frustrate their own regulations. That the order under which those chaplains claimed admission to the institution at all times would be inconsistent with the authority of the Governors and Directors, inasmuch as the chaplains claimed, not under the Governors and Directors, but claimed a right to visit the patients at such times and in such manner as appeared to them would be the proper time and mode of exercising religious rites and ordinances. They then state, that they never consented to this arrangement, that it was contrary to their judgment, and that they received the money and paid it into the bank in their names, but that they had not applied it for this specified purpose. That it had been paid into their names, and that they had drawn out such sum as was sufficient for the purposes of the original estimate, but that they never accepted this money for the purpose of being applied in payment of the salary of the prosecutor, and the other chaplains, and were ready to return it, but they declined to be the handle to administer the money in a manner which would be unadvisable for the maintenance of the institution; and that they were willing to do any act to have this money returned to the Treasury. The question, then, is, whether that is a valid and sufficient ground for their declining to be made the handle for administering this fund? If the object was illegal for which the money was to be applied, unquestionably it is a valid return; if it were merely questionable, and that, in their judgment, the object was not for the advantage of the asylum, it may be also argued whether that

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CHAPLAINCY QUESTION.

would not be a good return. But, with respect to the legality of the appointment itself, the Act of Parliament requires, that whatever is done by the Lord Lieutenant under the Act shall be done by him, and with the advice of the Privy Council; and the averment on the writ of *mandamus* is, that the appointment of chaplains was made *personally* by the Lord Lieutenant. It was argued that, although these were officers to fill an office not provided for by the Act of Parliament, the Crown had, by virtue of its prerogative, authority to appoint these officers. Now, without going into the question, whether or not the Lord Lieutenant had the power to exercise a prerogative as fully as the Crown might have done—a question which we could not enter upon without having the commission before us under which the Lord Lieutenant derives his authority, and which might furnish argument for grave consideration—without touching upon that, it is enough for us to assume, *pro hac vice*, he had authority to do all that the Crown by its prerogative might do. Though the Crown may appoint generally to an office, it cannot appoint to an office which is to charge the subject with fees. The Crown cannot create an office; and the only fund out of which this salary was to come was a rate to be levied, in the first instance, on the Consolidated Fund, which is chargeable on the subject, and then a rate leviable by the Grand Jury; therefore, if even we rested there, that, in itself, would be a valid objection. But a serious question remains, whether an office can be created by virtue of the prerogative which the Legislature have not defined—should be created or provided for; that what might be imagined the Legislature omitted should be provided for out of the prerogative? The inference is, that what the Legislature have not provided for, they did not intend to provide for, and there is a distinct declaration of the intention of the Legislature on the subject; for, in the 8th and 9th Victoria, c. 107, an Act for establishing a General Criminal Lunatic Asylum, showing that so little did the Legislature imagine that they had not provided for these officers, that they have, in the 9th section of that Act, authorized the Lord Lieutenant to nominate and appoint the officers and servants of such central asylum, and by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to make, frame, and establish any rules and regulations which may be necessary for the conduct and management of such asylum, a distinct authority is given to the Lord Lieutenant by the Legislature, personally to appoint; and, with respect to the general rules and regulations, these are only to be made by and with the advice of the Privy Council; but, in the two Acts in question before the Court—1 and 2 Geo. IV., and 6 Geo. IV.—the personal right in the Lord Lieutenant to appoint officers was altogether omitted. Therefore, we have, at the outset, an objection to this appointment. Further, the Act 1 and 2 Geo. IV., authorizes rules and regulations to be made by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council; and the rules and regulations which were made in 1843, as authorized by the Act, were binding on every one, and the Governors and Directors were to be guided by them; and, when the chaplains were appointed, there was another provision respecting chaplains in existence and unrevoked, and with which these new appointments must of necessity conflict; therefore, upon this ground alone, the Governors and Directors would not be bound to be the handle for administering this fund, which they had been advised, and properly advised, was an illegal application of the fund. They say they never have accepted the fund to be applied for this purpose. If they had accepted it, they might be estopped from objecting to the application of it; but, from the very commencement, they refused to be the handle for the administration of this fund. They declined to amend the estimates returned to them, so that this refusal is no afterthought to enable them to make a return. Even if it were a question of doubt, when the money is in no predicament, whether we should, by this peremptory order, oblige the Governors and Directors to apply this fund, would be a grave consideration; but we are of opinion there is no question of doubt. We, therefore, must overrule this demurrer, and refuse this peremptory *mandamus*. Our delay in giving judgment arose not from any doubt of what our decision should be, but from that becoming respect that was due to the authority under which these proceedings were instituted, we thought it right to give the case the fullest consideration. Judgment must, therefore, be for the defendants, and costs follow the judgment.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY LUNATICS.—HARDWICKE CELLS.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY LUNATICS.

Hardwicke Cells.

No. 1.—LETTER from SIR C. E. TREVELYAN, K.C.B., to the COMMISSIONERS.

Treasury Chambers,
29th January, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you copy of a letter from the Under Secretary for Ireland, requesting permission to insert in the Estimates for 1857–58, the sum of £2,625, for the maintenance of 105 pauper lunatics and imbeciles, at the rate of £25 per head, in a private asylum, on their removal from the hospital of the House of Industry; and I am to state that before coming to a decision upon the proposal in regard to these lunatics, my Lords request to be favoured with your opinion thereon; particularly whether, under the present system of lunatic asylums in Ireland, the district asylums might properly be required to receive and provide for cases of this description.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

C. E. TREVELYAN.

The Commissioners for Inquiring
into Lunatic Asylums (Ireland),
6, Ely-place, Dublin.

ENCLOSURE.

LETTER from COLONEL LAROOM to JAMES WILSON, Esq., M.P., SECRETARY to the TREASURY.

Dublin Castle,
22nd January, 1857.

SIR,

In reference to the Estimates for 1857–58, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request that you will bring under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the case of the lunatics and imbeciles now in the Hospital of the House of Industry. Their Lordships are aware that these poor persons—now reduced to 105—are supported by Parliament, having been, for the most part, inmates of the House of Industry under its old arrangement, previous to the introduction of the Irish Poor Law.

The Board of Superintendence of the Dublin Hospitals, in carrying out the arrangements intrusted to them by the Act of last Session (19th and 20th Vic., cap. 110), and the reports and views of the previous Commissioners of Inquiry, have represented the necessity of removing these lunatics, &c., at as early a period as possible, that the building occupied by them, in which they are very badly accommodated, may be devoted to the use for which it is intended.

His Excellency has accordingly had under his consideration the various ways in which this can be accomplished.

1. By erecting a cheap building elsewhere, and establishing a staff for the management of the Institution thus constituted.

2. By erecting a building in connexion with the Richmond Lunatic Asylum—where the Governors would be willing to receive them—affording them the superintendence and medical management of the asylum so long as they live, on condition that the building be given over to the Governors afterwards.

3. By placing them in parties in each of the district asylums as may be willing to receive them, and paying a certain sum per head for their care and maintenance.

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House of Industry Lunatics.

Hardwicke Cells

4. By agreeing with the managers of some private asylum or asylums, to take them at a certain price per head.

To the first—The expense of a staff, and the claims it would create, with the difficulty of reducing it properly, from time to time, as the poor people die off, are sufficient objections to place it at once out of the question.

To the second—It is to be objected that the building could not be ready for occupation in sufficient time to effect the object if it were not also too expensive to be worth while.

To the third—The objections are, the possible collision with Boards of Governors; the fact that, though there are at present some beds to spare in two of the district asylums, they will not long be available; and the consideration that as the greater part, probably the whole of these patients, are incurable, they would occupy space which is far more wanted for the curable patients of the districts.

The fourth, therefore, appeared the most desirable mode of providing for these lunatics, and accordingly several managers have been applied to, and their premises reported on by the Inspectors. But there is no such asylum which could receive the whole of the patients, and, indeed, none which the Inspectors recommend. A proposition, however, has been received from Dr. Stewart, late Governor of the House of Industry, to establish, at his own cost, a private asylum under the Act (5th and 6th Vic., cap. 123), and take the whole 105 patients at the rate of £25 per annum each, with such other patients as may offer. This cost is somewhat greater than their present cost; but there will not be an establishment to frame, nor building to erect; and they will be suitably accommodated, which at present they are not. Dr Stewart's asylum will be, in common with other private asylums, under the supervision of the Inspectors, and he will, in regard to these patients, be under the special control of the Inspectors as to dietary and management. It is proposed that the contract be, in the first instance, limited to five years, by which time the number will have considerably diminished, and the terms can be revised

I am, therefore, to request their Lordships' sanction for the insertion, in the ensuing year's Estimates, of the amount of the expense, under the following head, viz. :—

To defray the expense of maintaining, in a private asylum, 105 lunatic patients (formerly confined and supported in the Hardwicke cells of the House of Industry), at the rate of £25 per head, . . . £2,625

If their Lordships agree to this arrangement, I am to request their immediate sanction, that Dr. Stewart may prepare for the reception of the lunatics the house he intends to take, which is a building at Lucan, formerly a school, having large rooms, in a convenient and healthy situation

I am, &c.,
(Signed) Thomas A. Larcom.

James Wilson, Esq., M.P.

No. 2.—Letter from the Secretary to the Commissioners to Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.

Office of Lunatic Asylums Commission
(Ireland), 6, Ely-place, Dublin,
January 31, 1857.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the present state of the Lunatic Asylums and other Institutions for the Insane in Ireland, and into the law relating thereto, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, requesting the opinion of the Commissioners on a proposition which has been submitted to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the maintenance, in a private asylum, of the pauper lunatics now confined in the Hardwicke cells, and more particularly whether, under the present system of lunatic asylums in Ireland, the district asylums might properly be required to receive and provide for cases of this description.

The Commissioners are desirous, in the first instance, of expressing the satisfaction it has afforded them to find that the condition of the lunatics confined in the Hardwicke cells has attracted the attention of the Irish Government, and that an immediate prospect is thus afforded of their being more suitably accommodated, and their present unsatisfactory condition improved.

The Hardwicke cells were visited by the Commissioners shortly after the commencement of their labours, and they were unanimously of opinion that the buildings were, in every way, unsuited for the detention of lunatics, and that the removal of the present inmates was most desirable. Moreover, these afflicted and generally helpless beings did not appear to receive that care and attention which they required, and which, in an institution so directly under the control of a public board, and maintained out of the public funds, was more particularly to be expected. The Commissioners do not feel it necessary to enter minutely into details, as they consider no alteration in the arrangements would suffice to render the Hardwicke cells a suitable place for the reception of lunatics.

House of Industry Lunatics.

Hardwicke Cells

They desire, therefore, most earnestly to recommend for their Lordships' favourable consideration the removal, at the earliest possible period, of the present inmates of the Hardwicke cells to some more suitable establishment.

With reference to the four propositions contained in Colonel Larcom's letter, viz. :—

1. The erection of a new building elsewhere, and establishing a staff for the management of the institution thus constituted;

2. The erection of a new building, in connexion with the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, eventually to become the property of the Governors of that institution on condition of their affording the transferred patients the benefit of the superintendence and medical management of that asylum during their lives;

3. Placing them in parties in such of the district asylums as may be willing to receive them, and paying for their maintenance therein;

4. By agreeing with the managers of certain private asylums to receive them;

the Commissioners desire me to state that they do not think it would be advisable to erect an asylum merely for the reception of the remnant of the House of Industry lunatics, now confined in the Hardwicke cells. As no addition can now be made to that number, and many are of an advanced age, it is to be expected that a diminished number will have to be provided for in each succeeding year, so that, at no distant period, the cost of maintaining an establishment for the reduced numbers would be proportionately so great as to point out the propriety of the patients being provided for in some of the other institutions for the custody of the insane. The second proposition is objected to in Colonel Larcom's letter on grounds in which the Commissioners fully concur viz. :—"That the building could not be ready for occupation in sufficient time to effect the object in view, if it were not also too expensive to be worth while." And this objection the Commissioners consider equally applies to the first proposition previously considered. Moreover, the Commissioners have already received a statement from the Governors of the Richmond Lunatic asylum, intimating their opinion that the requirements of the district under their charge will necessitate additional accommodation for the lunatic poor being provided, and pointing out, as the most desirable mode of accomplishing this object, the erection of additional buildings on the ground at present in their occupation.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners do not consider that it would be advisable for the Government to make any proposition to the Board of Governors for occupying any portion of their, at present, not over-extensive grounds with a building that would not be available for the wants of the lunatic poor of the district, for whom the Governors feel called upon to provide.

The third proposition, for distributing the patients in the Hardwicke cells through such of the district lunatic asylums as would be willing to receive them, has received, as their Lordships desired, the most particular attention of the Commissioners. Although they have only made a partial investigation of the requirements of the lunatic poor in the several districts, yet the Commissioners do not feel, with the information which is already before them, that any proposition for appropriating the unoccupied accommodation of the few asylums which could afford it to other than district lunatics could, with safety, be adopted.

It is chiefly in the recently erected asylums that this accommodation exists, and from all that has come to the knowledge of the Commissioners as to the extent of pauper lunacy unprovided for in these districts, the Commissioners think it more than probable that the additional accommodation available will be required by the districts themselves.

As regards the particular inquiry made by their Lordships in reference to the maintenance of these lunatics in the district asylums, the Commissioners do not con-

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House of Industry Lunatics.

Hardwicke Cells.

sider that the Governors of the several district asylums could be required to receive and provide for them. These patients have for years been the inmates of an asylum in the metropolis, supported by the State, and there do not appear any grounds upon which it could equitably be required of the ratepayers of particular districts to provide for any number of them.

The last proposition, by which these lunatics are to be provided for in a private asylum, but at the cost of the State, as heretofore, appears of all those suggested the most desirable. The Commissioners having visited all the private asylums in Ireland, with one exception, concur with the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, that there is no existing establishment which could receive all the Hardwicke cell lunatics, nor any where it would be probable that arrangements could be made for the reception or proper accommodation of any large portion of them. In the letter of Colonel Larcom it is, however, stated that a proposition has been made by Dr. H. Stewart, the actual Governor of the House of Industry, and Superintendent, as such, of the Hardwicke cells, to receive those patients in a private asylum, for which he is to be licensed, and at a house in the vicinity of Lucan, near Dublin. It appears to the Commissioners that some such arrangement should be made with some individual; and while they do not consider the sum named (£25) for the annual maintenance of each lunatic as unreasonable, they think that, before any arrangement made by the Government comes into operation, the Lord Lieutenant should satisfy himself of the suitableness of the building, and arrangements for the reception of lunatics, and of the efficiency of the superintendence to be provided. Under no circumstances should such an Institution be without some resident medical attendant, and the contract with the Government should provide for such control, on the part of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, as may be deemed advisable; for the provisions of the existing law, as regards licensed houses for the reception of the insane, do not arm the Inspectors with such authority as regards the dietary and general management as Colonel Larcom's letter intimates that they are to exercise over the proposed establishment. With these securities the Commissioners unhesitatingly recommend to their Lordships' favourable consideration that provision should be made for the lunatic patients in the Hardwicke cells in such a manner as is suggested by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The Commissioners have not all, however, had an opportunity of visiting the premises referred to, and are unable, therefore, to report specially on their eligibility. Neither would they be understood as recommending that while Dr. H. Stewart holds an official appointment in the city of Dublin, at a distance of several miles from the proposed asylum, the Government should contract with him for the maintenance of these patients in an institution to which, of necessity, his care and supervision can be little, if at all extended—unless a resident medical superintendent were appointed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. J. Barry, Secretary.

To Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B.,
&c. &c.

No. 3.—Letter from Colonel Larcom to the Chairman of the Commissioners.

Dublin Castle, February 5th, 1857.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit the enclosed copy of a report from Dr. Nugent, in reference to a communication from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to your Commission, relative to the lunatics now in the Hardwicke cells of the House of Industry.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Thomas A. Larcom.

Sir T. Redington, K.C.B., &c.

Enclosure in Colonel Larcom's Letter.

Rutland-square, February 1st, 1857.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honour to return the various documents you sent me with reference to the proposition of placing 105 lunatics, belonging to the old House of Industry, under the charge of Dr. Stewart, at a sum of £25 per head per annum. These documents seem to me sufficiently clear, save on two points, on which I shall endeavour to afford information that may not be altogether inappropriate. 1st, as to the exactness in number of 105 patients chargeable to the Treasury, I would beg to observe, as a preliminary, that the 11 Geo. IV. repealed the 55 Geo. III., and transformed the Richmond from a General Asylum for the country at large into a District Institution, to be supported by Grand Jury Presentments. Subsequently, after the passing of the Poor Law Bill in 1839, such of the lunatics as belonged to the House of Industry (then changed into a Poor Law Union), and who were not located in the Hardwicke cells, were transferred to Island Bridge as Government patients.

In the year 1844, in consequence of the number of urgent cases for admission at the Richmond Asylum, it became necessary to remove a certain portion of chronic incurable cases from it to Island Bridge, which establishment was *then* under the control of the Poor Law Commissioners, who "expended the necessary sums for the maintenance of *all* its inmates;" and an Act, 9 & 10 Vic., was passed, authorizing the Commissioners to recover from the district, by Grand Jury Presentment, such moneys as might be expended by them for the care, maintenance, and superintendence of the lunatic poor so removed, or to be removed, from time to time, from the Richmond Asylum. The *modus operandi* was as follows:—"Suppose five vacancies occurred in the Poor Law—or, more properly speaking, the Government Lunatic—Department at Island Bridge or the cells, and that it was desirable to transfer five chronic cases from the Richmond, the Inspectors submitted their wishes to the Poor Law Commissioners. On their sanction, the five patients were removed, and duly charged, from the day of admission, to the county of the district to which each respectively belonged, Government being repaid through the Commissioners."

To meet this expenditure the Commissioners annually estimated a probable amount equal to cover all the beds both at the Hardwicke and Island Bridge, as there was always a draft from the Richmond certain to fill them. Thus, then, the last estimate, 1855–6, was for 178 at Island Bridge, and for 99 at the cells—a total of 277; of whom, I believe, about 118 were *bona fide* House of Industry, the others, Richmond patients, paid for as above stated, and on the same principle as in district asylums; in the latter instance the money advancing *quarterly* on estimate; in former, *annually*. These facts would seem, in the pressure of business, to have escaped Mr. Shelley. Last year, on the completion of the new Richmond Asylum, we took back all our former patients, leaving 109 House of Industry lunatics behind, *now* reduced to 104 (one died on the 29th).

With reference to the charge proposed by Dr. Stewart, your communication to the Treasury places the question in its clearest light.

The loss at first is subsequently compensated by the gain on smaller numbers, and by an irresponsibility to any party—a motive which, I am sure, influenced the Treasury in its allowance per head annually for 130 criminals (lunatics) located in private licensed houses in England, but who, from their place in the General Estimate, would seem to belong to this country.

2nd. As to the proposition of placing the House of Industry patients in district asylums (however approved in the abstract), I apprehend it could not possibly be acted on. These asylums have been erected for the lunatic poor of *specific* districts, and even was there a disposition on the part of the Governors, or could they be legally obliged to grant admission, the institutions belonging to the counties, from which the House of Industry patients originally came, would be found already, if I may use the term, in a state of congestion.

Actuated by a desire to do the best for the poor lunatics themselves, and to save unnecessary expense, I have given, as you are aware, much attention to the subject under consideration. I have visited and examined different places as Government Depots, and we have both fully discussed various suggestions.

I feel there are objections to Dr. Stewart's proposal; but I see no better than it at present. If accepted, these objections should be obviated by a strict understanding and the due fulfilment of every engagement.

I have, &c.,

John Nugent.

Colonel Larcom.

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Correspondence in reference to Lifford Idiot Cells.

Lifford Idiot Cells.

No. 1.—Letter from the Secretary of the Commissioners to the Rev. E. M. Clarke.

Office of Lunatic Asylums Commission,
(Ireland), 6, Ely-place, Dublin,
November 19th, 1857.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioners of Inquiry into Lunatic Asylums, and into the state of the Law relating to Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, to request that you will furnish them, with as little delay as possible, with a statement of the present number of inmates in the idiot cells at Lifford, and of the numbers who have been confined therein during each of the last ten years, distinguishing them according to sex.

The Commissioners will also feel obliged by your informing them how provision is made for the support of the idiots in question; and, if by Grand Jury Presentment, by your supplying them with a statement of the sums presented, in each of the ten years specified, for that purpose, together with a reference to the Act under which such presentments have been made.

You will likewise have the goodness to state, for the information of the Commissioners, whether it is intended that any new admissions shall be made into the cells, or whether the present inmates only are to be supported therein.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
M. J. Barry, Secretary.

To the Rev. Edward Marmaduke Clarke, &c.,
Local Prison Inspector, Lifford.

No. 2.—Letter from the Rev. E. M. Clarke to the Secretary of the Commission.

Lifford, November 20th, 1857.

Sir,

I have great pleasure in replying to the queries submitted to me, by desire of the Commissioners of Lunatic Asylums, in your letter of the 19th instant, which I received this morning.

1. "The present number in the idiot cells at Lifford, and numbers who have been confined therein during each of the last ten years, distinguishing them according to sex?"

	Males.	Females.
Present number confined,	1	2
Confined in 1847,	3	4
,, 1848,	2	3
,, 1849,	2	3
,, 1850,	2	3
,, 1851,	2	3
,, 1852,	2	3
,, 1853,	2	3
,, 1854,	2	3
,, 1855,	2	2
,, 1856,	1	2

As regards this query it is not to be understood that those afflicted persons are (or ever have been) literally *confined in cells*. They sleep in such; but, during the daytime, they are either in the keeper's kitchen (which they use as a day-room), or, when the weather permits, in the ground attached to the local asylum.

2. "How provision is made for the support of the idiots in question; and, if by presentment, a statement of the sums presented in each of the ten years specified; together with a reference to the Act under which such presentments have been made?"

Provision is made for their support—food, clothing, bedding, fuel, &c., being supplied for their use from the gaol stores. Food is daily supplied; fuel, weekly; bedding, clothing, and other necessaries as required. They receive the prisoners' ordinary allowance of provisions, issued each morning, and have, in addition, an extra allowance for their supper. Any extra nourishment which the medical attendant of the gaol may consider necessary in any case is also supplied.

No distinct presentment is (or has been) made. The total cost of support is defrayed from the presentment made under 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, for the support of the gaol.

3. "Whether it is intended that any new admission shall be made into the cells, or whether the present inmates only are to be supported therein?"

Since the opening of the Armagh District Asylum (with which the county Donegal was primarily connected), when the Grand Jury ordered that no patient should thenceforward be admitted, no new admission has taken place. I would infer from this circumstance that it is not intended that any new admission will be made; and that not more than the present number are to be supported therein.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. M. Clarke,
Local Inspector.

M. J. Barry, Esq., Secretary, &c.

Correspondence relative to Lunatics in Workhouses.

Lunatics in Workhouses.

Belfast.

No. 1.—Belfast Union.

Board-room, Workhouse,
22nd May, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Lunatic Asylums, Ireland.

Gentlemen,

The Belfast Board of Poor Law Guardians regret that they had not an opportunity, when the Commission sat here, to lay before it their views relative to the state of insane persons in union workhouses. Of the evils of the existing system there cannot be any question. It is evident that dangerous lunatics cannot be safely managed in the wards of a workhouse, while idiots, incurable lunatics, and epileptics cannot be properly cared for by pauper attendants; and the intermixture of curable and incurable lunatics, idiots, and epileptics is fraught with many lamentable evils.

The Board, therefore, would respectfully suggest that such alteration may be made in the law regarding the admission and removal of insane persons into the district asylum as will provide for the immediate admission of lunatics dangerous to themselves or others into the district hospital for the insane, by an order signed by two magistrates, founded upon the declaration of two legally qualified medical practitioners, such insane persons to remain under cure until the approval of the local governors, at their next ensuing meeting; all such cases to be reported to the Government authorities.

The Board would also suggest that provision should be made for the removal of idiots, incurable lunatics, and epileptics from workhouses and district hospitals for the insane into a provincial or county asylum built and maintained for the purpose. At all events, whatever the decision of the Commissioners may be, this Board is satisfied that the Commissioners will see the necessity of some radical change in the existing arrangements, so as to remedy the many evils which attend upon the present legal provision made for the cure of this most afflicted of our species.

For the Board of Guardians,
Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Robert M'Connell,
Presiding Chairman.

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Lunatics in Workhouses.

No. 2.—Enniscorthy Union.

Enniscorthy.

Sir, 30th April, 1857.

In reply to your communication, accompanied by "Heads of Inquiry," on which the Commissioners for Lunatic Asylums request the remarks of this Board of Poor Law Guardians, I am directed by the Board to state, that with regard to the existing law or practice relating to lunatics, under the Three Classes No. 1., they have no information on which to found any remarks, except in the case of the lunatic inmates of this workhouse, for whom very inadequate accommodation is provided, without any means of emative relief. Their number has averaged, for the last five years, 26; and although no accident has attended their custody, as a class they much derange discipline; and the accommodation provided in the asylum at Carlow has not been able to diminish their numbers; and although this Union is affiliated with it as a part of the county Wexford, the asylum is too far distant for any inspection or control, even if the present state of the law contemplated such. The Guardians cannot, therefore, offer any observations.

On the subject of lunatic districts, the Guardians consider that a lunatic district should embrace as large a space as will permit sufficient control and inspection of the management and expenditure to those parties who pay for its maintenance, so as to lighten the burden of its establishment charges without a greater aggregate of patients than can be properly attended to. For this object, an area embracing from four to six Poor Law Unions should probably suffice.

An asylum should provide for a poor class and for persons who can pay partially for their support and treatment; also, in some cases, for such persons as may be able to pay the entire cost of their treatment. The two first classes should be admitted on certificate of the Medical Officer of the Union from which they are transmitted (and through which payment for them should be provided), by an order of the Board of Guardians, signed by the Chairman, and countersigned by the Clerk, a printed form for which should be provided.

Dangerous lunatics might be admitted from Her Majesty's gaols, as at present. We consider that a chargeability, as between Poor Law Unions, will be necessary, in consequence of the great difference which exists in the number of lunatics in different localities, and to avoid their unfair removal from place to place whilst at large: and in this view, a Board of Guardians may order the arrest, on the affidavit of their Relieving Officer, of any strangers apparently lunatic for examination; and then, on certificate of their Medical Officer, may transmit such strange lunatic to the asylum, first having examined into his place of general residence for the last *two* years; and having ascertained where he spent the greater part of that time, being insane, they shall report the same to the Inspector of Lunatics, who, having investigated the truth of the report, shall make the party chargeable on such Union of that or any other lunatic district as he may appear to have been living in during the earlier twelve months of such period, and shall order his removal to the asylum of the district within which such Poor Law Union is situate, with an order for payment of expenses incurred on his behalf by said Union.

That the class of poor lunatics shall be defined as for the purposes of Medical Charities.

That any member of a family not entitled in his own right to £10 a-year, or for whom, being under age (15), his parents cannot afford to pay that sum, shall be also entitled.

That persons belonging to the Union, who are themselves entitled to property above £10 and under £20, or whose family can afford to pay £10, being the expense of diet and clothing, shall be received at that sum, the diet, &c., to be the same (with some distinctive difference in the clothing) as for the poor class.

In addition to the above, for whose accommodation a district asylum is necessary, a third class might be provided with accommodation in a small number, whose friends, living as ratepayers in the district, would pay £20 a-year (about the cost of maintenance and establishment); those patients might have a separate hall, diet, and better clothing; and in a state of convalescence or quietude, might act as monitors or work overseers. In all cases, the admission should be sanctioned by the Poor Law Guardians, who should be responsible for the maintenance, &c., and who, in the case of classes two and three, should take security from the parties for payment of the relief thus given by way of loan.

For the management of such a district asylum, each Union should nominate from its Board, at their first meeting after the 25th March, in each year, eight Governors, one-half being Ex-officio Guardians, the other half Elected Guardians, all of them resident in the district, forming a Board of thirty-two persons (of whom seven shall be a quorum), to meet once in each month at the asylum. They shall elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and their duties shall be to examine the admission and discharge of patients; the Medical Report of the Superintendent as to the sanitary condition of the establishment; to examine the provision check and other accounts; make contracts for supply of requisites by public tender, &c., &c.; and to settle the accounts for the month, as against each Poor Law Union of the district, and forward them for payment as in the case at present with Fever Hospitals and Dispensary Committees.

A Government Inspector should attend those meetings from time to time; Governors not to interfere with dietary or discipline; complaints in those matters referable to the Inspectors, either by the Governors, or by other parties through the Governors.

On the formation of a lunatic district, the Board of Governors shall be immediately appointed, and shall be the parties to select the site and provide the necessary accommodation, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, the expense to be defrayed by advances from Her Majesty's Treasury, repayable by equal annual instalments of the sum required, divided over a period of twenty years, without interest, the payments of which shall be made by a poundage rate on the associated Unions as for the purposes of the Poor Law Acts, and be raised by the Guardians as part of the rates of the Union.

The Medical Superintendent, the Clerk, and other officers, should be chosen by the Governors of the asylum, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

In the above suggestions, the Guardians found their opinions on the principles already applied to other Medical Charities, that all classes—landlord and tenant—shall contribute to their support and treatment, as well as to the buildings or accommodation provided for them.

In the choice of locality for an asylum, we earnestly press on your consideration that a good supply of water, or, if possible, a commanding head of water, shall not be overlooked, as was unfortunately the case of too many of the workhouses; that the situation of an asylum should be central in its district, the soil dry, the aspect warm and cheerful. And, in conclusion, we beg to suggest the propriety of making such inquiries, and of giving such information, as will satisfy the public if any part of the surplus workhouse accommodation through Ireland may not be made available for the purposes of lunatic asylums.

By Order of the Board,

J. Kennedy, Clerk.

To the Secretary,
Commission of Lunatic Asylums,
Dublin.

No. 3.—Balrothery Union.

Balrothery.

Board Room, Lusk,
Sir, 20th April, 1857.

I am directed by the Board of Guardians of this Union to forward, for the information of the Lunatic

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LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES. Balrothery.

Asylums Commission (Ireland), the accompanying copies of Minutes and Letters of the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject of the lunatic inmates in this establishment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT SCALLAN,
Clerk of the Union

M. J. Barry, Esq., Secretary,
Lunatic Asylums Commission.

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

Balrothery Union,
11th March, 1857.

We have visited the house and fever hospital, and found every thing very clean. A sewer is choked up, and there are many lunatics in the house for whom it is impossible to provide in a suitable manner.

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.
HANS H. WOODS.

Poor Law Commission Office,
SIR, Dublin, 21st March, 1857.

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Balrothery Union on the 11th instant, and request to be furnished with the observations of the Guardians on the Report of the Visiting Committee as to the number of lunatics in the Workhouse for whom it is stated to be difficult to provide in a suitable manner.

By Order of the Commissioners,
B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Balrothery Union.

Balrothery Union,
1st April, 1857.

At a Meeting of the Guardians held on this day, read letter No. 6516/1857, 21st March, 1857, from Poor Law Commissioners, respecting the Report of the Visiting Committee relative to the lunatic inmates.

The Board desire to say that they have at present three male lunatics, and seven female lunatics; that they consider the cure of same in a workhouse as most improbable; that the attention of the Medical Officer and of suitable nurses cannot be procured to the requisite extent; that if any of said lunatics are violent, they have no alternative but to lock them up, a treatment which they consider would aggravate the disease; they, therefore, desire to avail themselves of this opportunity of requesting the Poor Law Commissioners to use their influence with the gentlemen of the Commission now sitting on the subject, to have all such parties withdrawn from the Workhouses in Ireland, and put into such asylums as may be properly adapted to their case.

LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES. Balrothery.

Poor Law Commission Office,
SIR, Dublin, 7th April, 1857.

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the Resolution contained in Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Balrothery Union, on the 1st instant, in which they are requested to use their influence with the Lunatic Asylums Commissioners, with a view to having the lunatic inmates of the Workhouses in Ireland withdrawn therefrom, and placed in a fitting Asylum; and in reference thereto, the Commissioners desire to state that they have reason to know that the question of the propriety of lodging lunatics in Workhouses is receiving the fullest attention and consideration from the Commission appointed to inquire respecting lunatics and lunatic asylums in Ireland.

The Commissioners do not doubt that the views of the Guardians, if communicated to that Commission, would receive attention.

By Order of the Commissioners,
B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Balrothery Union.

MINUTES.

Balrothery Union,
8th April, 1857.

Read letter No. 8515/1857, 7th April, 1857, from Poor Law Commissioners, suggesting to the Board their making a communication to the Commissioners of Lunatics on the subject of removing all lunatics from Workhouses in Ireland.

The Clerk is directed to forward to said Commissioners a copy of all the correspondence on the subject.

LETTER TO THE COMMISSIONERS RELATIVE TO THE LUNATICS IN SPA HOUSE, LUCAN, ASYLUM.

SPA HOUSE, LUCAN.

Lucan Spa Lunatic Asylum,
GENTLEMEN, 8th February, 1858.

In obedience to your request to furnish you with information respecting the transfer of the Hardwicke Cells, House of Industry, lunatic patients to Lucan, I have the honour to inform you that, having been informed that proposals had been made by some medical men to the Lunatic Inspectors, to receive the inmates of the Hardwicke Cells into their establishment, and that it was open to me to do so, that chiefly from the solicitation of the servants and patients that I should continue to manage them, I sent in my proposal to Colonel Larcom, having been informed by Dr. White that my proposal should be made to him.

My proposal was, that for the sum of £300 a-year I would undertake the management and medical care of the lunatics, estimating for them as hitherto, which should be done as economically as hitherto, and as much as the efficiency of the asylum would permit; or that I would undertake all the expenses for £25 per head for a period not exceeding five years. On the 13th February, 1857, Colonel Larcom informed me that the Treasury had accepted my proposal at £25 per head, on the conditions that I should reside on the spot, and that the dietary and management of the patients should be under the control of the Lunatic Inspectors.

Lucan Spa House had been selected by me and approved of by Dr. Nugent. I furnished a dietary which I had prepared to submit to the Poor Law Commissioners, had the house of Industry continued under their control, which was much superior to the dietary in use up to their removal, and which entirely met with the concurrence of Dr. White. The improvement consisted in allowing for dinner six oz. of beef with a pint of soup, three days in the week; ox-head soup, with vegetables, rice, and meal, three days in the week; gruel, one day. The breakfast to consist either of stirabout or bread and tea. The supper, of cocoa or mixed milk and bread. The bread allowed is twenty-two oz. for each patient. There are many delicate patients that cannot consume their allowance, which I see distributed to other patients. I proposed furnishing the same clothing as hitherto, averaging 25s. per head per year.

SPA HOUSE, LUCAN.

The 17th April, 1857, the house at Lucan was reported by Dr. Nugent as ready to receive the patients. On the 31st March I became answerable for all expenses, and repaid to the Governors of the House of Industry all the expenses incurred from the 1st April to their removal on the 17th. One patient died before the removal to Lucan. I brought 101 lunatics—seventy-one female, and thirty male. Four have died at Lucan—three females, one male. The asylum is visited every month by one of the Lunatic Inspectors, who reports to the Government the number and condition of the lunatics. I beg to refer the Lunatic Commissioners to their reports.

Being well aware of the crowded state of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, and of the relief the vacancies caused by death at Island Bridge gave, I suggested to Dr. Nugent that, according as vacancies occurred at Lucan, the same class of patients which I was in the habit of receiving, or the same patients that were returned to the Asylum on the breaking up of Island Bridge, might be sent to Lucan.

I have to inform the Commissioners that at present

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Spa House, Lucan.

I could accommodate at Lucan twenty harmless, incurable patients—eight male and twelve female.

The airy and well-ventilated house appears to have improved materially the health of the patients, and they are gradually becoming much quieter and easily induced to work. All the females that can do needlework are employed. When the work required for the house is done, work is taken in; and the patients are encouraged by receiving tea and some addition made to their clothing out of whatever is earned by them. The cleaning of the house and washing is done by patients, under the superintendence of the matron and servants.

The men are employed in pumping, assisting in taking care of cows, and working in the garden. With the house and spa, there is a garden and pasture, consisting of about five or six acres. Very few of the men are able to work. I purpose trying to employ as many as possible in picking oakum, or something that will employ them.

I find it quite safe to allow a great deal of freedom to the class of lunatics under my management, and to let them feel as little as possible that they are prisoners. I have not the least apprehension that any one will attempt to leave the asylum. The constant observation of all who visit the asylum is the remarkable cheerfulness of the patients, and that they appear so much unconstrained. It may be supposed that the feeling of being incurable would tend to depress the patients, but habit appears quite to reconcile them to their state, even those who possess but a comparatively small amount of imbecility or mania.

I am most fortunate in having the service of a matron whose pleasure it is to meet all the wants and consider the case of each patient, and who has won the confidence of every patient. Her desire is to act with the most perfect impartiality, and by patience and kindness, to win their confidence.

The Asylum is at all times open to the visits of the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen. As many of the lunatics as are able go to mass, accompanied by the servants, and to church. Whenever a lunatic is alarmingly ill the clergyman is sent for.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentleman,
Your very obedient, humble servant,
HENRY H. STEWART, M.D.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

St. Patrick's Hospital.

No. 1.—The CHARTER of His Majesty KING GEORGE II. for erecting and endowing ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, founded by the last will of the Rev. Dr. JONATHAN SWIFT, late Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, for the reception of IDIOTS, LUNATICS, and INCURABLES.

George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., to all persons to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Forasmuch as we have received information by our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor, Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of our kingdom of Ireland; that Doctor Jonathan Swift, late Dean of our Cathedral of Saint Patrick, Dublin, deceased; being possessed of a considerable personal estate, by his last will and testament in writing, bearing date the third day of May, one thousand seven hundred and forty, appointed our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor, Henry Singleton, Esq., now Chief Justice of our Court of Common Pleas, then our prime Serjeant-at-Law; our trusty and well-beloved Eaton Stannard, Esq., Recorder of our city of Dublin; our trusty and well-beloved Patrick Delany, Doctor in Divinity; our trusty and well-beloved James Stopford, Doctor in Divinity, Vicar of Finglas; our trusty and well-beloved James King, Doctor in Divinity, Prebendary of Tipper; our trusty and well-beloved John Grattan, Clerk, late Prebendary of Clonmethan; and our trusty and well-beloved Alexander M'Aulay, of the city of Dublin, Esq., with certain other persons since deceased, his executors; and bequeathed to his executors his whole estate and effects, excepting some small pecuniary and specific legacies, upon trust, and to the intent and purpose that they should lay out the same in purchasing lands of inheritance in fee-simple, situate in any province of Ireland (excepting Connaught,) but as near to the city of Dublin as conveniently might be found, and not incumbered with, or subject to any leases for lives renewable, or for any terms for years longer than thirty-one; and that the yearly profits of such lands, when purchased, and until such purchase should be made, the yearly income of his effects, bequeathed to his executors as aforesaid, should be laid out in purchasing a piece of ground, situate near Dr. Stephens's Hospital, which is situate in the suburbs of the city of Dublin aforesaid; or if it could not be there had, situate somewhere in or near the said city of Dublin; and in building thereon an hospital large enough for the reception of as many idiots and lunatics as the annual income of the said lands and effects should be sufficient to maintain. And the said testator, by his said will, directed that the said hospital should be called St. Patrick's Hospital; and that the same should be built in such a manner, that another building might be added thereto, in case the endowment thereof should be enlarged; so that the additional building may make the whole edifice regular and complete. And that when the said hospital should be built, the whole yearly income of the said lands and estate should, for ever thereafter, be laid out in providing victuals, clothing, medicines, attendance, and all other necessaries for such idiots and lunatics as should be received into the same; and in repairing and enlarging the building from time to time, as there should be occasion. And if a sufficient number of idiots and lunatics should not be readily found, he directed that incurables should be taken into the said hospital to supply such deficiency; but that no person labouring under any infectious disease, should be admitted into the same. And that all such idiots, lunatics, and incurables as should be received into the said hospital, should live and reside therein constantly, as well in the night as in the day. And that the salaries of agents, receivers, officers, servants, and attendants, to be employed in the business of the said hospital, should not in the whole exceed one-fifth part of the clear yearly income or revenue thereof. And the said testator further directed, that his executors should not have power to demise any part of the lands to be purchased as aforesaid, but with the consent of the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Dean of Christ Church, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Physician to the State, and the Surgeon-General, all for the time being, or the greater part of them, under their hands in writing.

And that no leases of any part of the said lands should ever be made, other than for years not exceeding thirty-one in possession, and not in reversion or remainder; and not dispunishable of waste; whereon should be reserved the best and most improved rents that might reasonably and moderately, without racking the tenants, be gotten for the same; without fine; and that no lease of any part of the said lands should ever be made to, or in trust for any person any way concerned in the execution of that trust; or to, or in trust for any person any way related or allied, either by consanguinity or affinity, to any of the persons who should then be concerned in the execution of that trust; and that if any leases should happen to be made, contrary to his intention above expressed, the same should be utterly void. And the said testator, by his said will, further directed that until the Charter thereinafter mentioned should be obtained, his executors should not act in the execution of the said trust, but with the consent and approbation of the said seven additional trustees, or the

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St. Patrick's Hospital.

greater part of them, under their hands in writing; and should, with such consent and approbation as aforesaid, have power to make rules, orders, and regulations for the government and directions of the said hospital. And the said testator, by his said will, requested his executors to apply to us in convenient time for a Charter to incorporate them, or such of them as should be then living, and the said additional trustees, for the better management and conduct of the said charity; with a power to purchase lands, and supply by election such vacancies happening in the Corporation as should not be supplied by succession; and such other powers as might be thought expedient for the due execution of the said trust. And he further directed, that when such Charter as aforesaid should be obtained, his executors, the survivors or survivor of them, or the heirs of such survivor, should convey to the use of such Corporation, in fee-simple, for the purposes aforesaid, all such lands as should be purchased in manner above mentioned.

To the intent therefore that the said charity may be duly conducted in all succeeding generations, and the pious design of the said testator the more effectually carried on, know ye, that we of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of the Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved counsellor, John, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland; and our right trusty and well-beloved counsellors, Robert, Baron Newport, of Newport, our Chancellor of our said kingdom of Ireland; and Henry Boyle, Esq., Speaker of our House of Commons in our said kingdom of Ireland, our Justices General and General Governors of our said kingdom of Ireland; and according to the tenor and effect of our Letters under our Privy Signet and Sign Manual bearing date at our court at St. James's, the Seventh day of May, one thousand seven hundred and forty-six, in the nineteenth year of our reign, and now enrolled in the rolls of our High Court of Chancery, in our said kingdom of Ireland; have granted, ordained, declared, constituted, and appointed, and we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, ordain, declare, constitute, and appoint that the Archbishop of Armagh for the time being; our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor, Robert, Baron Newport, of Newport, our Chancellor of our said kingdom, and the Chancellor or Keeper of our Great Seal of our said kingdom for the time being; the Most Rev. Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved counsellor, Charles, Archbishop of Dublin, and the Archbishop of Dublin for the time being; the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas, Bishop of Kildare, Dean of our cathedral of Christ Church, and the Dean of Christ Church for the time being, the Dean of our cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, for the time being; Robert Robinson, Esq., our State Physician, and State Physician of our said kingdom for the time being; John Nicholls, Esq., our Surgeon General, and our Surgeon-General of our said kingdom for the time being; and the said Henry Singleton, our Chief Justice of Common Pleas in our said kingdom; Eaton Stannard, Recorder of the city of Dublin; Patrick Delany, Doctor in Divinity; James Stopford, Doctor in Divinity, Vicar of Finglas; James King, Doctor in Divinity, Prebendary of Tipper; John Grattan, Clerk, late Prebendary of Clonmethan; and Alexander M'Aulay; and such others as shall from time to time be nominated and elected to supply vacancies in manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be from henceforth one body politic and corporate, and to have continuance for ever by the name of the Governors of St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, and that, by the same name they shall have perpetual succession, and that they and their successors by that name shall be able and capable, in law, to purchase and take to them and their successors, in fee-simple, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments in our said kingdom of Ireland, not exceeding in the whole the clear yearly value of two thousand pounds sterling; and further, that they may take and receive any sum or sums of money, goods, chattels, or personal estate whatsoever, that shall to them be given, granted, or bequeathed, the yearly rents and profits of such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and the yearly interest and income of such personal estate, until the same be laid out in purchasing real estate of inheritance in fee-simple, to be by them expended for the uses and purposes of said will.

And our will and pleasure is, that the executors above-named, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the executors of such survivor, shall grant and assign to the said Corporation the residue of the effects bequeathed to them as aforesaid, that shall remain in their hands, after discharging thereout the funeral expenses and debts of the said testator, and such legacies as by the intention of the testator are to be thereout discharged, together with their necessary expenses and disbursements in the execution of the said will: such residue and the interest, and the income thereof, to be laid out by the said Corporation, according to the true intent and meaning of the said will.

And we do hereby grant and ordain, that the said Corporation by the name aforesaid, shall be able and capable, in law, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any of our Courts, and other places whatsoever, and before any judge, judges, or justices whatsoever, in all manner of suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters, and demands of whatsoever kind, nature, or form they be, and all other matters and things, to do in as full, ample, and effectual manner, as any other body politic, or corporate, within our realm of Ireland may, or can do.

And we do hereby give and grant to the said Corporation to have a common seal, with such stamp and inscription to be made and engraved thereon as they shall think proper; and that it shall be lawful for them and their successors to change, break, alter, and renew the same at their pleasure.

And for the better conducting the said charity, we ordain and appoint, that the said Corporation shall have four quarterly meetings of the members thereof; that is to say, upon the first Mondays in May, August, November, and February, in every year in all future times, at such place or places in the city or suburbs of Dublin, as they or the greater part of them shall think proper; and may have such other general meetings, and at such times and places as the greater part of the members of the said Corporation shall from time to time think fit to appoint: and whatever shall be done at any general meeting of the said Corporation, by the greater part of the members then and there convened (such greater part not being less than three in number), shall be, and shall be deemed and taken to be, the act of the whole Corporation, and shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if all the members thereof were present and consenting thereto (the making of leases and election of members only excepted).

And that the said Corporation, at their first general meeting, shall elect a treasurer, secretary, and such other officers as they shall find needful, to continue until the first Monday in November next thereafter, and until others be chosen to succeed them; and that at the time of such election, an oath shall be administered by any member of the Corporation, who shall be appointed for that purpose by the majority of the members then and there assembled, to such treasurer, secretary, and other officers, for the due and faithful execution of their respective offices; which oath such member so appointed as aforesaid is hereby empowered to administer.

And we do further direct and appoint, that at the general quarterly meeting of the said Corporation, to be held upon the first Monday in November, in all future time, there shall be a new election of persons to serve in the respective offices aforesaid, or the former officers continued, as shall be thought most convenient: and at every such new election such oath as aforesaid shall be administered, in manner above-mentioned, to the officer or officers so elected or continued; and the said Corporation are hereby empowered at any general meeting to remove any of their officers for misdemeanours; and upon the death or removal of any of them, to choose others to succeed in their places.

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St. Patrick's Hospital.

And to the intent that the said Corporation may have perpetual succession, and that their present number may for ever hereafter be supplied, kept up, and preserved, we do ordain, grant, and appoint, that whensoever any member thereof shall happen to die, the survivors of the persons constituting the said Corporation, shall remain incorporate by the name aforesaid, to all intents and purposes, as if all the members thereof had continued. And upon the death of any member (other than the Lord Primate, Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Dean of Christ Church, Dean of Saint Patrick's, State Physician, and Surgeon General of Ireland, all for the time being), some fit person, whose most usual place of residence for three years at the least then next preceding, has been in the city or suburbs of Dublin, shall, in convenient time, at a general meeting of the said Corporation, be elected in the room and place of such member so dying, by the greater part of the members then and there convened; such greater part not being less than seven; whereof the Lord Primate, Lord Chancellor, or Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being, to be always one.

And our will and pleasure is, that all leases to be made by the said Corporation of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall be made at some one of their quarterly meetings, by the greater part of the members then present, and also with the consent and approbation of the Lord Primate, Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Dublin, Dean of Christ's Church, Dean of Saint Patrick's, our State Physician, and Surgeon General of Ireland, for the time being, or the greater part of them; under their hands in writing, indorsed upon every such lease: and that every such lease shall be of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder; and shall be made for a term not exceeding thirty-one years; and not dispunishable of, or for any manner of waste; and upon every such lease there shall be reserved the best yearly rent that can reasonably be had or gotten for the premises thereby demised; without any fine to be had or taken for the same: And that no such lease shall at any time be made to, or in trust for any person who shall at the time of the making thereof, be a member of the said Corporation, or any way related or allied, either by consanguinity or affinity to any person who shall then be a member of the same; or to or in trust for any person who shall then be treasurer or secretary of the said Corporation, or bear any other office under the same, or be any way related or allied, either by consanguinity or affinity to any such officer.

And we will and ordain, that all leases which shall be made by the said Corporation, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, shall be good and valid; and that all leases or writings, purporting to be leases, or agreements for leases of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, belonging to the said Corporation, that shall be contrary, in any respect, to the true intent and meaning hereof, shall be absolutely void and of no effect.

And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the Corporation at their said quarterly meetings, in all future time, and at no other meetings, full power to make such rules and ordinances, and from time to time to alter the same as they shall think proper, for the good government of the said Corporation, and management of the affairs thereof, and to give such instructions, directions, and salaries, as they shall judge reasonable, to their treasurer, secretary, and such other officers as they shall think fit to employ.

Provided that such rules, ordinances, instructions, and directions be not repugnant to the laws then in force within our said kingdom of Ireland, nor contrary to the intention of the said testator expressed in the said will as herein above recited; and that the same be approved of and confirmed by the Lord Chief Justice of our Court of Chief Place or of Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, or by the Lord Chief Baron of our Court of Exchequer, in our said kingdom for the time being.

And provided that the said salaries of officers to be employed by the said Corporation, shall not in the whole, at any time, exceed one fifth part of the clear yearly profits, interest, and produce of the real and personal estate to them at that time belonging.

And we do hereby further ordain and direct, that the said Corporation do at their first general meeting, nominate and appoint seven of their members to be a committee, to meet upon the first Tuesday in every month, or oftener, as need shall require. And the said committee, or any three or more of them, are hereby empowered to carry into execution, all such rules, ordinances, instructions, and directions, as shall from time to time be made and confirmed in manner above-mentioned: such committee to continue till the first Monday in November next following the first said meeting of the said Corporation; at which time, and on every first Monday in November yearly, the said Corporation shall nominate seven of their members to be a committee for one year then ensuing, for the purposes aforesaid.

Provided always, and we do hereby expressly declare our royal will and pleasure to be, that it shall not be lawful for the said Corporation at any time, by any act of theirs, to diminish their annual income, whether the same shall arise from real or personal estate, but that they shall at all times confine their annual expenses and disbursements to their annual income. And whatsoever sums of money shall come to them by gift or bequests shall, in convenient time, be lent out at interest, or laid out from time to time in purchasing lands, tenements, or hereditaments, until such time as their clear yearly income shall amount to two thousand pounds sterling, unless the disposal of such money be otherwise directed by the donor.

And lastly, we do declare and ordain, that these our Letters Patent and Charter, and every clause, sentence, and article herein, or the enrolment hereof, to be made in our High Court of Chancery, in our said kingdom of Ireland, shall be in all things firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the law, unto the said Corporation, according to the purport and tenor hereof, without any further grant, licence, or toleration from us, our heirs or successors, to be procured or obtained.

Provided always that these our Letters Patent be enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery, in the said kingdom of Ireland, within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these presents. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness our aforesaid Justices General, and General Governors of our said kingdom of Ireland, at Dublin, the eighth day of August, in the twentieth year of our reign.

Domvill.

Examined by Edward Madden,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown
and Hanaper.

Enrolled in the Office of the Rolls of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, the fourteenth day of August, in the twentieth year of the reign of King George the Second, and examined by

William Deane, Dep. Clerk of the Rolls.

[No. 2.—Statement.

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St. Patrick's Hospital.

No. 2.—Statement, showing the various items included in the General Disbursement for Medicines, as set forth in the Yearly Abstract Account of the Governors of St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, commencing April 1, 1855, and ending March 31, 1856.

Amount paid to Messrs. Kinahan, Sons, and Smyth, within the period of the above-mentioned account, viz.:—

Wine (port and sherry),	£138	15	0			
Whiskey,	66	8	4			
Brandy,	1	8	0			
				£206	11	4
Porter (Messrs. Guinness, Son, & Co.),				50	10	6
Tobacco and Snuff (William Taylor),	£15	4	4			
Ditto, do.,	17	6	0			
Ditto, (Lundy, Foot, & Co.),	2	15	3			
				35	5	7
Drugs (Apothecaries' Hall),	£28	2	2			
Do. do.,	30	0	5			
				58	2	7
Medicines compounded (Craven and Nicholls, Apothecaries),				36	8	4
Total,				£386	18	4

[It is to be observed that, although the above sum of £386 18s. 4d. was paid by the Governors under the head of medicines, within the period of the account, 1855–56, yet it does not follow that the whole of the articles comprised in the before-mentioned accounts were used in the hospital within said period.]

The following goods were used in the hospital previous to the period of the account, viz.:—

April 3, 1855.—To Messrs Kinahan, Sons, and Smyth, for Wine and Whiskey, from March 6, to March 30, 1855.	£18	13	4
May 14, 1855.—To William Taylor, for Snuff and Tobacco, from July 1, 1854, to February 23, 1855,	15	4	4
May 16, 1855.—To Governors & Co., Apothecaries' Hall, for Drugs, from January 9, 1854, to December 28, 1854,	28	2	2
	£61	19	10

J. B. B. Yeats, Accountant.

St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin,
19th December, 1856.

Correspondence relative to Insane in Kilmainham Prison.

Insane in Kilmainham Prison

Kilmainham Gaol,
26th November, 1856.

Gentlemen,

I have been directed by the Board of Superintendence of this prison to forward the enclosed statement to you.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H. H. Langrishe,
Local Inspector.

To the Commissioners of Lunacy.

Enclosure.

The Board of Superintendence of Kilmainham Gaol, in the county of Dublin, submit the following representations for the consideration of the Commissioners now sitting on the lunatic asylums.—

1. That there are at present in the gaol a large number of lunatics, varying from fourteen to sixteen, committed under magistrates' warrants as dangerous, for whom the Board are unable to obtain admission into the Richmond, although connected with their county as a District Lunatic Asylum. Some of these have been in the gaol for a period of about ten months, and the only means of accommodating this large number has been the hospitals of the gaol, which have providentially been almost unoccupied during the present year. These apartments are, however, altogether unfitted for the accommodation of so many lunatics.

2. That several violent lunatics have lately been sent in (under warrants) from the Workhouses, and the Board apprehend further additions may be made from this and other sources; and in the event of any epidemic breaking out in the gaol, they feel strongly they would be wholly unable to provide for both classes of inmates; while, from the imperfect accommodation, it must follow that the progress of the lunatics towards recovery must be very slow, if not altogether impossible.

3. The Board believe that the present state of things in the gaol under their control arises more immediately from the stoppage of all admission into the Richmond Asylum, in consequence of the influx into that establishment of about 142 patients of cases called incurable, from an Asylum at Island Bridge, which building being required, as they are informed, was lately taken possession of by the Government.

The Board, feeling the importance of the matter, urge upon the Commissioners the imperative necessity of recommending such measures as will prevent a continuance of such a state of things.

A deputation of the Board will be happy to wait upon the Commissioners, if they require it.

Signed,
Thomas Baker,
High Sheriff, County Dublin,
Chairman.

Correspondence relative to Disposal of Insane Soldiers.

Disposal of Insane Soldiers.

Office of Lunatic Asylums Commission (Ireland),
1, Palace-street, October 29, 1856.

Sir,—I am directed by the Commissioners, acting under authority of the Royal Commission, of which I enclose a copy, to request that you will be good enough to inform them how soldiers becoming insane on service, or in military prisons, are disposed of; and also to state, for the information of the Commissioners, the present number, and disposal, of such insane soldiers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) M. J. Barry, Secretary.

To Major the Hon. James Colborne,
Military Secretary, Royal Hospital,
Kilmainham.

Royal Hospital, Dublin,
26th November, 1856.

Sir,—With reference to your letters of the 29th and 30th ultimo, I have now the honour, by desire of the General Commanding the Forces, to transmit to you, for the information of the Commissioners for inquiring into state of lunatic asylums in this country, the enclosed memorandum from the Deputy Adjutant-General, relative to the disposal of insane soldiers on discharge from the service and military prisons.

I am to observe, that should any further information be required, Lord Seaton will feel happy in directing it to be furnished to the Commissioners.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

James Colborne,
Major and Military Secretary.

The Secretary, Lunatic Asylums
Commission, &c., 1, Palace-street.

Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin,
26th November, 1856.

Memorandum for the Military Secretary, with reference to his docket of the 30th October, 1856.

An insane soldier, on discharge, is sent by the military authorities, under charge of a conducting party, to the parish to which he belongs, and there handed over to the parochial authorities.

Seventeen soldiers have been thus sent to their homes since the 1st January last.

With regard to the return of the number of insane soldiers at present in any of the military prisons required by the Commissioners of Lunatic Asylums it is to be observed, that soldiers becoming insane whilst in prison are at once discharged, and forwarded to their homes as above notified.

The enclosures of the Military Secretary's docket are herewith returned.

J. W. T. Wood, Secretary.

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Ballinasloe District Lunatic Asylum.—For details respecting the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of the following witnesses, *Kelly*, 8745; *O'Flaherty*, 9792–9819; *M'Kiernan*, 9820–10026; *Dillon*, 10027–10097; *Maher*, 10098–10116.

Balrothery Union.—Letter and enclosure from the Guardians of the Balrothery Union to the Secretary of the Commission, *Doc. p.* 560.

Band of Music.—Band of music formed among the attendants of the Sligo District Lunatic Asylum for the amusement of the patients, *M'Mun*, 10729.

Banks, Benjamin, Esq., Chief Clerk to the Poor Law Commissioners.—Evidence of this witness, 990–1058.

Banks, John Thomas, Esq., M.D., F.K.Q.P.I., *one of the Physicians to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 1915–2039.

Baronies.—Suggestion that the charges for the maintenance of lunatics should be baronial, *Porter*, 9183–8186.

Barry, Mr. Nicholas.—Charges made by this witness against the manager of the Cork District Lunatic Asylum, *Barry*, 10473–10475.

Bateson, Sir Robert, Bart., J.P., D.L., *a Governor of the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 9642–9705.

Baths.—For information respecting the baths in district lunatic asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Beatty, Pakenham, Esq., Resident Apothecary and Acting Manager of the New Richmond Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 2040–2227, 2733–2777.

Bedding.—The bedding and furniture in the district lunatic asylums generally sufficiently good, with some exceptions, *White*, 489. Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums have no direct control over the bedding and furniture, *ib.* 490. For further information respecting the bedding and chamber furniture, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Bell, Venerable Robert, Archdeacon of Waterford, Chaplain of the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 5662–5677.

Belfast District.—This district comprises the counties of Down and Antrim, and the county and town of Carrickfergus, *Stewart*, 7649. There is no private asylum in this district, 7680.

Belfast District Lunatic Asylum.—No divine service performed in this asylum, *White*, 366–358. Three chaplains appointed in this asylum by Lord Clarendon, *ib.* 378. Opposition on the part of the Governors to their appointment, *ib.* Refusal of the Governors to pay the chaplains' salaries, *ib.* Manager and matron formerly in the habit of reading prayers to such of the inmates as were capable of benefiting by it, *ib.* 382; *Nugent*, 641. No general rule in this asylum, as in others, for supplying the inmates with devotional books, *White*, 386. Complaints made by the Bishop of Down and Connor, and by Dr. Denvir, that due facilities have not been given to the admission of clergymen, and that patients have frequently died without clerical ministration, *Nugent*, 650. Copy orders in Council for the enlargement of this asylum, *Doc. p.* 523. For further information respecting the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of the following witnesses: *Stewart*, 7646–7853; *M'Cormac*, 7854–7918; *Bishop of Down and Connor*, 7919–7931; *Houston*, 7922–7881; *Hincks*, 7982–8010; *Montgomery*, 8011–8073; *Macrory*, 8074–8107; *Carroll*, 8108–8122; *M'Cullagh*, 8123–8141; *Stewart*, 8142–8187.

Belfast Poor Law Union.—Copy letter from the Belfast Board of Poor Law Guardians to the Commissioners of Lunatic Asylums, Ireland, *Doc. p.* 558.

Belleview Private Asylum.—For information as to the condition of this asylum, see *Gregory*, 3588–3621.

Beresford, Right Hon. and most Rev. Lord John George, Archbishop of Armagh. See *Armagh, Archbishop of.*

Berkely, Henry, Esq., M.D., *Manager of the Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 7522–7645.

Blake, John A., Esq., Mayor of Waterford, an ex-officio Governor of the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 5726–5754.

Bloomfield Retreat.—This establishment an endowed one, *Nugent*, 859. The poor patients in this asylum pay nothing, being supported on the surplus funds of the paying patients, *ib.* 898. Is confined to members of the Established Church and the Society of Friends, *ib.* 899. Is the only self-supporting institution of the kind in Ireland, *Cusack*, 3433. This asylum exempt from the payment of license fees, *Doc. p.* 538. For further information respecting the condition of this asylum, see *Moss*, 3708–3745.

Blundell, Elizabeth, Assistant Matron in the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 2702–2732.

Blunden, Sir John, Bart., J.P., D.L., *a Governor of the Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 7021–7029.

Boards of Governors. See *Governors of District Lunatic Asylums.*

Board of General Control and Correspondence of Lunatic Asylums.—Course of proceeding adopted by the former Board of General Control and Correspondence of Lunatic Asylums, *Radcliff*, 5–12. The former Board an unpaid one, *ib.* 2. Former Board exercised no control over the asylums when built, *ib.* 8. Drew up rules and regulations to be

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observed in the asylums, *ib.* Mode of proceeding adopted by the present Board of General Control and Correspondence, *ib.* 9–11. The former Board abolished on the application of the members composing it, *ib.* 11. Number of asylums erected by the former Board, *ib.* Number of asylums erected by the present Board, *ib.* 16. There is no medical man on the present Board, *ib.* 69. The former Board consisted one-half of medical men, *ib.* 70. Return of all persons who have, from time to time, been appointed Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence of Lunatic Asylums, *Doc. p.* 521.

Boards of Lunacy.—Suggestion for the establishment of a Central Board of Lunacy and Medical Charities, *Phelan*, 3969; *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5565. Details respecting the authority and functions of the proposed Board, *Phelan*, 3971–4037. Opinion, that a New Board of Lunacy should be established, *Brady*, 11336. Details respecting the power and functions of the proposed Board, *ib.* 11336–11340. Appeal from this Board, *ib.* 11336.

Boards of Poor Law Guardians.—Suggestion that all admissions into district lunatic asylums should take place through Boards of Poor Law Guardians, *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6149.

See also *Chargeability of Lunatics.*

Bodkin, Mr. James, Clerk and Storekeeper of the Limerick District Lunatic Asylum.—Letter of Mr. James Bodkin to the Secretary of the Commission, relative to the Lunatic Asylums Superannuation Act, *Doc. p.* 554.

Bonds for Removal of Lunatics.—Bonds formerly given by responsible persons, before the admission of patients into district lunatic asylums, for their removal within proper time, *White*, 247. Such bonds not required now, it being found that no person could exact payment of them, *ib.*

Books and Registers.—What books and registers managers of district lunatic asylums are required to keep, *Doc. p.* 528. Medical journals required to be kept in licensed private asylums, *Nugent*, 963.

Books of Devotion.—In those asylums, where there are no chaplains, religious books are provided for the inmates to a very limited extent, *Nugent* 645. Books of devotion selected by the Governors who are of different religions persuasions, *ib.* 646. There is no general rule in the Belfast Asylum, as in the others, for supplying the inmates with devotional books, *White*, 386.

See also the different district lunatic asylums under their respective titles.

Books of Visitation. See *Visitation Books.*

Brady, Francis William, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.—Evidence of this witness, 11304–11362.

Bridewells.—No lunatics are ever detained in bridewells, *Nugent*, 761. It would be illegal to send a dangerous lunatic to a bridewell, *ib.* Lunatics are never actually committed to bridewells, but they are often detained in them, till an opportunity offers for their removal, *Hervey*, 5176. The arrangements for lunatics in bridewells are infinitely worse than in county prisons, *ib.* 5177.

Browne, Robert Clayton, Esq., J.P., D.L., a Governor of the Carlow District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 6524–6583. Copy letter from Mr. Browne to the Commissioners of Lunacy in Ireland, relative to the enlargement of the Carlow District Lunatic Asylum, *Doc. p.* 546.

Building of District Lunatic Asylums. See *Erection of District Lunatic Asylums.*

Burrowes, Dr.—Dr. Burrowes' Commentaries on Insanity referred to, *Montgomery*, 8036.

Burton, Thomas Crowe, Esq., M.D., Manager of the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 7061–7219.

Burton, Rev. Philip, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Cork District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 10459–10472.

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Cane, Robert, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Alderman of the City of Kilkenny.—Evidence of this witness, 6974–7014.

Carlow County.—Copy memorial of the Grand Jury of the county Carlow to the Lord Lieutenant against the erection of a separate lunatic asylum in the county Wexford, *Doc. p.* 544. Report of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums on this memorial, *ib.* 544. Copy memorial of the cess-payers of the county Carlow to the Lord Lieutenant against detaching the county Wexford from the Carlow district, *ib.* Resolution of the Grand Jury of the county Carlow on the same subject, *ib.* 546.

Carlow District.—Additional accommodation for the lunatic poor required in this district, *White*, 457; *Nugent*, 688. Suggestions for supplying the additional accommodation required in this district, *White*, 465. Recommendation that the county Wexford should be detached from this district, and have an asylum of its own, *White*, 462; *Nugent*, 682. This district includes the counties of Carlow, Kildare, and Wexford, *White*, 6312. Formerly it included the county and city of Kilkenny, *ib.* 6314.

Carlow District Lunatic Asylum.—This asylum at present quite full, *White*, 463. Incapable of being enlarged with advantage, *Nugent*, 686. For further information respecting the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of the following witnesses, *White*, 6308–6523; *Browne*, 6524–6583; *Redmond*, 6584–6599; *Naugle*, 6600–6621; *Duckett*, 6622–6653; *Cassidy*, 6654–6694; *O'Meara*, 6695–6733; *Haughton*, 6734–6736.

Carrickfergus.—Is comprised within the Belfast district, *Stewart*, 7649.

Carroll, Rev. John.—Evidence of this witness, 8108–8122.

Carroll, Rev. John.—Copy judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of the Queen at the prosecution of the Rev. John Carroll *v.* the Governors and Directors of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, *Doc. p.* 554.

Cassidy, Robert, Esq., J.P., a Governor of the Carlow District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 6654–6694.

Cassidy, Robert Esq., J.P., a Governor of the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 7403–7443.

Castlebar.—Suggestion that a new lunatic asylum should be erected at Castlebar, *White*, 436. If there was a new asylum at Castlebar, there would be a hundred and fifty cases ready to go into it, *ib.*

Cavan County.—Is comprised within the Armagh District, *Jackson*, 8197. Suggestion for detaching this county from the Armagh District, and forming it into a separate district, *Dobbin*, 8455.

Central Board of Lunacy. See *Boards of Lunacy.*

Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.—Lately erected for criminal lunatics, *Nugent*, 789. Has been in operation six years, *ib.* 795. What classes of lunatics detained in this asylum, *ib.* 790, 791. Preference given in admission to cases of serious crimes rather than of aggravated lunacy, *ib.* 801, 802. This asylum under the sole control and management of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, *ib.* 794. The inmates not classified according to their station in life or education, *ib.* 820. This asylum visited officially once in each month, *ib.* 833. Affords ample accommodation for the criminal lunatics of the country, *ib.* 835. Chaplains attached to this asylum, *ib.* 838.

For further information respecting the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of the following witnesses, *Corbet*, 2823–2979, 3148–3190; *Harrison*, 2980–3038; *M'Donnell*, 3191–3212.

Certificates.—What certificates are required before a person is admitted into a district lunatic asylum, *White*, 243, 244. Suggestion of changes in the contents of medical certificates of insanity, *Moss*, 3744. Opinions that relieving officers of the Poor Law Unions should be parties to the signing of certificates for admission into district lunatic asylums, *Wandesforde*, 6740; *Cane*, 6981. Medical certificates required to accompany the reports of committees of Chancery lunatics, *Brady*, 11315. Copy order of Lord St. Leonards, when Chancellor, as to this certificate, &c., *Hancock*, 11390.

Certificate of Expenditure. The cost of a district lunatic asylum, certified to the Lord Lieutenant in Council, on its completion, *Radcliff*, 99. Contents of this certificate, *Cruise*, 137–139.

Chairman.—Suggestion that there should be a permanent chairman in local Boards of Governors, *Staunton*, 5281.

Chancellor.—An instrument of restraint introduced by Lord St. Leonards, and so called from him, *Croker*, 3471.

Chancery, Court of.—Opinion that the Court of Chancery is not well suited to discharge the duties of the personal guardianship of lunatics, *Hancock*, 11380.

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Chancery Lunatics.—Observations on the neglect from which Chancery lunatics occasionally suffer, *Lynch*, 3703–3707. Number of lunatics ordinarily under the Court of Chancery, *Hancock*, 11384. Principle on which an allowance is made for the maintenance of lunatics under the Court, *Henn*, 11216; *Brady*, 11314; *Hancock*, 11369–11371. There is no systematic inspection of Chancery lunatics;

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the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums may be charged with that duty by the Chancellor, under particular circumstances *Brady*, 11342. Opinions that there should be a regular inspection of Chancery lunatics, by officers appointed for that purpose, *Hunt*, 11236; *Brady*, 11328; *Hancock*, 11379. Every committee of the person of a lunatic bound to make an annual report, accompanied by a medical certificate, as to the health, &c., of the lunatic, *Brady*, 11315; *Hancock*, 11372. Copy order of Lord St. Leonards, as to the contents of this report. *Hancock*, 11396, Place of residence of Chancery lunatics settled by the Court, *Brady*, 11316. Opinion that there should be a register of the place of residence of every lunatic, or alleged lunatic, *ib.* 11355. Suggestion that parties having lunatics, or alleged lunatics living with them, should be obliged to notify that such persons were in their custody, *ib.* 11356. Remarks on the facilities for superseding commissions of lunacy, *ib.* 11360–11362. The Court of Chancery not well suited to discharge the duties of the personal guardianship of lunatics, *Hancock*, 11380. Suggestion that the personal superintendence of Chancery lunatics should be transferred to a Board of Lunacy, *ib.* 11402. Suggestion for the establishment of a new tribunal for the management of Chancery lunatics, *Brady*, 11336. Powers and functions of this new Board, *ib.* 11336–11340.

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Chaplains in District Lunatic Asylums.—There are chaplains in all the district asylums except those of Armagh and Belfast, *White*, 387. Divine Service has been regularly celebrated in the other district asylums, *ib.* 366. The Governors of the Armagh Asylum opposed to the introduction of chaplains, *ib.* 372. The Archbishop of Armagh has, within the last two years, paid his own chaplain to attend such of the inmates of the Armagh Asylum as were Protestants, *ib.* Opposition on the part of the Governors of the Belfast Asylum to the appointment of chaplains, *ib.* 378. Clergymen refused admittance into the Belfast Asylum to celebrate Divine Service, *ib.* 381; *Nugent*, 649. Most important to attach chaplains to lunatic asylums, *White*, 383; *Nugent*, 635. Proportion of the inmates of lunatic asylums who are capable of benefiting by attendance on Divine Worship, *White*, 395; *Nugent*, 637. Patients look forward with great anxiety to the Sabbath day, for the celebration of Divine Service, *White*, 395. In those asylums, where there are no chaplains, the inmates have complained of not receiving religious ministration, *ib.* 396. In those asylums, where there are no chaplains, no religious instruction or ministration is given, *Nugent*, 641. Beneficial results both in a curative and moral point of view, have arisen from the appointment of chaplains, *ib.* 644. The Governors of each district asylum bound by the Privy Council rules to make regulations for the admission of clergymen to, and the celebration of Divine Service in district asylums, *ib.* 651. Copy rules made by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, for the admission of clergymen into district asylums, *Doc. p.* 532. Copy judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, as to the payment of the chaplains appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in the Belfast Asylum, *ib.* 534.

See also *Religious Instruction. Religious Ministration.*

Charenton.—Proposed establishment of an asylum for poor lunatics of the middle classes, on the model of Charenton, near Paris, *Fitzpatrick*, 5234. Payments made by the different classes of patients in this institution, *ib.*

Chargeability of Lunatics.—Cost of the maintenance of the lunatic poor at present advanced out of the Consolidated Fund, and repaid by an imperative presentment, *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6176. Suggestion that the maintenance of each lunatic should be paid for, by the district to which he belonged, out of the poor-rate, *ib.* 6178. Advantages of such a system, *ib.* 6150. Opinion that the charges for the maintenance of the lunatic poor should be baronial, *Porter*, 9183–9186.

Charitable Institutions for the Insane.—Ireland singularly deficient in private charitable institutions for the insane, *Phelan*, 3890. But two of the kind, Swift's Hospital, and the Bloomfield Retreat, in the country, *ib.* 3888. Details respecting a proposed institution for the lunatic poor belonging to the middle classes, *Fitzpatrick*, 5227–5262.

Charter.—Copy charter for erecting and endowing St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, *Doc. p.* 562

Chronic Cases.—The erection of separate additional asylums for such cases desirable, *Nugent*, 686–691. The detention of chronic imbecile cases in workhouses not desirable, *ib.* 697.

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Circuits.—Ireland is divided into two circuits, with reference to the inspection of district asylums, &c., *White*, 207–217. These circuits are taken alternately by the Inspectors, *ib.* Opinion that each Inspector should keep to, and be responsible for, his own district, *Phelan*, 3913.

Clancarty, Lord.—Opinion of Lord Clancarty, in favour of admitting paying patients into district lunatic asylums, referred to, *Nugent*, 661.

Clare County.—This county is included within the Limerick District, *Fitzgerald*, 8509. A separate asylum for this county suggested, *O'Brien*, 9720.

Clarendon, Lord.—Chaplains appointed by Lord Clarendon, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Belfast Asylum, *White*, 378

Clarke, Rev. E. M.—Letter from Mr. Clarke to the Secretary of the Commission, relative to idiots in Lifford Gaol, *Doc. p.* 529.

Classification of Patients.—The classification of patients prevails to a certain extent in some district asylums, *White*, 406. A minute classification desirable, if possible, *ib.* Most desirable that idiots or imbeciles should be kept apart, *ib.* 409. The usual classification of the insane by medical men into lunatics, idiots, and imbeciles, not quite correct, *Phelan* 3805.

For information respecting the classification of patients in the district asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Clergymen.—The Governors of each district lunatic asylum are bound by the Privy Council rules to make regulations for the admission of clergymen, *Nugent*, 651. Copy orders of the Privy Council on this subject, *Doc. p.* 532.

See also *Chaplains in District Lunatic Asylums. Religious Ministration.*

Clerical Ministration. See *Chaplains in District Lunatic Asylums. Religious Ministration.*

Clerks and Storekeepers of District Asylums.—Duties of clerks and storekeepers in district lunatic asylums, as prescribed by the orders of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, *Doc. p.* 529.

Clerks of the Peace.—Suggestion that Clerks of the Peace in county towns where district lunatic asylums are situated, should perform certain duties in lunacy matters, *Hancock*, 11385.

Clifford, Rev. Caleb Henry, Protestant Chaplain of the Cork District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 10447–10458.

Clinical Instruction.—Clinical instruction formerly given in St. Patrick's Hospital, *Dobbin*, 3518, 3519. Rules and regulations made by the Lord Lieutenant in Council for the delivery of clinical lectures in lunatic asylums, *Cruise*, 200. Resolution of the Governors of the Belfast Asylum, authorising medical students intended for the East India Company's Service to attend the asylum, referred to, *Stewart*, 7759. Opinion that clinical lectures should be given in the Belfast Asylum, *Macrory*, 8100. Similar opinion as to the Cork Asylum, *Power*, 10279.

Clonmel District.—Additional lunatic accommodation required in this district, *White*, 471; *Nugent*, 713. Suggestion for the enlargement of the Clonmel Asylum, *White*, 473; *Nugent*, 714, 715. This district includes the North and South Ridings of Tipperary, *Moore*, 5904.

Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum.—For information respecting the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of the following witnesses:—*Moore*, 5902–5954; *Flynn*, 5955–6099; *Sheil*, 6100–6147; *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6148–6180; *Phipps*, 6181–6223; *Gyles*, 6224–6260; *Fry*, 6261–6271; *Riall*, 6272–6307.

Clothing.—The inmates of district lunatic asylums generally warmly and comfortably clad; they are too often allowed to wear out their clothing, *White*, 488.

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Coal.—Alleged waste of coal in the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum, *Archdall*, 9267.

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Cogan, Bernard Owen, Esq., J.P., a Governor of the Sligo District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 10862–10909.

Colborne, Major the Hon. James.—Letter from Major the Hon. James Colborne relative to the disposal of insane soldiers, *Doc. p.* 565.

"*Commentaries on Insanity.*"—This work referred to, *Montgomery*, 8036.

Commission.—Commission issued by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire as to the repayment, to counties detached from districts, of sums contributed by them to the erection of district lunatic asylums, *Radcliff*, 105; *Cruise*, 146.

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Commissioners of General Control and Correspondence of Lunatic Asylums. See *Board of General Control and Correspondence of Lunatic Asylums.*

Commissions of Lunacy.—Usual costs of a commission of lunacy, *Henn*, 11204–11206; *Brady*, 11307–11309. Mode of proceeding in a commission of lunacy, *Henn*, 11189–11210. Proceedings prior to the issuing of a commission, *Hancock*, 11364, 11365. Commissions always originate in petitions to the Chancellor from some friend of the alleged lunatic, *Henn*, 11197. Minimum income of cases in which a commission would be issued, *ib.* 11202; *Hancock*, 11383. Costs of the commission defrayed out of the lunatic's property, *Henn*, 11203. Opinion that the practice on commissions of lunacy in Ireland should be assimilated to that of England with respect to the number of jurors, *ib.* 11242. Objection to juries on commissions of lunacy, *Brady*, 11336. Remarks on the advantages of the use of juries on such inquiries, *Hancock*, 11388. Opinions that a jurisdiction should be given to assistant barristers in the cases of lunatics of small properties, with respect to whom commissions are not usually issued, *Henn*, 11229; *Hancock*, 11384–11386. Commissions formerly issued to magistrates, &c., in the country, this not now done, *Brady*, 11341. Remarks on the facilities for superseding commissions, *ib.* 11360–11362.
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Committee of Grand Jury.—The Maryborough District Asylum regularly visited by a committee of the Grand Jury of the Queen's County, *Harpur*, 7336.

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Completion of District Lunatic Asylums.—Proceedings on the completion of a district lunatic asylum, *Radcliff*, 96–100; *Cruise*, 137–139. The cost of a district lunatic asylum certified to the Lord Lieutenant in Council on its completion, *Radcliff*, 99. Contents of the certificate of completion, *Cruise*, 137–139.

Connaught.—The two asylums which are in Connaught not sufficient for it, *White*, 426. Suggestion for the erection of a new asylum in Castlebar, *ib.*

Connell, Mr. William, Clerk of the Cork District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 10561–10577.

Connellan, James Corry, Esq., one of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland.—Evidence of this witness, 5017–5083.

Connolly, Dr.—Quotation from a work by Dr. Connolly, *Cusack*, 3452.

Connolly, Pierce, Esq., M.D., Visiting Physician of the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 5755–5815.

Connolly, T., Esq., M.P.—Copy letter of Mr. Connolly to the Lord Lieutenant, accompanying a memorial of the Donegal Grand Jury, *Doc. p.* 546.

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Cooke, Dr.—Is opposed to the appointment of chaplains to lunatic asylums, *Montgomery*, 8034.

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Corbet, William, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Governor of the Dundrum Central Criminal Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 2823–2979; 3148–3190.

Cork, Bishop of.—Evidence of this witness, 10398–10401.

Cork County.—Formerly not included in any district, *Radcliff*, 13. Declared a district by the 8 & 9 Vic. c. 107, *ib.* 14.

Cork District Lunatic Asylum.—This asylum erected by the present Board of General Control and Correspondence of Lunatic Asylums, *Radcliff*, 16. Desirable that there should be a resident apothecary in this asylum, *White*, 338. For information respecting the general condition of this asylum, see the evidence of the following witnesses:—*Pierce*, 10117–10352, 10476–10521, 10602–10614; *Hobart* 10358–10397; *Bishop of Cork*, 10398–10401; *Kyle*, 10402–10422; *Townsend*, 10423–10446; *Clifford*, 10447–10458; *Burton*, 10459–10472, *Rennick*, 10473–10560; *Connell*, 10561–10577; *Duggan*, 10578–10601.

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Crawford, Charles Sharman, Esq., Poor Law Inspector.—Evidence of this witness, 3983–4037.

Crawford, William Sharman, Esq., M.P.—Letter from Mr. Crawford to the Secretary of the Commission, *Doc. p.* 552.

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Cruler, Charles Philips, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.I., one of the Medical Attendants of St. Patrick's Hospital.—Evidence of this witness, 3461–3479.

Cruise, Henry Meredyth, Esq., Clerk in the Chief Secretary's Office, Acting Assistant to the Clerk of the Privy Council.—Evidence of this witness, 107–201.

Cullinan, Patrick Maxwell, Esq., M.D., Physician to the County Clare Gaol and to the Ennis Union Workhouse.—Evidence of this witness, 8837–8868.

Cumming, Mr. James, Master of St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin.—Evidence of this witness, 3213–3703.

Cuming, Thomas, Esq., M.D., Visiting Physician of the Armagh District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 8385–8436.

Cusack, James William, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., one of the Medical Attendants of St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin.—Evidence of this witness, 3376–3460.

D.

Dangerous Lunatics Act. See *Dangerous Lunatics.*

Dangerous Lunatics.—Manner in which dangerous lunatics are admitted into district asylums, *White*, 225; *Nugent*, 768–770. The law in reference to the committal of dangerous lunatics to gaol a good one, *ib.* 778. Great laxity in magistrates in acting upon the Dangerous Lunatic Act, *ib.* 778; *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6161. This act abused by friends of alleged lunatics, for the purpose of procuring their admission into district asylums, *Sheil*, 6134; *Phipps*, 6213. Opinions that magistrates should have the power of committing lunatics directly to district asylums, instead of to prison, *Ireland*, 3709; *Connellan*, 5072; *Hervey*, 5183; *Sir G. Hodson*, 5354; *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5447; *Blake*, 5784; *Lord Donoughmore*, 6161; *Phipps*, 6209; *Nangle*, 6611; *O'Brien*, 8822.
Return showing the number of persons charged within the Dublin Police District with being dangerous lunatics, from 1845 to 1856, inclusive, *Ireland*, 3749. Great increase in the number of persons charged with being dangerous lunatics, within the Dublin Police District, during the famine period, *ib.* 3751. A law of settlement, in regard to dangerous lunatics, proposed by the governors of the Richmond District Asylum, *Sir George Hodson*, 5358.

Delivery.—Proceedings on the completion and delivery up of district lunatic asylums to the local Boards of Governors, *Radcliff*, 96–100.

Delivery Book.—One of the books required by the Privy Council rules to be kept in each district lunatic asylum, *Doc. p.* 528.

Denham, Rev. James, Presbyterian Chaplain of the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 10616–10641.

Denvir, Dr.—Has complained that due facilities have not been given to the admission of clergymen to the Belfast Asylum, and that patients have frequently died without clerical ministration, *Nugent*, 650.

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Derry and Raphoe, Bishop of.—Evidence of this witness, 9600–9604.

Devotional Books. See *Books of Devotion.*

Dietaries.—In some asylums the dietary comes up to the proper scale, *White*, 484. The Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums have no power in controlling the dietary, *ib.* 485. There are dietary tables, separate from the ordinary diet, in all the district asylums, *ib.* 316. These tables are framed by the resident or visiting physician, *ib.* 318.

There is no special dietary for the insane inmates of workhouses, *Nugent*, 752. Physicians of workhouses may put any patient on extra diet, *ib.* Visiting physicians of gaols may allow extra diet to lunatics confined in them, 771. Opinion that lunatics require a higher scale of dietary than sane persons, *M'Carmac*, 7876.

Dillon, Thomas, Esq., M.D., *visiting Physician of the Dallinasloe District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 10027–10097.

Discharge of Patients from District Lunatic Asylums.—Mode of discharging ordinary patients from district lunatic asylums, *White*, 233. Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums are furnished with returns of patients discharged from each asylum, *ib.* 233, 234. The power of discharge rests with the Board of Governors, *ib.* 236. The managers occasionally discharge patients, subject to the approval of the governors, *ib.* 238. Family of patient may remove patient if they wish, *ib.* 283. Delay in the discharge of such patients as recover, in consequence of irregular attendance of governors, *ib.* 289, 290.

Patients sent to district asylums, by the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, may be discharged by the physician, if considered of sound mind, *ib.* 282. Criminal lunatics, on becoming sane, are generally discharged unconditionally, *Nugent*, 815. This practice not attended with any injurious effects, *ib.* 816.

Dispensary Officers.—Medical officers of dispensaries have no power or duty in reference to insane poor wandering about, *Banks*, 1950.

District Bridewells. See *Bridewells.*

District Lunatic Asylums.—There are sixteen district lunatic asylums in Ireland, *Nugent*, 555. Curable cases only should be admitted into district lunatic asylums, *Phelan*, 3842. Return of the number of visits paid to each district asylum by each Inspector of Lunatic Asylums during the year 1856, *Doc. p.* 540.

See also the different asylums under their respective titles.

Districts.—Course of proceeding pursued in the formation of a new district, and the erection of a new asylum, *Cruise*, 108–123. Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums have no power as to formation of new districts, *Nugent*, 540. Nor the local authorities, *Cruise*, 112.

In the formation of new districts, the Government has invariably acted on the suggestion of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, *Nugent*, 540.

Districts, Proposed New.—Suggestion for detaching the County Donegal from the Londonderry District, and forming it into a new district, *White*, 470; *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5487–5489. Recommendation that the County Wexford should be detached from the Carlow District, and have an asylum of its own, *White*, 462; *Nugent*, 682. Copy memorial of the Wexford Grand Jury, praying for an asylum at Wexford, *Doc. p.* 543. Opinion that a new asylum should be erected at Castlebar, for the county Mayo, *White*, 436; *Nugent*, 720. Suggestion for the erection of a new asylum at Nenagh, for the North Riding of Tipperary, or the extension of the present Clonmel Asylum, *White*, 473. A separate asylum for the county of Clare suggested, *O'Brien*, 8820. Suggestion for detaching the county Cavan from the Armagh District, and forming it into a separate district, *Jackson*, 8228; *Dobbin*, 8485.

Divine Service.—What proportion of patients in district asylums are capable of benefiting by attendance on Divine Service, *White*, 395; *Nugent*, 637. What proportion do actually attend, *White*, 395. Governors of each asylum bound by the Privy Council rules to make regulations for the celebration of Divine Service, *Nugent*, 651. Copy Privy Council rule on the subject, *Doc. p.* 532. Attendance on Divine Service exercises the most beneficial influence on the minds of the patients, *Nugent*, 638, 639. Patients look forward with great anxiety to the Sabbath for the Divine Service, *White*, 395. Divine Service regularly performed in all the asylums except those of Armagh and Belfast, *ib.* 366.

See also *Chaplains in District Lunatic Asylums. Religious Ministration.* And the different asylums under their respective titles.

Dixon, Dr., Roman Catholic Archbishop.—Sends a clergyman, when necessary, to the Armagh District Lunatic Asylum, *Nugent*, 640.

Dobbin, Thomas, Esq., J.P., *a Governor of the Armagh District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 8479–8486.

Dobbin, Rev. William Peter H., Secretary to the Board of Governors of Swift's Hospital.—Evidence of this witness, 3480–3526.

Dobbs, Captain John, Manager of the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 5554–5661.

Doherty, Rev. Edward, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 9605–9615.

Donegal County.—A separate asylum required for this county, *White*, 470. The erection of an asylum in this county applied for by half the Grand Jury, *ib.* 469; *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5487–5489. Copy memorial of the Donegal Grand Jury to the Lord Lieutenant, *Doc. p.* 547. Copy resolution of magistrates and landed proprietors of the county Donegal, approving of the separation of Donegal from the Londonderry District, *ib.* 550. Prevalence of insanity in this county, *Regan*, 9369. This prevalence attributable to poverty and intermarriages of near relatives, *ib.* 9370.

Donoughmore, the Right Hon. the Earl of, a Governor of the Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 6148–6180.

Down County.—This county is comprised within the Belfast District, *Stewart*, 7649.

Down and Connor, Bishop of, a Governor of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 7919–7921.

Drogheda City.—This city is included within the Richmond, or Dublin District, *Reynolds*, 5391.

Dublin City.—Details as to the progressive increase of the taxation of Dublin for the maintenance of lunatics, *Reynolds*, 5390–5392. Injustice done to the rate-payers of Dublin by the admission of lunatics from the country into the Richmond Asylum, *ib.* 5395. Remedies suggested, 5398–5418. Rate-payers of Dublin not sufficiently represented on the Board of Governors of the Richmond Asylum, *ib.* 5390; *Maunsell*, 5422. Opinion that the Corporation of Dublin should have the power of nominating a certain number of the Governors of the Richmond Asylum, *Reynolds*, 5408; *Maunsell*, 5423.

Dublin District.—Additional lunatic accommodation required in the Dublin or Richmond District, *White*, 475. Suggestion for the erection of a new asylum for chronic incurable cases in this district, *ib.* 475–480.

"*Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science.*"—Extracts from this journal as to the inexpediency of appointing chaplains in asylums containing patients of different religious denominations, *Montgomery*, 8036.

Duckett, William, Esq., J.P., *a Governor of the Carlow District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 6622–6653.

Duffy, Joseph Timothy, Esq., M.D., *Proprietor of Eagle House Private Asylum, Finglas.*—Evidence of this witness, 1213–1261.

Duggan, Mr. John Percival, Storekeeper of the Cork District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 10578–10601.

Duncan, James, Esq., M.D., *Proprietor of Farnham House and Maryville Private Asylum, Dublin.*—Evidence of this witness, 3527–3587.

Dundrum Asylum. See *Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.*

E.

Eagle House Private Asylum, Finglas.—For information as to the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of *Duffy*, 1213–1261.

East India Company. See *India.*

Education.—For information as to the intelligence and education of attendants in district asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

For the proportion of the inmates of the district asylums who can read and write, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

See also *Instruction. Schools.*

Eglinton Asylum, Cork. See *Cork District Lunatic Asylum.*

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Eglinton, Lord.—Deputation to Lord Eglinton, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from the Governors of the Belfast District Asylum, respecting the appointment of chaplains, *White*, 378.

Ellis, Francis, Esq., J.P., *a Governor of the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 9220–9244.

Employment of Patients.—For details as to the employment of patients in district lunatic asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Endowed Lunatic Asylums.—There are but two endowed institutions for the reception of the insane, Swift's Hospital and the Bloomfield Retreat, in Ireland, *Nugent*, 859.

England.—The per-centage of insane in England is about one in seven or eight hundred, *Nugent*, 678. Opinion that some of the lunatic asylums in England are on too large a scale, *ib.* 695. In England managers of lunatic asylums required by law to be medical men, *Phelan*, 3846. System of inspection of asylums in England a very excellent one, *ib.* 3964. Provisions in the English law as to wandering lunatics, *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5446–5449.

Enlargement of District Lunatic Asylums.—The proceedings in case of the enlargement of district lunatic asylums the same as in their erection, *Radcliff*, 87. The enlargement of asylums generally originates with the local Boards of Governors, *ib.* 89. The exact number of inmates to be accommodated in the additional buildings specified in the order of the Privy Council, *ib.* 90. Enlargements of district asylums never paid for out of their annual expenditure, *ib.* 94.

Enniscorthy Union.—Letter from the Secretary of the Board of Guardians of Enniscorthy Union to the Secretary of the Commission, *Doc. p.* 560.

Epileptic Imbeciles.—Opinion that this class of lunatics should be provided for in less costly establishments than the district asylums, *Nugent*, 674. By the Privy Council rules epileptic persons are admissible into the district lunatic asylums, *Kelly*, 9775. Epileptic persons not admitted into some of the district asylums *ib.* 9774.

Erection of District Lunatic Asylums.—Mode of proceeding pursued by the old Board of General Control and Correspondence of Lunatic Asylums with regard to the erection of district asylums, *Radcliff*, 5–8. Mode adopted by the present Board, *ib.* 35–100. Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums have no authority in reference to the erection of district Asylums, *Nugent*, 541–543. The Boards of Governors anxious that the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums should have some control over the building arrangements, *ib.* 546. Inspectors are always consulted as to the plans of the building, *Radcliff*, 43. Every care has been taken to avoid extravagance in the erection of district asylums, *ib.* 106.

The local authorities have no direct power of interference with reference to the erection of district asylums, *Sir G. Hodson*, 5371. Opinions that the Grand Jurors should have a voice in the erection of district asylums, *ib.* 5372; *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5497; *Moore*, 5925; *Tuluarsh*, 6957; *Tidd Moore*, 7389; *Houston*, 7928; *Gabbett*, 8763; *Porter*, 9197; *Sir R. Bateson*, 9647; *Cogan*, 10894; *M'Gillicuddy*, 11107.

Essex.—Paying patients admitted into the lunatic asylum at Essex, *Nugent*, 657.

Establishment of Lunatic Asylums.—Manner in which a district lunatic asylum is established, *Cruise*, 108–111. Mode of obtaining a licence for, and opening a private lunatic asylum, *Nugent*, 907–937. Suggestion that a person about to establish a private asylum should satisfy the authorities as to his pecuniary means, *Moss*, 8745. Proposed establishment of an asylum for poor lunatics of the middle classes, *Fitzpatrick*, 5230–5253.

Ex-officio Governors.—The Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums are ex-officio Governors of every district asylum in Ireland, *Cruise*, 169.

See also *Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums.*

Exercise of Patients.—For details as to the exercise of patients in district lunatic asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Expense of Commissions de Lunatico Inquirendo. See *Commissions of Lunacy.*

Extras, Medical.—There is a book of extras in all the district lunatic asylums, *White*, 319. Any thing ordered by the physician, and all medical comforts may be given among extras, *ib.* 320.

Eustace, John, Esq., M.D., F.K.Q.P.I., *Part Proprietor of the Hampstead Private Asylum, Dublin.*—Evidence of this witness, 3622–3663.

F.

Famine.—Great increase in the number of persons charged with being dangerous lunatics within the Dublin Police District during the famine period, *Ireland*, 3751.

Farms.—For information respecting the cultivation and produce of the farms attached to the district lunatic asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Farnham House Private Asylum, Dublin.—For information as to the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of *Duncan*, 3527–3587.

Faulkner, Rev. James, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 3039–3102.

Fees on Licences.—Amount of fees payable on taking out a licence for a private asylum, *Jacob*, 7319.

Ferguson, Sir Robert Alexander, Bart., M.P., *a Governor of the Londonderry and Omagh District Lunatic Asylums.*—Evidence of this witness, 5436–5554.

Ferguson Joseph, Esq., M.D., *Visiting Physician of the Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 7444–7521.

Fermanagh County.—This county formerly included within the Armagh District, *Paton*, 8176. Now comprised within the Omagh District, *West*, 8890. Number of lunatics at large in this county, *Archdall*, 9255.

Fire-places.—Most of the cells in district lunatic asylums not provided with fire-places, *Phelan*, 3863. Infirmaries in district asylums desirable in consequence of this want, *ib.* 3864.

For information as to the number of rooms in the district asylums furnished with fire-places, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

See also *Heating of District Lunatic Asylums.*

Fitzgerald, Robert, Esq., M.D., *Manager and Resident Physician of the Limerick District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 8487–8691.

Fitzpatrick, Thomas, Esq., M.D.—Evidence of this witness, 5227–5262.

Fitzsimon, Mr. James, Clerk and Storekeeper of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 2228–2326.

Fittings. See *Furniture.*

Flynn, James, Esq., M.D., *Manager and Resident Physician of the Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 5955–6099.

Flynn, Rev. Martin, P.P., *a Governor of the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 5886–5901.

Food. See *Dietaries.*

Ford, William, Esq., Town Clerk of the City of Dublin.—Copy letters from Mr. Ford to the Commissioners relative to the progressive increase of the sums levied from the city of Dublin for the support of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, *Doc. p.* 552, 553.

Formation of Districts. See *Districts. Districts, Proposed New.*

Forms of Admission.—The form of admission not uniform for all the district asylums, *White*, 221. A uniform one is being adopted, *ib.* The form in each asylum is applicable to all the cases which may be admitted into the asylum, *ib.* 224. Dangerous lunatics not admitted on the usual form, *ib.* 225. In the admission form of paying patients, a statement, that the person applying, or his family, will be able to pay a portion of the cost of his maintenance, is introduced, *ib.* 226. Changes in the form of admission proposed, *Wandesforde*, 6740. Copy of Privy Council rule as to forms of admission, *Doc. p.* 527.

Frequency of Inspection. See *Inspection of Lunatic Asylums. Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums.*

Friends, Society of. See *Society of Friends.*

Fry, Rev. Henry, Protestant Chaplain of the Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 6261–6271.

Furniture.—Mode of proceeding pursued by the present Board of General Control and Correspondence of lunatic asylums with regard to the furniture and fittings of district asylums, *Radcliff*, 65–68. The furniture in district asylums generally sufficiently good, with some exceptions, *White*, 489. Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums have no immediate control over the furniture, &c., *ib.* 490.

For information as to the furniture and fittings of the district asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

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G.

Gabbett, William Henry, Esq., a Governor of the Limerick District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 8734–8771.

Galway County.—This county is comprised within the Ballinasloe District, *Kelly*, 9750.

Gaols.—Occasionally, but not annually, visited by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, *Nugent*, 764. Gaols visited at least annually by the Inspectors-General of Prisons, *Connellan*, 5020. Number of lunatics at present in gaols, *Phelan*, 3814; *Connellan*, 5021. Lunatics in gaols not kept in separate wards, *Nugent*, 766. Lunatics sometimes detained in gaols for very long periods, *ib.* 772. Great laxity on the part of magistrates in committing lunatics to gaol, *ib.* 778. Medical certificate necessary for the committal of a dangerous lunatic to gaol, *ib.* 779. Every attention, considering the nature of gaols, paid to lunatics confined in them, *ib.* 765. Medical officers of gaols may allow lunatics extra diet, *ib.* 771. Mode of removing lunatics from gaols to district asylums, *ib.* 769. There are no special arrangements whatever for the reception of lunatics in gaols. *Connellan*, 5029. Lunatics in gaols attended by prisoners, *ib.* 5033. Detention of lunatics in gaols materially retards recovery, *M'Mann*, 10647. Presence of lunatics in a gaol materially interferes with its discipline, *Hervey*, 5179; *Connellan*, 5037. Opinions that gaols are unsuitable places of detention for lunatics, *Phelan*, 3946–3953; *Connellan*, 5062; *Hervey*, 5163; *Connolly*, 5793; *Sheil*, 6137; *Phipps*, 6205; *Browne*, 6560; *Redmond*, 6597; *Naugle*, 6608; *Newport*, 5712; *Mackesy*, 5838; *Lord Donoughmore*, 6164; *Tidmarsh*, 6973; *Jackson*, 8213; *Paton*, 8464; *Dobbin*, 8486; *Gabbett*, 7741; *O'Brien*, 8790; *West*, 8909; *Ellis*, 9232; *Dillon*, 10069; *Power*, 10169.

Gardeners.—Copy Privy Council rules as to duties of gardeners in district lunatic asylums, *Doc. p.* 530.

Gatekeepers.—Copy Privy Council rules as to duties of gatekeepers in district lunatic asylums, *Doc. p.* 530.

General Order Book.—One of the books required by the Privy Council rules to be kept in each district lunatic asylum, *Doc. p.* 528.

General Registry Book.—One of the books required by the Privy Council rules to be kept in each district lunatic asylum, *Doc. p.* 528. Contents of this book, *ib.*

Giles, Rev. Walter, Vicar of Cahir, a Governor of the Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 6224–6260.

Government of District Lunatic Asylums.—It is discretionary with the Governors of district asylums whether they will admit patients or not, *White*, 242. Opinion that the controlling authority over district asylums should be exercised by Commissioners in Lunacy acting under the Lord Chancellor, *Radcliff*, 106. The superior officers appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, *Cruise*, 193. Copy list of the officers of district asylums appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, *Doc. p.* 532. Servants in district asylums appointed by the Manager, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors, *Cruise*, 192. Power of Managers to admit urgent cases provisionally, *White*, 241–260.

See also *Governors of District Lunatic Asylums.*

Governors of District Lunatic Asylums.—Governors of district asylums are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, *Cruise*, 163. Not limited in number, *ib.* 166. Meet once a month, *White*, 250. Three form a quorum at the monthly meetings, *ib.* 235. There are also half-yearly meetings to prepare accounts for the respective Grand Juries, *ib.* 253. Five form a quorum at the half yearly meetings, *ib.* It often occurs that the monthly meetings do not take place in consequence of the non-attendance of Governors, *ib.* 255. Great delay occasionally in the admission and discharge of patients owing to the non-attendance of Governors, *ib.* 255–260, 289. The evils arising from non-attendance of Governors obviated by the power of Managers to admit urgent cases provisionally, *ib.* 241, 260. In some asylums the Boards of Governors have appointed sub-committees, *ib.* 273. Beneficial effects of this, *ib.* 274.

Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums are ex-officio Governors of every district lunatic asylum, *Nugent*, 548. The Inspectors attend many meetings of the local Boards, and take part in the admission of patients, *White*, 262, 263. Do not vote on fiscal matters, *ib.* 263; *Nugent*, 551. Observations on the advantages and disadvantages of the Inspectors being Governors, *White*, 277–280; *Nugent*, 549–553. Suggestion that the powers of the Inspectors, as members of the local Boards, should be increased, *ib.* 280. Suggestion of changes in the law as regards the appointment of Governors, *Phelan*, 3891–3893. Opinion against Inspectors being members of the local Boards of Governors, *ib.* 3894–3897. The different Boards of Governors should have a permanent chairman, *Staunton*, 5281. Recommendation that non-attendance for a year should disqualify a Governor from holding office the succeeding year, *Lanigan*, 7009. Copy Privy Council rules as to meetings of Governors, *Doc. p.* 527.

Governors of district asylums cannot make any alterations or additions to the buildings without the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, *Radcliff*, 97. Opinion that Governors should be allowed to manage the funds of the respective asylums without interference on the part of the Government, *ib.* 106. It is discretionary with the Governors of the different asylums whether they will admit patients or not, *White*, 242.

See also *Appointment of Governors. Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums.*

Grand Juries.—Refusals on the part of Grand Juries to present the sums directed to be levied for the maintenance of district lunatic asylums, *Cruise*, 183–186. Opinions that the different Grand Juries should have the power of appointing a certain number of the Governors of each district asylum. *Blake*, 6649; *Browne*, 6530; *Duckett*, 6635. Grand Juries feel it a grievance that they have no direct power of interference in regard to the erection of district asylums, *Sir George Hodson*, 5372.

See also *Appointment of Governors. Erection of District Lunatic Asylums.*

Grants.—The sums necessary for the maintenance of district asylums granted out of the Consolidated Fund, to be repaid by the counties liable, *Lord Donoughmore*, 6176. Any sum under £10,000 may be granted, in any one quarter of the year, for each asylum, *Cruise*, 182.

Graves, Rev. James, Protestant Chaplain of the Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 7036–7049.

Gregg, John T., Esq., Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County and City of Londonderry.—Copy letter from Mr. Gregg to the Secretary of the Commission, enclosing a memorial from the Grand Jury of the County and City of Londonderry to the Commissioners, *Doc. p.* 553, 554.

Gregory, Richard, Esq., Surgeon, Proprietor of the Belleview Private Asylum, Dublin.—Evidence of this witness, 3588–3621.

H.

Half-yearly Meetings of Governors.—Half-yearly meetings of the Governors of each district asylum to prepare accounts for the Grand Juries, *White*, 253. Five form a quorum at the half-yearly meetings, *ib.* Privy Council rules as to the course of proceedings at the half-yearly meetings, *Doc. p.* 527.

Hall Porter.—Copy Privy Council rules as to duties of hall porters in district lunatic asylums, *Doc. p.* 530.

Hampstead Private Asylum, Dublin.—For information respecting the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of *Eustace*, 3622–3663.

Hancock, William Neilson, Esq., LL.D., Clerk of the Custodies in the matter of Lunatics and Idiots in the Court of Chancery, Ireland.—Evidence of this witness, 11363–11409.

Hanwell.—The proportion of attendants to patients in this asylum is as one to seventeen, *White*, 333. Large number of the patients in this asylum who attend religious worship, *M'Cormac*, 7906.

Hardwicke Cells, Dublin.—A portion of the House of Industry, Dublin, *White*, 497. Under the control of the Poor Law authorities, *ib.* 498. No periodical inspection of this institution by any officer under the Poor Law Commissioners, *Banks*, 1022. Opinion that the lunatics confined in this establishment should be transferred to a more suitable place, *White*, 507. The inmates not visited by the doctor as often as is desirable, *ib.* 510. These cells not a proper place for the confinement of lunatics, *Nugent*, 854. All the cases in this establishment are incurable, *ib.* 850.

The patients in this asylum since removed to the Lucan Spa Lunatic Asylum, *Doc. p.* 561.

For further information as to the Hardwicke Cells, while an institution for the detention of lunatics, see the evidence of *Stewart*, 1059–1157; *M'Dowel*, 1158–1212.

See also *Lucan Spa Lunatic Asylum.*

Harmless Lunatics.—Suggestion for the removal of harm-

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less lunatics from the district asylums to additional buildings contiguous to the existing asylums, *Nugent*, 687–694. Harmless lunatics favoured by the poorer classes and kept at home, *White*, 441. Opinions that harmless lunatics might be kept in workhouses, *Lawler*, 10945; *Murphy*, 11082.

Harpur, Rev. Thomas, Rector of Maryborough, a Governor of the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 7331–6456.

Harrison, Robert Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., *Visiting Physician of the Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.*—Evidence of this witness, 2980–3038.

Hartfield Private Asylum, Drumcondra.—For information as to the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of *Lynch*, 3664–3707.

Haughton, Samuel, Esq., a Governor of the Carlow District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 6734–6736.

Heating of District Lunatic Asylums.—For information as to the heating of district asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Henn, Thomas Rice, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.—Evidence of this witness, 11188–11236.

Hervey, Felton Frederick William, Esq., one of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland.—Evidence of this witness, 5150–5202.

Hewson, James Bland, Esq., J.P., *a Governor of the Killarney District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 11151–11173.

Hincks, Rev. Thomas, M.A., *a Governor of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 7982–8010.

Hoare, Very Rev. Edward Newenham, Dean of Waterford, a Governor of the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 5678–5700.

Hobart, Samuel, Esq., M.D., *Visiting Surgeon of the Cork District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 10353–10397.

Hodson, Sir George F. I., Bart., J.P., D.L., *a Governor of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 5336–5387.

Horsman, Mr.—The Lunatic Asylums Bill introduced by Mr. Horsman and the Attorney-general for Ireland, referred to, *Montgomery*, 8022.

Hospitals. See *Infirmaries.*

House of Lords.—The erection of four provincial asylums for the reception of chronic incurable cases, recommended by a Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1843, *White*, 434.

House of Industry, Dublin. See *Hardwicke Cells.*

Houston, Richard B. B., Esq., J.P., D.L., *a Governor of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 7922–7981.

Hudson, Mrs. Hannah, Matron of the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 9328–9354.

Hughes, John, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., *Surgeon of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 2778, 2822.

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India.—Resolution of the Governors of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, authorizing senior medical students, required for the East India Service, to obtain clinical instruction in the asylum, referred to, *Stewart*, 7758.

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Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums.—Duties of Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, *White*, 207–217. Reports required of Inspectors, *ib.* Duties of Inspectors limited to inspecting, suggesting, and reporting, *Nugent*, 545. Inspectors not required by law to be medical men, *Phelan*, 3917. Opinions that they should be medical men, *ib.* 3963; *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5548. When the Inspectors visit district asylums no intimation is, generally, given of their intention to do so, *White*, 264. Copy statement of the duties of the Inspectors of Lunatics and of their office, *Doc. p.* 534–541. Copy statement of the number of institutions visited by the Inspectors, and of the number of visits paid to each institution by each Inspector, *ib.* 540.

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Kane, Thomas, Esq., M.D., J.P., *Mayor of Limerick.*—Evidence of this witness, 8772–8786.

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Langrishe, H. H., Esq.—Letter from Mr. Langrishe to the Commissioners, enclosing a statement relating to Kilmainham Gaol, *Doc. p.* 565.

Lanigan, William, Esq., Mayor of Kilkenny.—Evidence of this witness, 7005–7020.

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Lawler, Martin Shine, Esq., M.D., Resident Physician and Governor of the Killarney District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 10932–11056.

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Leeper, Rev. Alexander, Protestant Chaplain of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 3103–3147.

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"*Lettsomian Lectures*"—Extract from the Lettsomian lectures delivered by Dr. Forbes Winslow, *Montgomery*, 8036.

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Lifford Gaol.—Correspondence in reference to the idiot cells in Lifford Gaol, *Doc. p.* 559.

Lighting of District Lunatic Asylums.—For details as to the lighting of the district asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Limerick City.—Resolution of the Town Council of Limerick as to a change in the law regarding the chargeability of lunatics, *Kane*, 8773. Number of lunatics in Limerick Poorhouse, *ib.* 8783.

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Limerick District Lunatic Asylum.—For information relative to the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of the following witnesses, *Fitzgerald*, 8487–8691; *O'Callaghan*, 8692–8733; *Gabbett*, 8734–8771; *Kane*, 8772–8786; *O'Brien*, 8787–8836; *Cullinan*, 8837–8868; *Jacob*, 8869–8876; *Malone*, 8877–8888.

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Little, William, Esq., M.D., Visiting Physician of the Sligo District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 10855–10881.

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Lynch, William, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Proprietor of the Hartfield Private Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 3664–3707.

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M'Cormac, Henry, Esq., M.D., Visiting Physician of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 7854–7918.

M'Cullagh, Rev. William C., Presbyterian Chaplain of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 8123–8144.

M'Donnell, Sarah Mary, Matron of the Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.—Evidence of this witness, 3191–3212.

M'Dowel, Benjamin George, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., one of the Physicians to the House of Industry, Dublin.—Evidence of this witness, 1158–1213.

M'Gillicuddy, Richard, Esq., J.P., a Governor of the Killarney District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 11100–11128.

M'Ilwaine, Rev. William, M.A., Incumbent of St. George's, Belfast.—Copy opinion of Mr. M'Ilwaine against the appointment of Chaplains to the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, *Montgomery*, 8036.

Mackey, Thomas L., Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.—Evidence of this witness, 5829–5845.

M'Kiernan, John B., Esq., Manager of the Ballinasloe District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 9820–10026.

M'Mann, John, Esq., M.D., Resident Physician and Superintendent of the Sligo District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 10615–10854.

M'Neil, Sir John, Chairman of the Poor Law Board, Scotland.—Visits the institutions himself, and makes reports and suggestions, *Phelan*, 3975.

Macrory, Adam John, Esq., a Governor of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 8074–8107.

Magee, Rev. Patrick, Acting Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 9314–9327.

Magistrates.—Great laxity on the part of magistrates in committing dangerous lunatics to gaol, *Nugent*, 778. Committing magistrates may discharge a dangerous lunatic on becoming sane, or ceasing to be dangerous in prison, *ib.*, 785. Unwillingness of magistrates to undertake the responsibility of discharging dangerous lunatics, *ib.*, 787. Magistrates have no power to commit wandering lunatics to an asylum, *White*, 453. No power in magistrates to commit to safe custody poor lunatics who are not dangerous, *Porter*, 3790. Opinion that magistrates should have such a power, *ib.* Magistrates in England have power to commit a wandering lunatic direct to an asylum, *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5447. Opinion that this power should be extended to magistrates in Ireland, *ib.* Suggestion that the signature of one magistrate should be sufficient to a committal under the Dangerous Lunatics Act, *Hervey*, 5182. Objection made to the power now possessed by magistrates of granting licences to private lunatic asylums, *White*, 529.

Maintenance of District Lunatic Asylums.—The sums necessary for the maintenance of district lunatic asylums are

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advanced out of the Consolidated Fund, and repaid by imperative presentments on the counties liable, *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6117. Any sum under £10,000 in any one quarter of the year may be issued by the Privy Council for each district asylum, *Cruise*, 182. Principle on which the cost of the maintenance of district asylums is apportioned on the counties forming the districts, *ib.*, 181. No county can be charged for the maintenance of a district asylum, unless there are patients from it in the asylum, *White*, 483. The charges for the establishment of a district asylum are kept separate from the charges of maintenance, *ib.* 482. Suggestion that the costs of the maintenance of district asylums should be paid for out of the poor rate, *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6178. The accounts for the maintenance of district asylums are forwarded to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, and strictly investigated, *White*, 492; *Cruise*, 174. Manner in which these accounts are checked, *White*, 493–496.

See also *Chargeability of Lunatics.*

Maher, Mr. John Edward, Clerk and Storekeeper of the Ballinasloe District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 10098–10116.

Malone, Rev. Michael, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Limerick District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 8877–8888.

Managers of District Lunatic Asylums.—Duties of managers of district lunatic asylums, *Doc. p.* 528. Books required to be kept by managers of district asylums, *ib.* The law in Ireland does not require managers of district asylums to be medical men, *Nugent*, 584. List of the asylums under the management of non-professional men, *White*, 295. Opinions that managers of lunatic asylums should be medical men, *White*, 326; *Nugent*, 585; *Phelan*, 3846; *Ragan*, 9357. Medical men only appointed managers of district asylums of late, *Nugent*, 585. In England, managers of lunatic asylums must be medical men, *Phelan*, 3487. Managers of district asylums appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, *Cruise*, 195. Opinions that managers of district asylums should be appointed by the Boards of Governors, *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5520; *Blake*, 5733; *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6169. The salaries now given to managers not sufficient, *Phelan*, 3859. Managers may admit urgent cases subject to the approval of the Boards of Governors, *White*, 241. Opinion that in large asylums a lay manager, or superintendent, should be appointed to take charge of the fiscal business, &c., *ib.* 326. The Privy Council rules do not impose any medical duties upon managers of district asylums, *Ferguson*, 7450. Opinion as to the position the medical manager of an asylum should occupy with reference to the moral and medical treatment of the patients, *White*, 321–329. For information respecting the relative position of the managers and visiting physicians of the district asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

See also *Officers of District Lunatic Asylums.*

Marquess, Dominick, Esq., Governor of the Richmond Bridewell.—Evidence of this witness, 3084–3149.

Maryborough District.—This district comprises the King's County and the Queen's County, *Burton*, 7074. Formerly, it also comprised the counties of Westmeath and Longford, *ib.* 7075.

Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum.—For information respecting the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of the following witnesses, *Burton*, 7061–7219; *Jacob*, 7220–7330; *Harpur*, 7331–7356; *Thompson*, 7357–7378; *Moore*, 7379–7402; *Cassidy*, 7403–7443.

Maryville Private Asylum, Dublin.—For information as to the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of *Duncan*, 3527–3587.

Matrons of District Lunatic Asylums.—Copy Privy Council rules as to the duties of matrons of district lunatic asylums, *Doc. p.* 529. Matrons appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, *Cruise*, 194.

Maunsell, George Woods, Esq., a Member of the Corporation of Dublin.—Evidence of this witness, 5420–5435.

Mayo County.—This county comprised within the Ballinasloe District, *Kelly*, 9750. The great distance of the county Mayo from the Ballinasloe Asylum prevents applications for admission from that county, *White*, 440. Suggestion for the establishment of a new asylum in the County Mayo, *ib.* 436; *Nugent*, 723.

Meath County.—This county comprised within the Dublin, or Richmond District, *Reynolds*, 5391.

Medical Attendance.—Privy Council rule as to the attendance of the visiting physician of a district lunatic asylum, where the number of patients is below or above two hundred and fifty, *White*, 298. Rule as to the attendance of the apothecaries of district asylums, *ib.* 340. A record is kept at the different district asylums of the visits of the Medical Officers, and of the length of each visit, *ib.* 300. In the asylums which are under the management of non-medical men, there are no resident physicians, *ib.* 297. At present no medical duties are imposed by the Privy Council rules on managers of district asylums, *Ferguson*, 7450. Copy Privy Council rules as to the duties of physicians and apothecaries of district lunatic asylums, *Doc. p.* 529. Opinions of the importance of managers possessing medical skill, *White*, 325; *Nugent*, 585. The professional relation of medical managers and visiting physicians considered, *White*, 321–330; *Nugent*, 588–620. Desirable to have a physician in general practice attending a lunatic asylum, *Nugent*, 615.

Medical Certificates. See *Certificates.*

Medical Charities.—Suggestion for amalgamating the Medical Charities Inspectors and the Lunatic Inspectors, and giving both the same functions, *Phelan*, 3914–3915. The establishment of a Central Board of Lunacy and Medical Charities proposed, *ib.* 3969.

Medical Extras. See *Extras, Medical.*

Medical Journals. See *Journals, Medical.*

Medical Staff.—For information as to the Medical Staff attached to each district asylum, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Medical Students.—Resolution of the Governors of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, authorizing senior medical students, who were preparing for the East India Service, to acquire clinical instruction in the asylum, *Stewart*, 7758.

See also *Clinical Instruction.*

Medicine.—In all district lunatic asylums a room is appropriated for the compounding of the medicines required, *White*, 303. There is a stock of medicine kept in each district asylum, *ib.* 308. The apothecaries of the district asylums have no interest in the supply of medicine, except in the case of the Dundrum Asylum, *Nugent*, 629.

Meetings of Governors.—The Governors of district asylums meet once a month, *White*, 251. The Governors of the Richmond Asylum meet twice a month, *ib.* 250. The quorum at the monthly meetings is three, *ib.* 235. There are also half-yearly meetings of the Governors of each district asylum to prepare accounts for the Grand Juries, *ib.* 253. Five form a quorum at the half-yearly meetings, *ib.* Delay in the discharge of patients, in consequence of the Governors holding only monthly meetings, *ib.* 289. Copy Privy Council rules as to the meetings of the Governors of district lunatic asylums, *Doc. p.* 527.

Memorandum Book.—One of the books required by the Privy Council rules to be kept in all district lunatic asylums, *Doc. p.* 528. Contents of this book, *ib.*

Memorials.—Extract from a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant respecting the appointment of Chaplains to the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, *Bishop of Down*, 7920. Copy memorial of the Wexford Grand Jury, praying for a lunatic asylum at Wexford, *Doc. p.* 553. Copy memorial of the Carlow Grand Jury against the erection of an asylum at Wexford, *ib.* 544. Memorial from the cess-payers of the county Carlow to the same effect, *ib.* 545. Memorial of the Donegal Grand Jury against the admission of harmless idiots, &c., into the district asylums, *ib.*, 547. Memorial of the Londonderry Grand Jury to the Commissioners, *ib.* 552.

Middle Classes.—Opinion in favour of admitting patients belonging to the farming or middle classes into district lunatic asylums, *Nugent*, 663. Opinion of Lord Clancarty on the subject referred to, *ib.* 661. Opinions that the State should make provision for the class of lunatics who are able to pay a portion of the cost of their maintenance, *Phelan*, 3818–3874; *Sir G. Hodson*, 5387. Details respecting a proposed institution for poor lunatics of the middle class, *Fitzpatrick*, 5227–5262. Suggestion that a jurisdiction should be given to assistant-barristers in the cases of lunatics having small properties, and with respect to whom commissions of lunacy are not usually issued, *Henn*, 11229; *Hancock*, 11384–11386.

See also *Paying Patients.*

Minute Book.—One of the books required by the Privy Council rules to be kept in every district lunatic asylum, *Doc. p.* 528.

Mitchell, Rev. J., Presbyterian Chaplain of the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 9305–9313.

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Mullan, John, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., *Physician of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 1707–1861.

Monaghan County.—This county comprised within the Armagh District, *Jackson*, 8197. Suggestion that the county Monaghan should be detached from the Armagh District, *Paton*, 8476.

Montgomery, Rev. Henry, LL.D., *a Governor of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 8011–8073.

Moore, Rev. John Tidd, a Governor of the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 7379–7402.

Moore, Stephen, Esq., J.P., D.L., *a Governor of the Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 5902–5954.

Morning Statement Book.—One of the books required by the Privy Council rules to be kept in every district lunatic asylum, *Doc. p.* 528. Contents of this book, *ib.*

Moss, John, Esq., Superintendent of the Bloomfield Retreat.—Evidence of this witness, 3708–3745.

Mullingar District.—This district comprises the counties of Longford and Westmeath, *Berkeley*, 7576.

Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum.—For information as to the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of the following witnesses, *Ferguson*, 7444–7521; *Berkeley*, 7522–7645.

Murphy, Walter William, Esq., M.D., *Visiting Physician of the Killarney District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 11057–11099.

N.

Nangle, John Hyacinth, Esq., J.P., *a Governor of the Carlow District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 6600–6621.

Nenagh.—Insufficiency of the Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum for the county of Tipperary, *White*, 471. Recommendation that a new Asylum should be erected at Nenagh for the North Riding of Tipperary, *ib.* 472.

New Districts.—See *Districts, Proposed New.*

New Richmond Lunatic Asylum.—This asylum erected by the present Board of General Control and Correspondence of Lunatic Asylums, *Radcliff*, 16. Copy order in Council for the enlargement of the old Richmond and the erection of the new Richmond Asylum, *Doc. p.* 522. For further information respecting the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of *Beatty*, 2040–2227, 2733–2777.

Newport, George, Esq., J.P., *a Governor of the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 5701–5725.

Night Chairs.—For information as to the supply of night chairs in the district lunatic asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Night Visits.—Power of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, under the 5 and 6 Vic. c. 123, to inspect private asylums at night, in case of sworn information stating a belief in the existence of any abuse, *Jacob*, 7320. This power, a proper one, *ib.* Copy return of the information on oath laid before the Inspectors of Lunatic asylums, and of the night visits made in consequence, *Doc. p.* 539.

Non-Attendance of Governors of District Lunatic Asylums.—The monthly meetings of Governors of district asylums frequently do not take place in consequence of the non-attendance of a quorum, *White*, 265. Admission and discharge of patients delayed by the non-attendance of Governors, *ib.* 256–289. Causes of the non-attendance of Governors, *ib.* 266–272. Recommendation that non-attendance on the part of a Governor for one year should disqualify him from holding the office the succeeding year, *Lanigan*, 7009; *Gabbett*, 8756.

Non-Coercion.—Where systems of non-coercion exist, witness has found the result to be very successful and very satisfactory, *White*, 405. The system of non-coercion requires a larger number of attendants, *ib.* 333.

Non-Professional Managers.—The Armagh, Waterford, Londonderry, and Richmond Asylums are under the management of non-professional men, *White*, 295. In those asylums where the managers are non-medical, there is no resident physician, *ib.* 297. Managers of district asylums in Ireland not required by law to be medical men, *Nugent*, 585. Opinions against non-professional men being appointed to the office of manager, *White*, 326; *Nugent*, 585; *Ringan*, 9357. The Privy Council rules impose only civil duties upon managers of district asylums, *ib.* 9359.

North of Ireland.—There is no private asylum throughout the North of Ireland except a small one in the neighbourhood of Armagh, *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5481. Lunatics of the class above paupers are generally sent from the North of Ireland to Scotland, *ib.*; *Stewart*, 7682.

North Riding of Tipperary.—Small proportion of the patients in the Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum from the North Riding, *Nugent*, 715. Suggestion for the erection of a new asylum at Nenagh, or the extension of the present one at Clonmel, *White*, 473.

Nugent, John, Esq., M.D., *one of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums.*—Evidence of this witness, 539–989.

Nunn, Joshua, Esq., Accountant and Secretary to the Board of Governors of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 2397–2550.

Nurses.—Copy Privy Council rules as to the duties of nurses of district lunatic asylums, *Doc. p.* 530B.

Nurses, Assistant.—See *Assistant Nurses.*

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O'Brien, George William, Esq., M.D., *Surgeon to the County Clare Infirmary and Gaol.*—Evidence of this witness, 8787–8836.

Occupations of Inmates of District Lunatic Asylums.—For details as to the occupations of the patients in the district lunatic asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

O'Callaghan, David, Esq., M.D., *Visiting Physician of the Limerick District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 8692–8733.

O'Connor, Peter, Esq., a Governor of the Sligo District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 10910–10927.

Officers of District Lunatic Asylums.—The superior officers of district lunatic asylums are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, *Cruise*, 193. List of the officers who are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, *ib.* 195; *Doc. p.* 532. The Managers of district asylums have the power of appointing the inferior officers, subject to the approval of the Boards of Governors, *Cruise*, 192. Opinions that the appointment of the superior officers of district asylums should rest with the Boards of Governors, subject to the approval of the Government, *Phelan*, 3903; *Cassidy*, 6082; *Duchett*, 6152; *Thompson*, 7370; *Moore*, 7386; *Paton*, 8467; *Kelly*, 9778. Opinions that the appointment of the superior officers should remain in the hands of the Government, *Sir G. Hudson*, 5777; *Hoare*, 5689; *Gyles*, 6228; *Riall*, 6293; *Dobbin*, 8480; *Porter*, 9199; *Archdall*, 9252; *Stuart*, 9285; *M'Gillicuddy*, 11122, *Leahy*, 11300. Opinion that the appointment of the inferior officers of district asylums should rest with the Governors or the Superintendents, *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5522. Copy Privy Council rules as to the duties of the different officers of district asylums, *Doc. p.* 528–531. Power given to the Boards of Governors to superannuate the officers, *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5529. What officers are included within the Superannuation Act, *Doc. p.* 554.

O'Flaherty, Anthony, Esq., J.P., D.L., *a Governor of the Ballinasloe District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 9792–9819.

Omagh District.—This district comprises the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, *West*, 8890.

Omagh District Lunatic Asylum.—For information respecting the condition of this asylum see the evidence of the following witnesses, *West*, 8889–9115, 9271–9278; *Thompson*, 9116–9177; *Porter*, 9178–9219; *Ellis*, 9220–9244; *Archdall*, 9245–9270; *Stuart*, 9279–9287; *Swift*, 9288–9304; *Mitchell*, 9305–9313; *Magee*, 9314–9327; *Hudson*, 9328–9354.

O'Meara, Thomas, Esq., M.D., *Visiting Physician of the Carlow District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 6695–6733.

Orders in Council.—The Order in Council directing the formation of a new district specifies the number for which the asylum is to be built, *Radcliff*, 17. Does not specify the amount to be expended, *ib.* 18. Copy Order in Council for the erection of the Cork Asylum, *Doc. p.* 521. For first issue of money for the erection of the Cork Asylum, *ib.* 522. For the enlargement of the old Richmond and erection of new Richmond Asylum, *ib.* For the enlargement and alteration of the Belfast Asylum, *ib.* 525.

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Further Orders for the same object, *ib* 523–525. For appropriating any asylum or part of an asylum for the reception of a particular class of patients, *ib* 525. For appointing Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums Governors "Ex-officio" of all the district asylums, *ib* 526. For the preparation of rules for Armagh Asylum, *ib*. For the holding of lectures by the medical attendants of district asylums, *ib*. General rules for the Government of all district asylums, *ib* 527–532.

P.

Parke, Roger Charles, Esq., J.P., *a Governor of the Sligo District Lunatic Asylum*.—Evidence of this witness, 10928–10931.

Parliament, Acts of. See *Acts of Parliament*.

Particular Classes of Patients.—The 8 & 9 Vic. c. 107 enables the Lord Lieutenant to establish provincial lunatic asylums for the exclusive reception of particular classes of pauper lunatics, *Nugent*, 692. This power has never been exercised, *ib* 691. Copy Order in Council appropriating an asylum or part of an asylum for the reception of a particular class of patients, *Dun. p.* 525.

Patan, William, Esq., J.P., *a Governor of the Armagh District Lunatic Asylum*.—Evidence of this witness, 8437–8478.

Paying Patients in District Asylums.—The form of admission of paying patients contains an agreement that the family of the patient shall pay a portion of the cost of his maintenance, *White*, 227. This agreement not binding, *ib*. These agreements are practically fulfilled, *ib* 267; *Nugent*, 656. Admission refused to paying patients in some district asylums, *White*, 227. It is doubtful whether the law allows of their admission, *ib*. Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown against the legality of their admission referred to, *ib*. A paying patient is not removed from a district asylum when his family ceases to pay for him, *Nugent*, 658. There are very few paying patients in the district asylums, about forty in all, *ib* 653. The paying patients in district asylums are from a class very little above paupers, *ib*. 663. Paying patients have the same accommodation and treatment as ordinary paupers, *ib* 666. Opinion that pauper patients should have the preference for admission into the district asylums, *ib*. 661. Observations on the association of paying patients with pauper lunatics, *Nugent*, 724–731; *Cusack*, 3435–3440. Great unwillingness on the part of some of the paying patients to associate with the pauper lunatics, *Cusack*, 3436. Objection to which the admission of paying patients into the district asylums is liable, *Nugent*, 665. Opinions against the admission of paying patients into district asylums, *Haughton*, 6735; *Stewart*, 7683; *Hincks*, 8006; *Jackson*, 8326; *Paton*, 8447; *M'Mun*, 10678. Opinions in favour of the admission of paying patients into district asylums, *Newport*, 5707; *Blake*, 5750; *Mackey*, 5839; *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6149; *Phipps*, 6190; *Riol*, 6283; *Browne*, 6533; *Labor*, 6895; *Cane* 6988; *Duckett*, 6642; *Cassidy*, 7404; *Ferguson*, 7496; *Berkeley*, 7648; *Montgomery*, 8016; *Murray*, 8084; *O'Brien*, 8811; *Cullinan*, 8857; *Porter*, 9202; *Ellis*, 9333; *Archdall*, 9254; *Stuart*, 9283; *Rogan*, 9401, *White*, 9581; *Denham*, 9631; *Sir R. Bateson*, 9691; *Bulington*, 9724; *Kelly*, 9762; *O'Flaherty*, 9800; *Dillon*, 1075; *Hobart*, 10382; *Kyle*, 10412; *Townsend*, 10426; *Cogan*, 10902; *O'Connor*, 10915; *Parke*, 10931; *Lowler*, 10952; *Murphy*, 11084; *M'Gillicuddy*, 11109; *Leahy*, 11133; *Hewson*, 11165.

Suggestion that the Boards of Governors of district asylums should have the power of recovering the cost of the maintenance of paying patients from their relatives, *Browne*, 6540; *Naugle*, 6621; *Duckett*, 6643. No paying patients received in the Londonderry Asylum, *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5475. Nor in the Waterford Asylum, *Hoare*, 5687. Nor in the Carlow Asylum, *Browne*, 6532. Nor in the Belfast Asylum, *Stewart*, 7677. Nor in the Armagh Asylum, *Jackson*, 8323.

Peace, Clerks of the. See *Clerks of the Peace*.

Penalty.—Amount of the penalty imposed by the Private Asylums Act for not keeping certain books or registers in private asylums, *Jacobs*, 7315.

Pensions to Officers of District Lunatic Asylums. See *Superannuation*.

Per-Centage of Insane.—The per-centage of the Insane is, in England, about one in seven or eight hundred, *Nugent*, 678. It is about the same in Ireland, *ib*.

Phelan, Denis, Esq., Surgeon, Secretary to the Dublin Hospitals Superintendence Board.—Evidence of this witness, 3803–3982.

Phipps, Lieutenant-Colonel Pownal, J.P., *a Governor of the Counsel District Lunatic Asylum*.—Evidence of this witness, 6181–6223.

Plans.—The plans for district lunatic asylums, or for additions thereto are submitted to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, previous to their being carried out, *Nugent*, 541. The law requires plans of private asylums to be hung up in each institution, *ib*. 927. Not necessary to submit plans of private asylums to the magistrates granting licences, *ib*. 928.

Poorhouses. See *Workhouses*.

Poor Law Commissioners.—The Poor Law Commissioners have no power to remove a pauper direct from a workhouse to an asylum, *Phelan*, 3942. Suggestion that such a power should be given to them, *ib*. 3946. No special orders have been issued by the Poor Law Commissioners, respecting the treatment of the lunatic poor in workhouses, *Banks*, 1032. The Commissioners have issued no directions respecting the transfer of paupers from workhouses to lunatic asylums, *ib*. 1037. Copy letter from the Poor Law Commissioners to the Guardians of the Clogheen Union, *Crawford*, 4021.

Poor Law Guardians. See *Boards of Poor Law Guardians*.

Poor Law Inspectors.—The Poor Law Inspectors do not report specially upon the number or condition of lunatics in workhouses, *Banks*, 1041. Opinion that the office of Inspectors of Lunatics should be assimilated to that of Poor Law Inspectors, *Phelan*, 3896.

Poor-Rates.—Opinion that the cost of the maintenance of each lunatic should be paid for, by the district to which he belonged, out of the poor-rate, *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6178. Difficulty connected with this proposed change, *Phipps*, 6201.

Poorer Classes.—There is no indisposition on the part of the poorer classes to send their lunatic friends and relations to the district asylums, *White*, 441; *Fitzgerald*, 8532. Suggestion for giving assistant-barristers a jurisdiction, in cases of lunatics of small properties, with respect to whom commissions of lunacy are not usually issued, *Hancock*, 11385. Proposed institution for the lunatic poor of the middle classes, *Fitzpatrick*, 4327–4362.

Porter, Frank Thorpe, Esq., a Divisional Magistrate of the City of Dublin.—Evidence of this witness, 3785–3802.

Porter, Rev. John Grey, J.P., *a Governor of the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum*.—Evidence of this witness, 9178–9219.

Potter, Henry, Esq., J.P., *an Alderman of the City of Kilkenny*.—Evidence of this witness, 7030–7035.

Power, Alfred, Esq., Chief Poor Law Commissioner.—Evidence of this witness, 11237–11282.

Power, Thomas, Esq., M.D., *Resident Physician of the Cork District Lunatic Asylum*.—Evidence of this witness, 10117–10352.

Preaching.—It is usual for the person performing Divine Service in the district lunatic asylums to preach to the inmates, *Nugent*, 888. Controversial subjects required to be avoided by the Privy Council rules, *ib*. 890. Good behaviour of the inmates of the asylums during the sermon, *ib*. Opinion in favour of allowing patients, afflicted with religious mania, to attend the sermons of the chaplains of their own persuasion, *ib*. 893.

Prescription Book.—There is a prescription book in every district lunatic asylum, which is examined by the Inspector when he visits the asylum, *White*, 310.

Presentments.—Nature of the presentments for levying the monies necessary for the maintenance of the district lunatic asylums, *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6176.

Previous History of Patients.—It is most important, for its treatment, to know the history of each case, previous to its admission, *M'Kiernan*, 9844; *Power*, 10163. Difficulty of learning the previous history of cases from gaols, *Power*, 10161; *Lalor*, 6904; *Jacob*, 7276. But little information given as to the previous history of the patients from workhouses, *Jacob*, 7276; *M'Mun*, 10633. Suggestion for some general and improved form of admission that would give some information as to the previous history of the cases, *Porter*, 9181.

Prisons. See *Gaols*.

Private Asylums.—There are thirteen private licensed houses in Ireland, *Nugent*, 905. The private asylums are visited

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twice and oftener in each year by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, *White*, 514. Details as to these visits by the Inspectors, *ib.* 515–526. Entries made in the Inspection Book on the occasion of these visits, *ib.* 527. Details as to the mode of obtaining licences for private asylums, *ib.* 531–535; *Nugent*, 909–944. The law respecting the licensing of private asylums not sufficiently stringent, *ib.* 907. Opinion that the licensing of private asylums should not be left to magistrates, *White*, 529. The magistrates make no inquiries as to the pecuniary means of a person about to open a private asylum, *ib.* 534; *Nugent*, 949. Opinions that persons applying for a licence to open a private asylum should be required to satisfy the authorities as to their pecuniary means, *ib.* 949, *Moss*, 3745. Suggested amendment of the law respecting private asylums, *Nugent*, 987.

A most perceptible and undoubted improvement has taken place in private asylums within the last four years, *ib.* 926. Private asylums are very successful in their treatment; a very fair number are discharged cured, *ib.* 982. The arrangements in private asylums as to the attendance on divine worship not so satisfactory as is desirable, *ib.* 966. Adequate attendance not generally provided in private asylums, *ib.* 981. Power of the Lord Chancellor to revoke the licence of a private asylum, *Jacob*, 7312. Power of Inspectors to pay night visits to private asylums in case of sworn information stating a belief of any abuse, *ib.* 7320. Penalty imposed for not keeping certain books or registers in private asylums, *ib.* 7315. Amount of fees payable on the licence for a private asylum, *ib.* 7219. There is only one private asylum throughout the North of Ireland, *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5481. Special visits under the Private Asylums Act, *Nugent*, 968. Return of the number of special visits to licensed houses in each year since the passing of the Act, *Doc. p.* 539. Return of the number of visits paid to each private asylum, by each Inspector, during the year 1856, *ib.* 540. In what cases a house must be licensed as a private asylum, *Cusack*, 3459.

See also the different private asylums under their respective titles.

Private Asylums Act.—Observations on some defects of the Private Asylums Act, *Jacob*, 7300–7324.

Private Charitable Institutions for the Insane. See *Charitable Institutions for the Insane.*

Private Houses.—Observations on the propriety of the legislature providing for the visitation of private houses where lunatics are maintained for hire, *Cusack*, 3455–3459. The law provides that where insane persons are received into an unlicensed house, notice shall be given to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, *Nugent*, 983. This provision not generally complied with, *ib.* Opinion that the law should enable the Inspectors to make annual visits in such cases, *ib.* 985. Return of the number of cases of single patients in unlicensed houses, in which copies of the order and certificate accompanying admission have been forwarded to the Inspectors in each year, &c., *Doc. p.* 539.

See also *Single Patients.*

Private Profit.—Occasional employment of the steward and some of the inmates of the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum on a farm of the Manager for his private profit, *West*, 9271–9278.

Privy Council.—Control exercised by the Privy Council as to the sums to be expended in the erection of district asylums, *Cruise*, 123–130. Opinion that the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant in Council to the estimated expenditure, at each asylum, should be dispensed with, *Radcliff*, 106. Course of proceedings of the Lord Lieutenant in Council with regard to the formation of new districts, and the erection of new asylums, *Cruise*, 108–120. Copy Privy Council rules for the government of all the district lunatic asylums in Ireland, *Doc. p.* 527.

Promotion.—Recommendation that there should be a system of promoting the attendants and servants in district lunatic asylums according to good conduct, *Nugent*, 625. This system has been adopted in the Dundrum Asylum, *ib.*

Property of Chancery Lunatics. See *Chancery Lunatics. Commissions of Lunacy. Leases.*

Provincial Asylums.—Power of the Lord Lieutenant to establish provincial asylums for the exclusive reception of particular classes of pauper lunatics, *Nugent*, 692. This power has never been exercised, *ib.* 691. The erection of four provincial asylums for the reception of chronic incurable cases recommended by a Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1843, *White*, 434. Suggestion that an asylum for the reception of incurable cases should be erected in each province of Ireland, *Riall*, 6285.

Provision Books.—Provision Books required by the Privy Council rules to be kept in every district lunatic asylum, *Doc. p.* 528.

Provisional Admission to District Lunatic Asylums.—The managers of the district lunatic asylums are empowered to admit urgent cases subject to the approval of the Boards of Governors, *White*, 241.

Provisions. See *Dietaries.*

Pupils, Resident, in District Lunatic Asylums.—Propriety of appointing advanced resident pupils for fixed periods in the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, *Murray*, 8101. Advantages of such a system, *ib.* 8101–8105. Desirable to have one resident pupil in the Cork Asylum, *Power*, 10282, 10283.

Purchase of Sites for District Lunatic Asylums.—The amount to be paid for the site of a district lunatic asylum is always settled by the inquisition of a jury, *Radcliff*, 32.

Q.

Queen's Bench, Court of.—Copy judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of the Queen at the prosecution of the Rev. John Carroll *v.* the Governors and Directors of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, *Doc. p.* 554.

Queen's County.—This county is comprised within the Maryborough District, *Burton*, 7074. Committee appointed by the Grand Jury of this county to visit the Maryborough District Asylum, *Harpur*, 7336.

Quorum.—Three form a quorum at the monthly meetings of the Boards of Governors of district lunatic asylums, *White*, 265. It often occurs that the monthly meetings do not take place in consequence of the non-attendance of a quorum, *ib.* 255. Five form a quorum at the half-yearly meetings, *ib.* 253.

R.

Radcliff, John, Esq., a Commissioner for General Control and Correspondence of Lunatic Asylums.—Evidence of this witness, 1–106.

Rate-payers.—Suggestion that there should be a system of representation of the rate-payers on the Boards of Governors of district lunatic asylums, *Phelan*, 3891–3893. Anomaly in allowing the money obtained by taxation to be distributed without giving the rate-payers a voice in its allocation, *Reynolds*, 5406; *Maxwell*, 5422. Opinion that half of the number of Governors of district asylums should be elected by the rate-payers, the other half to be ex-officio members from magistrates residing in the district, *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6171.

Reading. See *Education.*

Receivers of Lunatics' Property.—A receiver is sometimes appointed, as well as a committee of the estate of a lunatic, in the case of very large properties, *Hancock*, 11367. Committees of the estate of a lunatic manage like receivers, and pass accounts in the same way, *ib.* 11368.

Recent Cases.—Opinions that in recent cases the attendance or interference of chaplains would have the effect of disturbing the minds of the patients, *Jackson*, 8366; *Cuming*, 8419.

Recreation.—For details as to the recreation of patients in district lunatic asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Redmond, Patrick Waller, Esq., J.P., D.L., *a Governor of the Carlow District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 6584–6599.

Register of the Residence of Lunatics.—Opinion that there should be a register of the residence of every person of unsound mind, or reputed to be of unsound mind, *Brady*, 11355.

Registers.—What books and registers are required by the Privy Council rules to be kept in every district lunatic asylum, *Doc. p.* 528. Penalty imposed by the Private Asylums Act for the non-production of the books and registers required by the Act, *Jacob*, 7315. Observations on the requirements of the Private Asylums Act as to the keeping of the books and registers, *ib.* 7300, 7315–7318.

Registry, The General.—One of the books required by the Privy Council rules to be kept in every district lunatic asylum, *Doc. p.* 528. Contents of this book, *ib.*

Regulations. See *Rules for the Government of District Lunatic Asylums.*

Relieving Officers.—It forms no part of the duty of the Relieving Officers of the poor to take any measure for the

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admission of lunatics to the district asylums out of the poorhouses, *Banks*, 1040. Suggestion that Relieving Officers should be parties to the signing of certificates of admission to district asylums, *Wimdesforde*, 6740. Advantages that would result from such a system, *Cane*, 6981.

Religious Books. See *Books of Devotion.*

Religious Excitement.—The religious mania with some persons, does not at all tend to a controversial character so much as to the exercise of piety, *Nugent*, 893. Witness does not see how attendance on worship can excite patients, *ib.* Privy Council rules direct controversial subjects to be studiously avoided, *ib.* 890. Danger of religious excitement in an asylum containing patients belonging to different persuasions, *M'Cormac*, 7898; *Houston*, 7962. No religious excitement caused among the inmates of different persuasions in the Londonderry Asylum by the attendance of the chaplains, *Regan*, 9521; *Denham*, 9621. Nor in the Ballinasloe Asylum, *M'Keernan*, 9985. Nor in the Cork Asylum, *Power*, 10250.

Religious Instruction.—In those asylums in which there are no chaplains, no religious prayer takes place, and no religious instruction or ministration is given, *Nugent*, 641. Copy Privy Council rules as to religious instruction in district asylums, *Doc. p.* 532.

See also *Religious Ministration.*

Religious Ministration.—Divine service, according to the respective rights of the churches to which the inmates belong, has been regularly celebrated in all the district asylums, except those of Armagh and Belfast, *White*, 366. The Board of Governors of each district asylum bound by the Privy Council rules to make regulations for the admission of clergymen, and the celebration of divine service, *Nugent*, 651. Omission on the part of the Governors of the Armagh Asylum to provide for the celebration of divine service, *White*, 371, 372. A chaplain paid by the Archbishop of Armagh to attend such of the inmates as are of the Protestant church, *ib.* 374. Opposition offered by the Governors of the Belfast Asylum to the appointment of chaplains, *ib.* 378. Clergymen have been refused admittance into the Belfast Asylum for the purpose of celebrating divine service, *ib.* 381. Complaints made by the Bishop of Down and the Roman Catholic Bishop that due facilities have not been given for the admission of clergymen, and that patients have frequently died without religious ministration, *Nugent*, 650. Manager and matron of the Belfast Asylum in the habit of reading prayers to the inmates, *White*, 382.

In those asylums where there are no chaplains very few of the inmates are brought out to attend divine worship, *ib.* 398. In the asylums without chaplains, the inmates have complained of not receiving religious ministration, *ib.* 396. Great importance of religious ministration as a curative measure, *ib.* 383; *Nugent*, 630. Proportion of the inmates of district asylums who are capable of benefitting by religious ministration, *White*, 394; *Nugent*, 637. Attendance on divine worship exercises the most beneficial effect even upon those who are not capable of deriving great spiritual advantages from it, *ib.* 688. 839. Copy Privy Council rules for the admission of clergymen and the celebration of divine service in district asylums, *Doc. p.* 532. Opinions in favour of attaching chaplains to district asylums, *White*, 383; *Nugent*, 635; *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5528; *Bell*, 5667; *Ball*, 5819; *Connolly*, 5813; *Fry*, 6264; *White*, 6468; *O'Meara*, 6719; *Lalor*, 6869; *Burton*, 7167; *Harpur*, 7355; *Ferguson*, 7490; *Bishop of Down*, 7920; *Fitzgerald*, 8626; *Jacob*, 8874; *Malone*, 8888; *Thompson*, 9165; *Swift*, 9304; *Magee*, 9324; *Ragan*, 9518; *Bishop of Derry*, 9600; *Denham*, 9625; *O'Flaherty*, 9811; *M'Keernan*, 9987; *Power*, 10244; *Bishop of Cork*, 10398; *Kyle*, 10420; *Townsend*, 10446; *Chfford*, 10454; *Burton*, 10461; *M'Gillicuddy*, 11125; *Le Hunte*, 11183. Opinions that chaplains are unnecessary in lunatic asylums, *Giles*, 6244; *Macrory*, 8076. Opinions that it is not desirable to appoint chaplains to asylums containing inmates belonging to different religious persuasions, *Stewart*, 7811; *M'Cormac*, 7898; *Houston*, 7962; *Montgomery*, 8034. Opinions that in recent cases religious ministration would tend to disturb the mind of the patients, *Jackson*, 8366; *Cuming*, 8419.

At each visit to the private asylums by the Inspectors, inquiries are made respecting the celebration of divine service, *White*, 520. There is much reason to complain in this respect as to some asylums, *ib.* 522. The arrangements in private asylums as to attendance on religious worship not so satisfactory as is desirable, *Nugent*, 966.

See also *Chaplains in District Lunatic Asylums.*

Removal of Patients from District Lunatic Asylums.—The relatives, or next of kin, of a lunatic have a right to remove him from a district lunatic asylum whenever they choose. *Lawler*, 11044. Relatives very often wish to remove persons from district asylums who are dangerous, or who are in a state of health that ought to forbid their removal, *ib.* Suggestion that the resident officer of a district asylum, or the Board of Governors, should have the power of detaining such lunatics until they were in a condition to be removed, *ib.*

See also *Bonds for Removal of Lunatics. Discharge of Patients from District Lunatic Asylums.*

Remuneration of Attendants in District Lunatic Asylums. See *Attendants.*

Renwick, Mr. William, Steward and General Superintendent of the Cork District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 10523–10560.

Repairs.—The Governors of district lunatic asylums keep them in repair, *Radcliff*, 95.

Repayments.—Repayment to counties detached from old districts of sums paid by them towards the erection of district lunatic asylums, *Radcliff*, 105; *Cruise*, 143–146. Commission issued by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into such repayments, *Radcliff*, 105; *Cruise*, 146. Mode of repaying the sums expended on the erection of a district asylum by the counties forming the district, *Cruise*, 142. This repayment distributed over a period of fourteen years, *ib.* 189. Mode of repaying the sums advanced out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of district asylums, *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6176.

Reports of Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums.—Reports on district lunatic asylums, &c., made to the Lord Lieutenant every two years by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, *White*, 209. Frequent private reports also made to the Lord Lieutenant, *ib.* 210. Reports submitted to the Grand Juries, *ib.* 211–217. Annual reports on private asylums made to the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor by the Inspectors, *ib.* 210. Suggestion that the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums should be obliged to make a report of each institution, and also general reports to a central controlling authority, *Phelan*, 3910–3912.

Reports on Chancery Lunatics.—Every committee of the person of a chancery lunatic is bound to make an annual report, accompanied by a medical certificate as to the health, &c., of the lunatic, to the Lord Chancellor, *Brady*, 11315; *Hancock*, 11372. Copy rule made by Lord St. Leonards, when Chancellor, as to the contents, &c., of this report, *Hancock* 11396.

Representation of Rate-payers on Boards of Governors. See *Rate-payers.*

Residence of Lunatics. See *Register of the Residence of Lunatics.*

Resident Apothecaries. See *Apothecaries.*

Resolutions.—Resolution of the Wexford Grand Jury respecting the erection of a separate asylum for the county of Wexford, *Doc. p.* 544. Resolution of the Carlow Grand Jury against the separation of Wexford from the Carlow District, *ib.* 546. Resolution of the Kildare Grand Jury to the same effect, *ib.* Resolution of the Board of Governors of the Londonderry District Asylum, *ib.* 547. Resolution of Magistrates and Landed Proprietors of the County Donegal, in favour of the separation of that county from the Londonderry District, *ib.* 550.

Restraint.—The Privy Council rules require instruments of restraint used in district asylums to be kept by the manager himself, *White*, 6496. Copy Privy Council rule on this subject, *Doc. p.* 528. The only system of coercion practised in district lunatic asylums is that of the strait waistcoat, muffs, and straps, *White*, 403. Witness has found the result of a system of non-coercion very successful and very satisfactory, *ib.* 404. Suggestion that there should be a power of putting persons of intemperate habits under temporary restraint during violent fits, *ib.* 9593.

See also the different asylums under their respective titles.

Returns.—Return showing the number of persons charged within the Dublin Police District with being dangerous lunatics, from the month of February, 1845, to the 31st of December, 1856, *Ireland*, 3749. Return of the names of all persons who have been Commissioners for the General Control and Correspondence of Lunatic Asylums, &c., *Doc. p.* 521. Return of the Officers of district lunatic asylums appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, *ib.* 532. Returns relative to licensed houses and single patients, *ib.* 539. Return of the institutions visited by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, and of the number of visits paid to each institution, *ib.* 540.

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Revocation of Licences of Private Asylums.—Power of the Lord Chancellor to revoke licences of private asylums, *Jacob*, 7312. Return of the number of licences revoked under the 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, since the Act came into operation, *Doc. p.* 539.

Reynolds, John Esq., J.P., *an Alderman of the City of Dublin.* Evidence of this witness, 5388–5410.

Riall William Henry, Esq., J.P., *a Governor of the Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 6272–6307.

Richmond Bridewell.—For details as to the detention, &c., of lunatics in Richmond Bridewell, see the evidence of *Marquess*, 5084–5149.

Richmond District.—This district comprises the county of Dublin, the city of Dublin, the counties of Wicklow and Louth, and the county of the town of Drogheda, *Staunton*, 5265.

See also *Dublin District.*

Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.—The manager of this asylum is a non-professional man, *White*, 295. Is the only district asylum in which there is a resident apothecary, *ib.* 309. This asylum declared a district asylum by Act of Parliament, *Rudcliff*, 15.

For further information respecting the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of the following witnesses—*Wrigley*, 1262–1706; *Mullan*, 1707–1861; *Tuckill*, 1862–1914; *Banks*, 1915–2039; *Beatty*, 2040–2227, 2733–2777; *Fitzsimon*, 2228–2396; *Nunn*, 2397–2550; *Wrigley*, 2551–2701; *Blundell*, 2702–2732; *Hughes*, 2778–2822; *Faulkner*, 3030–3102; *Leeper*, 3103–3147; *Staunton*, 5263–5335; *Sir G. Hodson*, 5336–5387.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum, New.—For details as to the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of *Beatty*, 2040–2227, 2733–2777.

Rogan, William, Esq., M.D., *Resident Physician of the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 9355–9552.

Roscommon County.—This county comprised within the Ballinasloe District, *Kelly*, 9750.

Rules.—Copy general rules for the government of all the district lunatic asylums in Ireland, made by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, *Doc. p.* 527–532. Rules and regulations for the government of the Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, *ib.* 541–543.

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Salaries.—The salaries now given to managers of district lunatic asylums not sufficient, *Phelan*, 3859.

See also *Superannuation.*

Salt.—Disuse of salt in the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum, *Barton*, 7167. Dislike of the patients for salt, *ib.* 7168.

Schools.—School instruction in lunatic asylums desirable as a means of employment, *Conolly*, 5811. Great importance of instruction as a curative means, *M'Corma*, 7891. Opinion that every lunatic asylum should have a school attached to it, *Bishop of Down*, 7921. Opinion that instruction is not necessary in the case of patients of district asylums, *Montgomery*, 8031. Advantages of instructing those inmates who cannot read or write, *Cuming*, 8416; *Fitzgerald*, 8618; *Thompson*, 9166; *M'Mann*, 10737.

For information as to the proportion of patients in district asylums who can read and write, and respecting schools, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Scotland.—The lunatics above the class of paupers in the north of Ireland are generally sent across to Scotland, *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5478; *Stewart*, 7682. The lunatic asylums in Scotland are all of a mixed class, having both boarders and paupers, *Stewart*, 7682.

Seclusion.—For information as to how far seclusion is practised in the district lunatic asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Self-supporting Institutions for the Insane.—The Bloomfield Retreat is the only self-supporting institution for the insane in Ireland, *Cusack*, 3433. Suggestion of a plan of a self-supporting asylum, *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5476. Great deficiency of such institutions in Ireland, *ib.* 5478.

Sending Patients out on Trial.—There is no provision in the law authorizing the sending out of patients from district asylums upon trial or probation, *White*, 291. Patients are occasionally sent out on trial, *ib.* Most desirable to have such a provision, particularly in the cases of private asylums, *ib.* 293. There is such provision in the law of England, *ib.* 293.

Separate Asylums.—Power of the Lord Lieutenant to establish provincial asylums for the exclusive reception of particular classes of lunatics, *Nugent*, 692. This power has never been exercised, *ib.* 691. Opinions in favour of the erection of separate asylums for incurables, contiguous to the existing asylums, *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5491–5496; *Flynn*, 6065; *Shell*, 6114, 6115; *Phipps*, 6194; *Macrory*, 8082; *Fitzgerald*, 8523; *West*, 9690, *Rogan*, 9412; *Dillon*, 10947. Opinions that the asylums, for incurables should be in distinct localities, *Stewart*, 7766; *Houston*, 7943. Opinion in favour of a central asylum for incurables, under the control of the Government, *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6154; *Goblett*, 8766. The erection of four provincial asylums, for the reception of chronic incurable cases, recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1843, *White*, 434. Additional buildings, of a plain description, should be erected in contiguity with the existing asylums for incurables, *ib.* Opinion that curable cases only should be admitted into the district asylums, and that other institutions should be built for incurables. *Phelan*, 3822. Opinion in favour of the erection of provincial asylums for incurables, *Riall*, 6285.

Settlement of Pauper Lunatics.—Recommendation of the Governors of the Richmond District Asylum, that dangerous lunatics confined in gaols should be allocated to the several district asylums to which, by previous residence, they properly belong, *Sir G. Hodson*, 5338. The vexed question of settlement might arise in such cases, *ib.* 5367. Opinion that the law should be changed, so as to confer on some tribunal the power of inquiring where lunatics come from, with a view to their transmission to the asylum to which they belonged, *Reynolds*, 5398; *Blake*, 5744; *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6149. Advantages of such a system, *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6149.

Servants.—Copy Privy Council rules as to the duties of servants in district lunatic asylums, *Doc. p.* 530.

See also *Attendants.*

Sewerage.—For information as to the state of the sewerage of district lunatic asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Shell, William James, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., *Visiting Physician of the Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 6100–6147.

Shower-baths.—For information as to the supply of shower-baths in district lunatic asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Sick Wards.—There are in every district lunatic asylum sick wards appropriated to the treatment of the sick, *White*, 314.

Single Patients.—Provision of the law that whenever a single patient is received into an unlicensed house, notice and certificates of insanity must be transmitted to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, *Cusack*, 3459. This provision not generally complied with, *Nugent*, 983. The notice to the Inspectors must be given within three months, *Cusack*, 3460. Observations on the visitation of single patients, *ib.* 3455–3460. Opinion that the law should enable the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums to make an annual inspection in such cases, *Nugent*, 985. Opinion that there should be a register of the residence of every lunatic, or alleged lunatic, *Brady*, 11355. Suggestion that parties having lunatics, or alleged lunatics, living with them, should be obliged to notify that such persons were in their custody, *ib.* 11356.

See also *Chancery Lunatics.*

Sites for District Asylums.—Generally local bodies have no voice in the selection of a site, *Rudcliff*, 27. Quantity of land required for a site settled on the principle of allowing ten acres for every hundred patients, *ib.* 24. Purchase money for the site settled by the inquisition of a jury, *ib.* 32.

Size of Asylums.—Opinion that in no case an asylum should have accommodation for more than four or five hundred patients, *Nugent*, 695. Some of the asylums in England are too large, *ib.* Asylums for chronic cases might be made larger than those for curative cases, *Phelan*, 3967. Accumulating too large a number of patients in one asylum is considered by practical men most objectionable, *Stewart*, 7687. Not advisable to have more than two hundred and fifty or three hundred patients in one asylum, *M'Mann*, 10792.

Sligo District.—This district comprises the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, *M'Mann*, 10617.

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Sligo District Lunatic Asylum.—For information respecting the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of the following witnesses—*M'Mann*, 10615–10854; *Little*, 10854–10881; *Cogan*, 10882–10909, *O'Connor*, 10910–10927; *Parke*, 10928–10931.

Sligo Workhouse.—Number of lunatics in the Sligo Workhouse, *M'Mann*, 10691.

Society of Friends.—The Bloomfield Retreat is supported by the Society of Friends, *Moss*, 3709.

Soldiers, Insane.—Correspondence relative to the disposal of insane soldiers, *Doc. p.* 565.

South Riding. See North Riding.

Spa Lunatic Asylum, Lucan. See *Lucan Spa Lunatic Asylum.*

Special Juries.—A special jury always is summoned on inquisitions of lunacy, unless the Lord Chancellor directs the inquiry to be held before a common jury, *Hare*, 11226.

Special Visitations.—Power of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, under the Private Asylums Act, to pay special visits to private asylums, *Nugent*, 968; *Jacob*, 7320. Return of the number of special visitations directed by the Lord Chancellor in each year since the passing of the Private Asylums Act, *Doc. p.* 539.

St Germans, Lord.—Extracts from a memorial to Lord St. Germans from the Governors of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, *Montgomery*, 8034.

St. Leonards, Lord.—Alterations made in Swift's Hospital in consequence of representations of Lord St. Leonards, *Cumming*, 3263. Minute of Lord St. Leonards as to certain books in Swift's Hospital, *Abbott*, 5001. Copy order made by Lord St. Leonards as to the contents of the reports of Committees of the persons of lunatics, *Heacock*, 11396.

St. Patrick's Hospital. See *Swift's Hospital.*

Stanley, W., Esq., Secretary to the Poor Law Commissioners.—Copy letter from Mr Stanley to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, *Doc. p.* 549.

Staunton, Michael, Esq., Collector-General of Rates for the City of Dublin.—Evidence of this witness, 5263–5385.

State, The.—Opinion that criminal and pauper lunatics should be charged upon the State generally, *Staunton*, 5427. Opinions on the question how far the State should make provision for lunatics who are not paupers, *Sir R Ferguson*, 5476; *Ferguson*, 7511. Propriety of State interference to prevent extension of lunacy, *Ferguson*, 7519–7521.

Statements.—Statement as to the necessity of having visiting physicians attached to district lunatic asylums, *O'Meara*, 6701. Statement of the duties of Inspectors of Lunatics, and of their office, *Doc. p.* 534–539. Statement of the number of institutions visited by the Inspectors of Lunatics, and of the number of visits paid to each institution, *ib.* 540. Statement made by the Governors of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum in reply to a letter of the Commissioners, *ib.* 551. Statement showing the various items included in the general disbursement for medicines from April, 1855, to the 31st March, 1856, in Swift's Hospital, *Doc. p.* 565.

Statistics of Lunatics.—The wandering class of lunatics amounts to over seven thousand persons, *White*, 427. Two thousand lunatics are confined in gaols, *ib.* Number of lunatics in Ireland in 1851, according to the Census Commissioners, *Phelan*, 3807. According to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, *ib.* 3808. Number of lunatics under official supervision in 1855, *ib.* 3809. The number of lunatics in public asylums; in workhouses; in gaols, *ib.* 3812–3814.

Steward. See *Lay Managers.*

Stewart, Henry Hutchinson, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., *Governor of the House of Industry, Dublin.*—Evidence of this witness, 1059–1157.

Stewart, Mrs. Mary, Matron of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 8142–8187.

Stewart, Robert, Esq., M.D., *Resident Physician of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum.* Evidence of this witness, 7646–7853.

Storekeeper.—Privy Council rules as to the duties of clerks and storekeepers in district lunatic asylums, *Doc. p.* 529.

Stuart, Hon. Andrew G., J.P., D.L.—Evidence of this witness, 9279–9287.

Sub-Committees of Governors.—In some district asylums the Boards of Governors have appointed sub-committees to look after those details which could not be brought under the cognizance of the General Board. *White*, 273. The practice has been attended with beneficial results, *ib.* 274. Sub-Committees of Governors or Visiting Committees contemplated by the Privy Council rules of 1843, *Staunton*, 5274. There is a sub-committee appointed by the Kilkenny Board, *Lalor*, 6779. One in Sligo, *Cogan*, 10887.

Suffolk Asylum.—Opinion of the physician of this asylum against the appointment of chaplains in lunatic asylums referred to, *Montgomery*, 8036.

Sugden, Sir Edward. See *St. Leonards, Lord.*

Suicide Cases.—For information as to the precautions taken against suicide cases in the district asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Superannuation.—Power given by a late Act of Parliament to the Boards of Governors of district lunatic asylums of superannuating the officers, *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5529. Previously to this Act there was no power of superannuation whatever, *Stewart*, 7705. The scale of salaries as fixed by this Act is too low, *ib.* 7703; *Houston*, 7942. Letter from the clerk of the Limerick Asylum as to the persons who come under the provisions of this Act, *Doc. p.* 554.

Superseding Commissions of Lunacy.—Remarks on the facilities for superseding commissions of lunacy, *Brady*, 11360–11362.

Surgical Attendance.—Generally the visiting physician of district lunatic asylums performs the duty of surgeon; visiting physicians are generally both surgeons and physicians, *White*, 346. Cases where the visiting physician is not a surgeon, *ib.* 347–349. Desirable that physicians to district asylums should have a surgical degree, *ib.* 348. The appointment of a mere surgeon, as visiting medical attendant of an asylum, is not a sufficient compliance with the rules requiring a physician to be appointed, *ib.* 363.

Swift, Rev. Richard Meade, Protestant Chaplain of the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 9288–9304.

Swift's Hospital.—Is a mixed hospital for poor and paying patients, *Nugent*, 861. Is one of the two charitable institutions for the insane in Ireland, *Phelan*, 3888. Copy Charter for erecting and endowing this hospital, *Doc. p.* 562.

For further information as to the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of the following witnesses, *Cumming*, 3213–3363; *Yeates*, 3364–3375; *Cusack*, 3376–3460; *Croker*, 3461–3479; *Dobbin*, 3480–3526; *Abbott*, 4038–5016.

T.

Taylor, Rev. Dr.—The establishment of a charitable institution for poor lunatics of the middle classes originally proposed by Dr. Taylor, *Fitzpatrick*, 5253.

Taxation of the City of Dublin.—Observations on the progressive increase in the taxation of the City of Dublin, for the support of the Richmond District Asylum, *Reynolds*, 5390. Remedies to prevent this progressive increase proposed, *ib.* 5398. The City of Dublin overcharged for the maintenance of lunatics, *Maunsell*, 5425.

Tidmarsh, James M., Esq., T.C., *a Governor of the Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 6943–6973.

Thompson, David, Esq., J.P., *a Governor of the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 7357–7378.

Thompson, Henry, Esq., M.D., *Visiting Physician of the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 9116–9177.

Tipperary County.—The Clonmel District Asylum built for the whole of Tipperary, *Moore*, 5904. Additional lunatic accommodation required in this district, *White*, 471; *Nugent*, 713. Small proportion of the inmates of the Clonmel Asylum from the North Riding of Tipperary, *Nugent*, 715. Opinion that the Clonmel Asylum should be enlarged, or a new asylum built at Nenagh for the North Riding, *White*, 473.

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Town Councils.—Opinion that a certain number of the Governors of district lunatic asylums should be nominated by local bodies, such as Town Councils, *Reynolds*, 5408; *Tidmarsh*, 6944; *Cane*, 6976. Resolution of the Town Council of Limerick as to the chargeability of lunatics, *Doc. p.* 552.

Townsend, Horatio, Esq., J.P., D.L., *a Governor of the Cork District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 10423–10458.

Trades.—Desire of the Governors of the Omagh District Asylum to have a trade taught to the inmates of the asylum, *Porter*, 9219.

See also the different asylums under their respective titles.

Tranquil Incurable Cases. See *Incurables. Workhouses.*

Treasury.—Irregularity committed in applying for issues of money to the Treasury instead of to the Privy Council, *Radcliff*, 79.

Treatment of Patients in District Lunatic Asylums.—Copy Privy Council rules as to the treatment of patients in district lunatic asylums, *Doc. p.* 527, 528

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Trevelyan, Sir C. E., K.C.B.—Copy letter from Sir C. Trevelyan to the Commissioners, *Doc. p.* 556.

Trial. See *Sending Patients out on Trial.*

Tuckill, Richard, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., *one of the Physicians of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 1862–1914.

Tyrone County.—This county formerly comprised within the Londonderry District, *Rogan*, 9372. Is now included within the Omagh District, *West*, 8890.

U.

Union Workhouses. See *Workhouses.*

Unlicensed Houses.—Provision of the law that in all cases where insane persons are received into unlicensed houses, notice, &c., shall be given to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, *Nugent*, 983. This provision of the law not generally complied with, *ib.* This notice must now be given within three months, *Cusack*, 3460. Return of the number of single patients in unlicensed houses, &c., *Doc. p.* 539.

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Urgent Cases.—The Managers of district lunatic asylums have the power of admitting cases proved to be urgent, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors, *White*, 241.

V.

Ventilation.—For information as to the state of ventilation of district lunatic asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Violence, Fits of.—Opinion that there should be a power of putting persons of intemperate habits under temporary restraint during fits of violence, *White*, 9593.

Violent Lunatics.—There are many violent lunatics detained in workhouses, *Nugent*, 749. Objectionable course adopted in some workhouses of committing irritable lunatics to gaols as dangerous, *ib.*

Visitation Books.—In all the district asylums the regular Daily Book has a column for recording the attendance of all the officers, and the length of each visit, *White*, 300.

Visitations. See *Chancery Lunatics. Inspection of Lunatics. Single Patients. Special Visitations.*

Visiting Committees of Governors. See *Sub-Committees of Governors.*

Visiting Physicians.—The visiting physician of each district asylum is obliged to attend three times a week where the number of patients is under, and every day where the number is over two hundred and fifty, *White*, 298. Statement as to the necessity of having a visiting physician attached to each district asylum, *O'Meara*, 6701. Desirable that the visiting physician of a lunatic asylum should be in general practice, *White*, 328; *Nugent*, 615: *Phelan*, 3854; *Rogan*, 9363. Opinion that the authority of the visiting physician should be paramount in cases of bodily disease, *White*, 330. Visiting physician, when absent, must supply a competent medical man as his substitute, *Nugent*, 630. The visits of the physicians of the district asylums are recorded in the Daily Book, *White*, 300. Copy Privy Council rules as to the duties of visiting physicians, *Doc. p.* 529.

For information as to the relative position of the managers and visiting physicians of the district lunatic asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Visits of Inspectors of Lunatics.—Return of the number of institutions visited by the Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland, and of the number of visits paid to each institution by each Inspector during the year 1856, *Doc. p.* 540.

Visits of Medical Officers to Lunatic Asylums.—Suggestion as to the visits of medical officers to lunatic asylums, *Moss*, 3744.

W.

Wages.—The wages generally given to attendants in district lunatic asylums not sufficient to secure the services of competent servants, *White*, 491. Highly advisable that the wages in district asylums should be raised in order to secure a better class of attendants and servants, *Nugent*, 624. Recommendation that the remuneration of attendants and servants should be based upon a system of annual increase, depending upon good conduct, *ib.* 625. This plan of promotion has been adopted in the Dundrum Asylum, *ib.*

Wall, Rev. Patrick, P.P. of Ardmore, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 5816–5828.

Wandering Lunatics.—The wandering class of lunatics amounts to over seven thousand persons, *White*, 427 Asylums are the proper places for the detention of lunatics, whether dangerous or otherwise, *ib.* 425. Confining lunatics would check the propagation of insanity, *Nugent*, 660. A magistrate has no power to send a wandering lunatic to an asylum, *White*, 453. In England a magistrate has this power, *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5449. Desirable that a similar provision should be introduced into the Irish law, *ib.* Wandering idiots should be provided for in less costly institutions than the district lunatic asylums, *Nugent*, 673.

Wandesforde, Hon. Charles B. S., J.P., D.L., *a Governor of the Kilkenny District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 6737–6742.

Ward Book.—One of the books required by the Privy Council rules to be kept in every district lunatic asylum, *Doc. p.* 528. Its contents, *ib.*

Wards, Sick. See *Sick Wards.*

Washing of Patients.—For information as to the washing of patients in the district lunatic asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Water, Supply of.—For details as to the supply of water in the district asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Water-closets.—For information as to the number and state of the water-closets in the district lunatic asylums, see the different asylums under their respective titles.

Waterford City.—Large numbers of paupers transmitted from England to Waterford, *Blake*, 5748.

Waterford County.—Number of lunatics at large in the county of Waterford, *Newport*, 5705.

Waterford District.—This district comprises the county and county of the city of Waterford, *Dobbs*, 5555.

Waterford District Lunatic Asylum.—For information respecting the condition of this asylum, see the evidence of the following witnesses, *Dobbs*, 5554–5661; *Bell*, 5662–5677; *Hoare*, 5678–5700; *Newport*, 5701–5725; *Blake*, 5728–5754; *Connolly*, 5755–5815; *Wall*, 5816–5828; *Mackesy*, 5829–5845; *Keary*, 5846–5885; *Flynn*, 5886–5901.

West, Francis John, Esq., M.D., *Manager and Resident Physician of the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 8889–9115, 9271–9278.

Westmeath County.—This county formerly comprised within the Maryborough District, *Burton*, 7075. Is now included within the Mullingar District, *ib.* 7076.

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Wexford County.—This county is comprised within the Carlow District, *White*, 6312. Lunacy very prevalent in this county, *White*, 464. Recommendation that this county should be detached from the Carlow District, and have an asylum of its own, *ib.* 462; *Nugent*, 682. Memorial of the Wexford Grand Jury to the Lord Lieutenant praying for a lunatic asylum at Wexford, *Doc. p.* 543. Resolution of the Wexford Grand Jury respecting the erection of a lunatic asylum, *ib.* 544.

White, Barnwell Peter, Esq., M.D., *Visiting Physician of the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 9553–9599.

White, Francis, Esq., F.R.C.S.I., *one of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.*—Evidence of this witness, 202–538.

White, Matthew Esmonde, Esq., M.D., J.P., *Manager of the Carlow District Lunatic Asylum.*—Evidence of this witness, 6308–6528.

Wicklow County.—This county is comprised within the Dublin or Richmond District, *Staunton*, 5265.

Wilkinson, George, Esq., late Architect to the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland.—Evidence of this witness, 11283–11303.

Winslow, Forbes, Dr.—Quotation from the Lettsomian Lectures delivered by Dr. Winslow, *Montgomery*, 8036.

Workhouses.—The 8 and 9 Vic., c. 107, requires all workhouses in which there may be, or alleged to be, any lunatics, to be visited once in each year by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, *White*, 217. Impracticable to make an annual inspection of the entire of the poorhouses, *ib.* The Inspectors visit those which are crowded, or contain several lunatics or urgent cases, *ib.* Objectionable course pursued in some workhouses of committing irritable lunatics to gaol as dangerous, *ib.* 429. Not desirable to mix up lunatics with paupers in a workhouse, *Nugent*, 696. No attendants familiar with the treatment of lunatics are assigned to take care of the insane in workhouses, *ib.* 745. Lunatics may be considered a neglected class in workhouses, *Phelan*, 3940. No classification of the insane in workhouses with respect to their disease, *ib.* 3937. The law gives no power to the Poor Law Authorities to remove a pauper direct into an asylum, *ib.* 3943. No duty rests upon any officer of a workhouse to take measures for the removal of lunatics to an asylum, *White*, 430. There is no special dietary for the inmates of insane wards in workhouses, *Nugent*, 752. The accommodation for lunatics in workhouses very insufficient, *ib.* 736. In what respects deficient, *ib.* 737–741. Treatment of lunatics in workhouses, *ib.* 742–750; *Crawford*, 3998–4008. No visitation books kept in workhouses, *Nugent*, 755. Mode in which cases of lunacy are removed from workhouses to asylums, *White*, 428. Number of workhouses in Ireland, *Banks*, 1056. Opinions that workhouses are unsuitable places for the detention of lunatics, *White*, 426; *Nugent*, 697; *Phelan*, 3955; *Sir G. Hodson*, 5350; *Sir R. Ferguson*, 5471; *Shell*, 6120; *Earl of Donoughmore*, 6162; *Naylor*, 6608; *Duckett*, 6647; *Tidmarsh*, 6972; *Jacob*, 7278; *Stewart*, 7695; *Macrory*, 8079; *Paton*, 8464; *Dobbin*, 8486; *Rogan*, 9387; *Kelly*, 9759; *O'Flaherty*, 9797; *Dillon*, 10080; *Power*, 10169; *Hobart*, 10378; *M'Mahon*, 10653. Opinions that quiet incurable cases might be kept in workhouses, *Crawford*, 4019; *Lawler*, 10945; *Murphy*, 11082; *Leahy*, 11148; *Power*, 11248. No classification of lunatics beyond that of sexes possible in workhouses, *Phelan*, 3936; *Crawford*, 3995. Return of the workhouses visited by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, and of the number of visits paid to each during the year 1856, *Doc. p.* 540. Correspondence relative to lunatics in workhouses, *ib.* 559.

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Wrigley, Samuel, Esq., Manager of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 1262–1706.

Wrigley, Mrs. Catherine, Matron of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.—Evidence of this witness, 2551–2701.

Writs of Inquiry.—Proceedings on the issuing of writs of inquiry as to the state of mind of lunatics, or alleged lunatics, *Henn*, 11188–11204.

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Y.

Yeates, John B. B., Esq., Accountant to Swift's Hospital.—Evidence of this witness, 3364–3375.

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